

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

LOCO CRAZY GOOD COOKERS, INC.,
Petitioner,

v.

NORTH ATLANTIC IMPORTS, LLC,
Patent Owner,

Case IPR2024-00642
U.S. Patent No. 10,660,473

DECLARATION OF GLEN STEVICK, Ph.D., P.E.

EX2002
North Atlantic Imports, LLC
IPR2024-00642

I, Dr. Glen Stevick, declare as follows:

I. BACKGROUND

1. I am Glen Stevick, over 21 years of age, and competent to make this Declaration. This Declaration is based on facts and matters within my knowledge and on information provided to me by others. If called to testify, I could and would competently testify to the matters set forth herein.

2. I am retained as a technical expert witness in the above-captioned litigation by North Atlantic Imports, LLC (“Blackstone” or “Patent Owner”) to provide my independent opinions on certain issues requested by Counsel for the Patent Owner relating to the response to the Petition, including construction of certain terms in the claims of U.S. Patent No. 10,660,473 (the “’473 Patent”), alleged prior art, and non-obviousness.

3. I have reviewed and am familiar with the ’473 Patent, the ’473 patent prosecution history, and other documents listed in the “Materials Considered” section below.

4. My compensation is based on the time I spent working on my opinions related to this litigation. My compensation is not based on the substance of my opinions or on the outcome of this litigation. I have been informed that the ’473 Patent is owned by Blackstone. I have no financial interest in Blackstone, LoCo, or the outcome of this matter.

II. QUALIFICATIONS

5. In summary, I have more than 40 years of experience in engineering design and failure analysis of high temperature heaters, cooking devices, piping, vessels, and industrial equipment. Examples relevant to the subject case include the design, redesign, and retrofitting of fluidized catalytic cracking plants to increase the operating temperature of the regenerators from 1,200 degrees Fahrenheit to 1,400 degrees Fahrenheit.

6. My Curriculum Vitae and testimony list are included with this report. I obtained a Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering from Michigan Technological University in 1980 and a Master of Science in Mechanical Engineering from the University of California, Berkeley in 1981. In 1989, I returned to the University of California, Berkeley and started Berkeley Engineering and Research, Inc. I completed my Ph.D. in Mechanical engineering from the University of California, Berkeley in 1993, concentrating in material behavior and design with minors in structural analysis and dynamics and controls. My Ph.D. thesis topic was on the failure of welds at elevated temperatures. My thesis was republished as a Welding Research Council Bulletin and led to changes in the American Society of Mechanical Engineers Piping codes regarding the design of welds for high temperature service.

7. Berkeley Engineering and Research, Inc. provides mechanical, civil, and electrical engineering services ranging from design and risk assessment consultation to accident investigations and expert testimony. I am a registered professional Civil and Mechanical engineer, and licensed in the states of California, Florida, Mississippi, and Texas.

8. I have consulted for General Dynamics regarding Abraham tank air heating and conditioning systems and Traeger Grill regarding risk assessment. I have also investigated dozens of fire incident cases involving barbecue grills, ovens, and heaters and have participated in several patent cases involving barbecue grills including one before the International Trade Commission.

9. I have taught mechanical engineering design at U.C. Berkeley including serving as an instructor for the department's senior design court "Mechanical Engineering Design." I have also conducted lectures on mechanical engineering topics including heat transfer, dynamics, and mechanism and force analysis.

10. Currently, I am a Principal and the Director of Berkeley Engineering and Research, Inc., working in the areas of failure analysis, design and risk assessment of consumer products, and industrial equipment involving mechanical, gas fired, and mechanical-electrical equipment.

11. I have testified as an expert witness regarding engineering on a number of occasions in State and Federal courts in the United States, the territory of Puerto Rico, Canada, and England. I have performed work in an expert capacity with respect to U.S. Patents for cooking structures and grills and I have served as a technical expert in more than a dozen other patent proceedings in the previous five years.

12. Berkeley Engineering and Research, Inc. is being compensated for my time at my standard consulting rate of \$650.00 per hour. My compensation is not contingent upon the substance of this report, any statements or opinions made, or the outcome of this matter.

MATERIAL CONSIDERED

13. In developing my opinions, I reviewed documents mentioned herein including the following materials:

- The '473 Patent and its prosecution history;
- The Petition, Patent Owner's Preliminary Response, Petitioner Reply to Patent Owner Preliminary Response, Patent Owner Preliminary Sur-Reply to Petitioner's Preliminary Reply, Decision Granting Institution of Inter Partes Review, and their associated exhibits;
- Deposition transcript of Dr. Glenn Valle;

- The Joint Claim Construction Brief and associated exhibits in the corresponding litigation pending before the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware, *North Atlantic Imports, LLC v. LoCo – Crazy Good Cookers, Inc.*, No. 23-999-GBW-SRF, at Dkt. 67; and
- Blackstone’s infringement contention claim chart.

III. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

14. I am a technical expert and do not offer any legal opinions. However, I have been informed about certain legal principles regarding patentability and related matters under United States patent law, which I have applied in performing my analysis and arriving at my technical opinions in this matter.

A. Patentability

15. I am informed that for an invention claimed in a patent to be valid and patentable, it must be, among other things, new and not obvious in light of what was known and came before it. That which was known or came before the invention claimed is generally referred to as “prior art.”

16. I am informed that there are two ways in which prior art may render a patent claim unpatentable. First, the prior art can be shown to “anticipate” the claim. Second, the prior art can show that the claim was obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art of the invention (“POSITA”) at the time the invention was made.

17. I have been informed and understand that a POSITA is a hypothetical person who is presumed to be aware of all pertinent prior art, thinks along conventional wisdom in the art, and is a person of ordinary creativity.

18. **Anticipation:** I am informed that a claim is anticipated if all of the elements, features or “limitations” of the claim are found expressly or inherently in a single prior art document or device. In general, prior art documents consist of publications and patents dated before the invention or more than one year before the filing of the patent application, as well as prior art devices that were on sale or in public use in this country before the invention or more than one year before the filing of the patent application.

19. **Obviousness:** I am informed that whether a claimed invention is obvious is a question of law, with underlying factual inquiries that are determined from the perspective of a POSITA at the time of the claimed invention.

20. I am informed that a claimed invention is obvious if the differences between the claimed invention and the prior art are such that the claimed invention as a whole would have been obvious before the effective filing date of the claimed invention to a POSITA.

21. I am informed that obviousness involves consideration of the following underlying factual inquiries:

- determining the scope and content of the prior art;

- ascertaining the differences between the claimed invention and the prior art;
- resolving the level of ordinary skill in the art; and
- evaluating objective evidence or “secondary considerations” of non-obviousness, if present, such as commercial success, long-felt but unresolved needs, failure of others, industry praise, and unexpected results.

22. I am informed that a reference must be analogous art to the claimed invention in order to be properly considered for use in an obviousness inquiry. I am informed that a reference is analogous art to the claimed invention if:

- the reference is from the same field of endeavor as the claimed invention (even if it addresses a different problem); or
- the reference is reasonably pertinent to the problem faced by the inventor (even if it is not in the same field of endeavor as the claimed invention).

23. I am informed that whether a reference is reasonably pertinent turns on how the problem faced by the inventor is reflected, either explicitly or implicitly, in the specification.

24. I am informed that the following are exemplary rationales that may support a conclusion of obviousness:

- Combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results;
- Simple substitution of one known element for another to obtain predictable results;
- Use of known techniques to improve a similar method or product in the same way;
- Applying a known technique to a known method or product ready for improvement to yield predictable results;
- Obvious to try – choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions, with a reasonable expectation of success;
- Known work in one field of endeavor may prompt variations of it for use in either the same field or a different one based on design incentives or other market forces if the variations are predictable to one of ordinary skill in the art; and
- Some teaching, suggestion, or motivation in the prior art that would have led one of ordinary skill to modify the prior art reference or to combine prior art reference teachings to arrive at the claimed invention.

25. In addition to the above, I am informed that a POSITA may resort to logic, judgment and common sense available to him or her at the time of the

invention to find a claim feature obvious, even if the prior art relied on does not explicitly state or teach that feature. I am informed that when common sense is relied on to find a feature obvious, the reasoning for that conclusion must be articulated with sufficient clarity.

26. Regarding “objective evidence” or “secondary considerations,” if present, I am informed that for such evidence to be relevant to the obviousness of a claim, there must be a causal relationship (called a “nexus”) between the claim and the evidence. I am also informed that such objective evidence may include: commercial success of products covered by the patent claims; long-felt need for the invention; failed attempts by others to solve the problem addressed by the invention; copying of the invention by others in the field; unexpected results achieved by the invention; praise of the invention; the taking of licenses under the patent by others; expressions of surprise by experts and those skilled in the art at the making or use of the invention; and that the patentee proceeded contrary to the accepted wisdom of the prior art.

27. I am informed that a POSITA is also a person of ordinary creativity. I am further informed that the obviousness analysis need not seek out precise teachings directed to the specific subject matter of the challenged claim, but, instead, can take into account “ordinary innovation” that does no more than yield

predictable results, which are inferences and creative steps that a POSITA would be understood to employ.

28. I am informed that sometimes it will be necessary to look to interrelated teachings of multiple patents and publications; the effects of demands known to the relevant field or present in the marketplace; and the background knowledge possessed by a person having ordinary skill in the art. I am informed that all these issues may be considered to determine whether there was an apparent reason to combine the known elements in the fashion claimed by the patent at issue.

29. I understand that in an inter partes review, the petitioner shall have the burden of proving a proposition of unpatentability, including a proposition of obviousness, by a preponderance of the evidence.

B. Claim Construction

30. I understand that the words of a claim are generally given their plain and ordinary meaning. I understand that the plain and ordinary meaning of a term is the meaning that the term would have had to a person having ordinary skill in the relevant art at the time or closely before the effective filing date of the invention.

31. I understand that the interpretation of a claim term may deviate from the plain and ordinary meaning when a patentee sets out a definition and acts as his

own lexicographer or when the patentee disavows the full scope of a claim term either in the specification or during prosecution.

32. I understand that the claims are the most important tool in determining the meaning of the claims. I understand that other helpful tools include the specification, figures, other patents in the same patent family, and the prosecution history. I understand the aforementioned tools to constitute the intrinsic evidence, and the intrinsic evidence is the most important evidence in construing a claim.

IV. LEVEL OF ORDINARY SKILL IN THE ART

33. The '473 Patents defines its field of invention as follows:

The present invention relates generally to gas heated outdoor cooking stations and, more specifically, the present invention relates to a griddle cooking station with controlled region heating and controlled convection heat flow.

(Ex. 1001 at col. 1, lns., 15-18.)

34. In particular, the claims of the '437 patent are directed to, among other things, the use of integrally formed ribs on the underside of a griddle to define multiple heating regions.

35. I am familiar with the knowledge and capabilities of one of ordinary skill in the art of outdoor cooking stations and griddles. A person with ordinary skill in the art of outdoor cooking stations recognizes and understands the nuances of thermal loading and heat resistance dynamics inherent in developing cooking appliances. Therefore, it is my opinion that the relevant level of ordinary skill in

the art includes at least 2 years of design, development, or analysis experience with griddles or outdoor cooking stations.

36. I have more than 40 years of experience in engineering design and failure analysis of high temperature heaters, cooking devices, piping, vessels, and industrial equipment. I understand the nuances of thermal loading and heat resistance as evidenced by my thesis on the failure of welds at elevated temperatures. Thus, I am a person having at least ordinary skill in the art.

V. ASSERTED '473 PATENT AND ITS PROSECUTION HISTORY

A. Description of the '473 Patent

37. I have reviewed the '473 Patent, which discloses a system, device, and method for controlling convective heating of a griddle. '473 Patent, 1:1-4. The '473 Patent describes a system, device, and method that is stronger and better integrated than the state of the art prior. The added strength comes from structurally integrated ribs. '473 Patent, 8:12-16. These ribs prevent griddle warping, provide temperature control of distinct regions of the griddle surface, and control conductive heat around the periphery of the griddle to enhance safety. '473 Patent, 7:49-53.

38. The claims of the '473 Patent are directed to cooking systems with at least the following:

- a frame extending with a front side, a rear side, a left side, and a right side each extending between a lower portion and an upper portion.

'473 Patent, 10:20-22.

- a griddle sized to be suspended by the frame to be positioned on the upper portion of the frame . . . the griddle including a front rib and multiple lateral ribs, the front rib extending along the front end of the underside surface, and the multiple lateral ribs extending along the underside surface, the multiple lateral ribs being spaced from each other so as to define multiple heating regions such that the heating region is defined between adjacently extending lateral ribs extending along the underside surface from the front rib to the rear end of the underside surface. '473 Patent, 10:25-34.
- wherein the front rib and the multiple lateral ribs are integrally formed with the underside surface of the griddle. '473 Patent, 10:45-47.
- wherein the multiple lateral ribs directly extend from the underside surface of the griddle such that each lateral rib is spaced and separate from an adjacent lateral rib. '473 Patent, 10:47-50.

39. The griddle ribs (i.e. the front rib, lateral ribs, and entire ribbing structure) “may also serve as stabilizers in substantially preventing the griddle from warping or partially warping.” '473 Patent, 7:45-53.

B. Description of Portions of the '473 Patent Prosecution History

40. In its initial rejection of the claims in the application for the '473 Patent under examination, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office asserted that U.S. Patent No. 4,715,356 (“Reynolds”) anticipated many of the claims. (Exhibit 1004, at 92–99, 10/10/2019 Non-Final Rejection.) Specifically, the examiner asserted that “baffles” in Reynolds satisfied the claim limitations regarding “ribs.” *Id.* at 3–6.

41. In response to the non-final office action, the applicant amended the claims to require ribs “integrally formed with the underside surface of a griddle”:

Amendments to the Claims:

Please amend claims 1, 10, and 17, as set forth below.

Please note that all claims currently pending and under consideration in the referenced application are shown below. Please enter these claims as amended. This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

Listing of Claims:

1. (Currently Amended) A cooking system, comprising:
a frame extending with a front side, a rear side, a left side, and a right side each extending between a lower portion and an upper portion;
multiple burners coupled to and extending between the front side and the rear side of the frame; and
a griddle sized to be suspended by the frame to be positioned on the upper portion of the frame, the griddle having a cooking surface and an underside surface, the underside surface extending to define a rectangular shape with a front end, a rear end, a left end, and a right end, the griddle including a front rib and multiple lateral ribs, the front rib extending along the front end of the underside surface, and the multiple lateral ribs extending along the underside surface from the front rib to the rear end of the underside surface, the multiple lateral ribs being spaced from each other so as to define multiple heating regions such that each heating region is defined between adjacently extending lateral ribs, each of the heating regions includes one of the multiple burners positioned below one of the multiple heating regions, each of the lateral ribs extend downward from the underside surface a height so as to funnel convection heat from any one of the multiple burners toward the rear end of the underside surface of the griddle and from the rear side of the frame;
wherein the front rib and the multiple lateral ribs are integrally formed with the underside surface of the griddle; and
wherein the multiple lateral ribs directly extend from the underside surface of the griddle such that each lateral rib is spaced and separate from an adjacent lateral rib.

(Exhibit 1004 at 130–134, 1/10/2020 Amendment.)

42. The applicant traversed the rejections, specifically noting that Reynolds did not describe the claimed ribs. Rather, Reynolds relied upon described a griddle “resting on or suspended above the radiant panels/flanges.”

(Exhibit 1004 at 126–127.) Additionally, the applicant noted that the radiant panels were “for the purpose of radiating heat toward the griddle” and unlike the integrally formed ribs of the claimed griddle in the application for the ’473 Patent. (*Id.*)

43. The claims were subsequently allowed as amended. The ’473 Patent issued on May 26, 2020.

VI. OPINIONS

44. My opinions set forth in this declaration are provided below.

A. The plain and ordinary meaning of the term “rib” is structural unlike “baffle.”

45. As one of at least ordinary skill in the art, I understand the plain and ordinary meaning of the term “rib” to be consistent with its meaning in everyday use, which is structural. “Rib” does not carry a unique or counter-intuitive technical definition and should be construed as having the same meaning it has in everyday use.

46. In the mechanical engineering context and the context of the ’473 Patent, a rib provides structure and helps maintain a desired shape. Its primary purpose is to support or strengthen a structure, usually by running through the structure and acting as an anchor to the structure. For example, the word rib is often used in connection with rib-reinforced shell structures, wherein ribs are used to reinforce shells in areas of high stress.

47. The structural meaning of rib in the engineering context is similar to the lay meaning as well. The New Oxford American Dictionary (2003), submitted as Exhibit 2003, defines “rib” as “a long raised piece of stronger or thicker material across a surface or through a structure, and typically serving to support or strengthen it” while the Collins English Dictionary (2014), submitted as Exhibit 2005, defines “rib” as “a part or element similar in function or appearance to a rib, esp. a structural or supporting member or a raised strip or ridge.” In the mechanical engineering context, the structural support nature is the same, and Goodwill’s Dictionary of Mechanical Engineering, submitted as Exhibit 2004, defines “rib” as “a flange or fillet carried around the edges of or across a casting or piece of plated work, in order to strengthen and support an otherwise weak web.” Online dictionaries for engineering provide yet more similar definitions regarding the structural nature of a “rib,” for example, EngNet defines it as “an elongated projection on a shape, forging or casting to provide stiffening,” and the Metal Fabricating Glossary defines it as “a long V-shaped or radiused indentations used to strengthen large sheet metal panels,” submitted as Exhibits 2006 and 2007. These dictionaries emphasize the strength and rigidity of a rib and its purpose of supporting another structure.

48. Additionally, Shigley’s Mechanical Engineering Design is a well-respected mechanical engineering text used to teach mechanical engineering

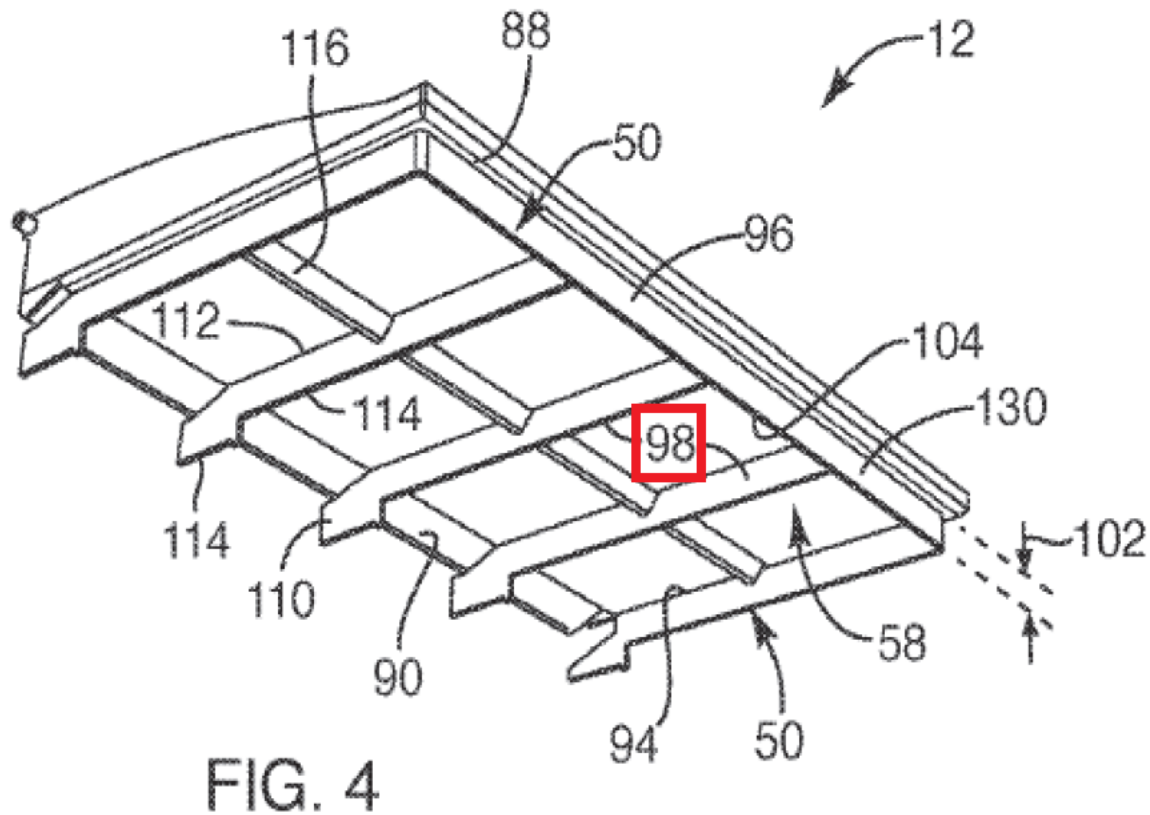
students. Shigley also uses the term “rib” consistent with its ordinary meaning as a structural support. For example, in connection with Figure 3-25 on page 122, which was submitted as Exhibit 1018 and is page 42 of the pdf exhibit, Shigley shows a cross section of an elliptical tube in connection with stress equations and notes that the “equations presume the buckling of the tube is prevented by ribs, stiffeners, bulkheads, and so on, and that the stresses are below the proportional limit.”

49. The '473 Patent uses “rib” consistent with its plain and ordinary meaning. For example, both the “front rib” and “multiple lateral ribs” are described as components of a “ribbing structure.” '473 Patent at column 7, lines 8-10. The '473 Patent discloses that the “ribs” and “ribbing structure” as a whole “may serve as stabilizers in substantially preventing the griddle from warping or partially warping.” '473 Patent at column 9, lines 48-53. This use of “rib” draws on the structural meaning of “rib” because the ribs in the patent stabilize the griddle and prevent it from warping due to high heat. Thus, there is a structural purpose for these “ribs.”

50. It is my opinion that the qualifier “may” from the foregoing passage in the '473 Patent indicates that that the multiple lateral ribs described would generally reinforce the griddle generally in one direction, insofar as they run in one direction. This is in contrast to ribs in a grid pattern that could provide

reinforcement in multiple directions. Notwithstanding that the claimed lateral ribs may not reinforce a griddle in all directions, the use of “rib” in the ’473 Patent is still consistent with its ordinary meaning as providing structural support because there is no indication that the inventor intended to use the term counter to its ordinary meaning (e.g., for a thin non-supportive elements such as a mere “baffle” under the griddle surface).

51. An example figure including the ribs 98 is included below.



(Ex. 1001, ’473 Patent, at FIG. 4.)

52. Further, the prosecution history of the '473 Patent indicates that the applicant amended the claims to clarify that the “ribs” are “integrally formed with the underside surface of a griddle,” consistent with their reinforcement function.

B. None of the prior art relied on in the Grounds discloses integrally formed ribs on the underside of a griddle.

Williams

53. The Petitioner relies on U.S. Patent No. 6,389,960 (“Williams”) in each of its prior art combinations, but a person having ordinary skill in the art would **not** understand Williams’ “sidewalls,” “flow-restricting wall,” “front dam,” or “rear dam” to be structural like the ribs in the '473 Patent.

54. Williams identifies the walls and dams as being baffles for the purpose of restraining air-flow. (Ex. 1005 at col. 3, ln. 57 col 4, ln. 33).

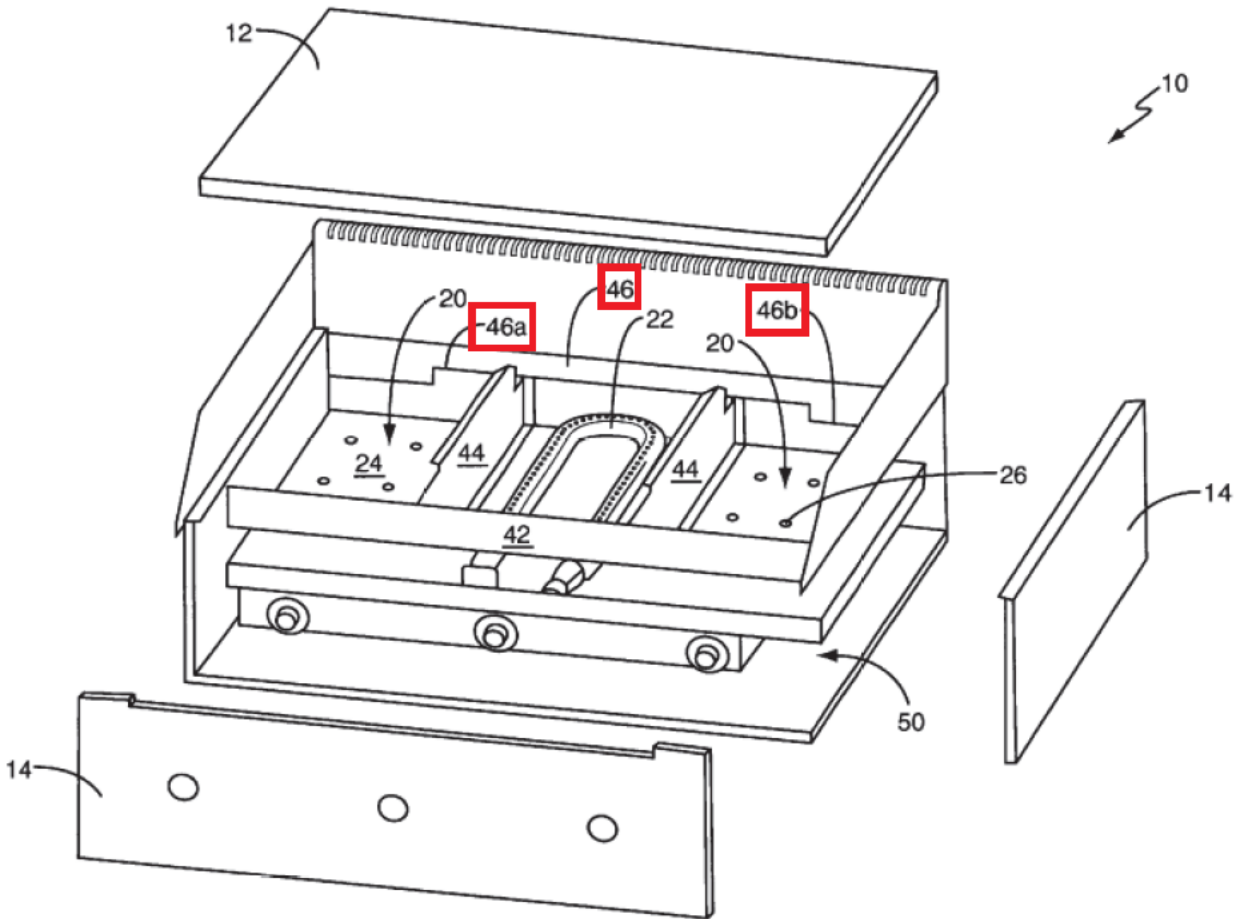


FIG. 2

55. Williams specifically identifies the purpose of the walls and dams as “a heat bank to provide a more uniformly heated cooking surface.” (Ex. 1005 at col. 1, lns. 7–9.) Nowhere does Williams mention that the walls or dams are used in a structural manner, or to support or strengthen the griddle. It is not surprising then that the walls and dams are not referred to as “ribs.”

56. Thus, it is my opinion that a person of ordinary skill in the art would understand Williams’ walls and dams to be baffles with an air-flow-restriction function and to be constructed of relatively thin material.

57. One of ordinary skill in the art would not understand the walls and dams to be reinforcing, or structural like the claimed “ribs” in the claims of the ’473 Patent. In this context baffles are meant to control airflow, and only minimal material is necessary for baffles to perform this function. Accordingly, baffles are generally thin sheets of metal, which reduces their costs in manufacturing, they are generally not relied on at all for structural support. When reduction of material costs is a consideration, baffles are generally reduced in size and thickness as much as possible, while maintaining the basic function of blocking or directing airflow.

58. A person having ordinary skill in the art would not be motivated to modify the airflow control walls, dams, or baffles to make them thick enough to provide meaningful structural reinforcement to the griddle. Doing so would be a waste of resources and manufacturing expenses because baffles do not need to be thick or strong to provide their airflow restriction function.

59. I have reviewed Dr. Valle’s alleged reasons for a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the airflow control walls or dams to integrally form them with a griddle plate.

60. First, Dr. Valle asserts that a person of skill in the art would integrally form the side walls, dams, or baffles to better thermally couple them to the griddle. Valle Declaration at ¶ 87. Dr. Valle does not provide a reason to want to increase thermal coupling between those elements, and in fact many times such coupling

would run counter to the very purpose of the walls, dams, or baffles. Williams' airflow control walls and dams are meant to isolate different chambers or zones of a griddle corresponding to different burners. The griddle is heated by the heated air below it. There is no particular reason to want to transfer heat from the cooking surface of the griddle to the baffles below it, or for the baffles themselves to transfer heat at their attachment point to the griddle. Indeed, the very thin nature of baffles (including their typical formation from sheet metal or the like) and resulting small thermal mass of the baffles makes heat transferring heat through baffles inefficient. The goal of Williams is uniform heating of the griddle, which is best accomplished by uniformly heated air beneath the griddle and thin baffles to restrict the airflow while minimally contacting the griddle surface so that the contact of the griddle with the heated air is maximized.

61. Second, Dr. Valle asserts that a person of skill in the art would understand that integrally forming the side walls, dams, or baffles with the griddle would “greatly strengthen” the griddle. Valle Declaration at ¶ 88. Dr. Valle recognizes that the side walls, dams, or baffles of Williams are relatively thin. Valle Declaration at ¶ 92. Attaching thin baffles, such as the side walls or dams of Williams, would do very little to strengthen the griddle. In fact, any deformation of the griddle would likely fracture the thin side walls, dams, or baffles if they were integrally formed with the griddle because the thin material would have little

resistance against such deformation stresses. Ribs, on the other hand, are much more substantial and are not relatively thin as described by Dr. Valle and the prior art references.

62. Third, Dr. Valle asserts that a person of skill in the art would integrally form the side walls, dams, or baffles to eliminate any gap between the griddle and the walls, dams, or baffles. Valle Declaration at ¶ 91. But there is no meaningful gap between the baffles and the griddle plate in Williams, and one of ordinary skill can rest a griddle plate atop baffles with no meaningful gap therebetween. Figure 2 of Williams appears to show gaps in the sidewalls themselves between the regions, and insignificant gaps between the griddle plate and baffles, even if present, would have little effect on the overall airflow restriction function of the baffles in Williams. Integrally forming the baffles with the griddle, on the other hand, potentially introduces problems or failure points. Again, baffles are relatively thin compared to the griddle. They will heat though quicker than the thicker griddle plate creating a temperature disparity between the griddle and the baffles, which will cause thermal stress along the junction between the two. Often such disparately heated materials are not coupled in order to allow for free expansion. A simple example is thermal expansion joints in a sidewalk to prevent help prevent fractures as a heated sidewalk expands. Shigley's Mechanical Engineering Design also includes a caution against joinder of materials when thermal stresses are

involved. EX2008 at Example 9-7, page 495 (“The significance of the thermal stresses serves as a caution against joining dissimilar adherends when large temperature changes are involved.”). The dissimilarity in thickness and thermal capacity of the griddle plate in comparison with the relatively thin side walls, dams, or baffles would not so easily be dismissed by a person of ordinary skill in the art and cause them to integrally form such thin baffles with the griddle.

63. Fourth, Dr. Valle asserts that a person of skill in the art would integrally form the side walls, dams, or baffles to strengthen the baffles themselves. Valle Declaration at ¶ 92. While integrally forming the baffles with the griddle would do very little to strength the griddle, integrally forming the griddle with the baffles would cause undo stress on the baffles during thermal expansion by restricting the free expansion of the baffles during heating. This would actually increase the potential for stress fractures in the baffles.

64. Finally, Dr. Valle asserts that a person of skill in the art would integrally form the side walls, dams, or baffles to reduce assembly time and errors by the end user. Valle Declaration at ¶ 95. Disregarding the increase in assembly time and costs during manufacturing, even assuming decreased assembly time for an end user, integrally forming relatively thin baffles on the underside of a griddle would increase the potential for damage to the baffles. In particular, side walls, dams, and baffles are not structural, they are not designed to support the weight of

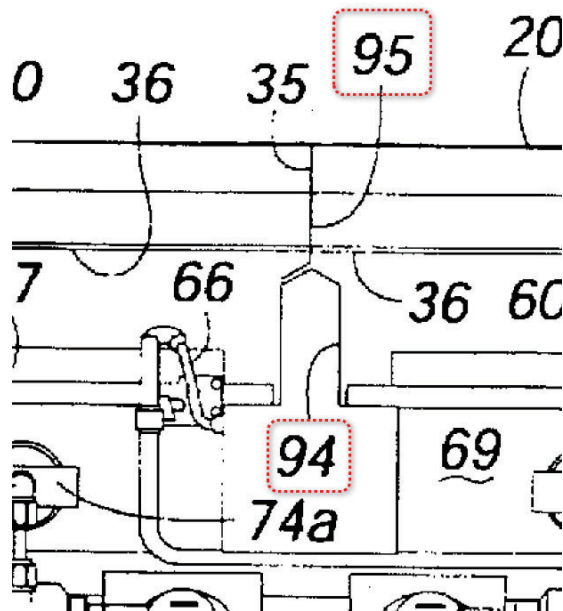
a griddle. Resting the griddle on the baffles alone would likely crush and deform the baffles. End users would need to exercise much more care to avoid damaging integrally formed baffles as opposed to baffles that are separately attached to a burner box and not in danger of being crushed by the weight of a griddle.

Additionally, one of skill would not be motivated to increase the size, thickness, and stability of the baffles due to the increase costs to doing so. Baffles are thin because they need not be thick to or substantial to achieve their airflow control purpose and using lightweight, less expensive material for such baffles is greatly preferred to reduce weight and cost.

Best

65. The Petitioner also relies on U.S. Patent No. 5,676,043 (“Best”) with respect to the “integrally formed rib” elements in the claims of the ’473 Patent; but a person having ordinary skill in the art would not understand Best’s “baffles” to constitute a structural support like the ribs in the ’473 Patent.

66. Best’s description of its baffles identifies them as being for the purpose of restraining insulating heat from one burner to the other (that is by controlling air-flow). (Ex. 1007 at col. 3, ln. 57 col 4, ln. 33).



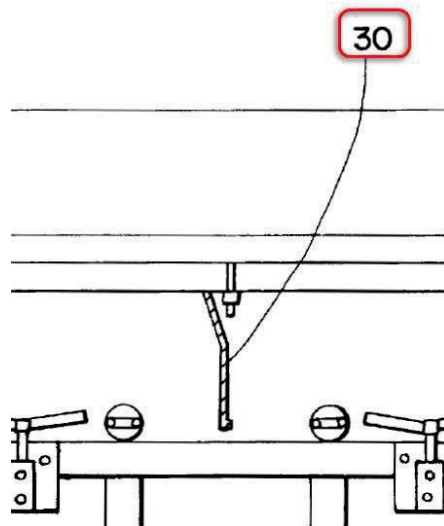
67. Nowhere does Best mention that the baffles are used as structure, or to support or strengthen the griddle. It is not surprising then that the baffles are not referred to as “ribs.”

68. Thus, it is my opinion that a person of ordinary skill in the art would understand Best’s baffles to be constructed of relatively thin material with an air-flow-restriction function. One of ordinary skill in the art would not understand the baffles to be reinforcing, or structural like the claimed “ribs” in the claims of the ’473 Patent. As set forth above, a person having ordinary skill in the art would not be motivated to modify the baffles to make them thick enough to provide meaningful structural reinforcement to the griddle. Doing so would be a waste of resources and manufacturing expenses because baffles do not need to be thick or strong to provide their air-flow-restriction function.

Farnsworth

69. The Petitioner also relies on U.S. Patent No. 5,890,482 (“Farnsworth”) with respect to the “integrally formed rib” elements in the claims of the ’473 Patent; but a person having ordinary skill in the art would not understand Farnsworth “baffles” to be structural supports like the ribs in the ’473 Patent.

70. Farnsworth gives limited description to its baffles stating that they are only positioned between each pair of burners. Despite the limited disclosure, the use of the word “baffle” identifies them as being for the purpose of restraining insulating heat from one burner to the other (that is by controlling air-flow). (Ex. 1008 at col. 3, lns. 17–19.)

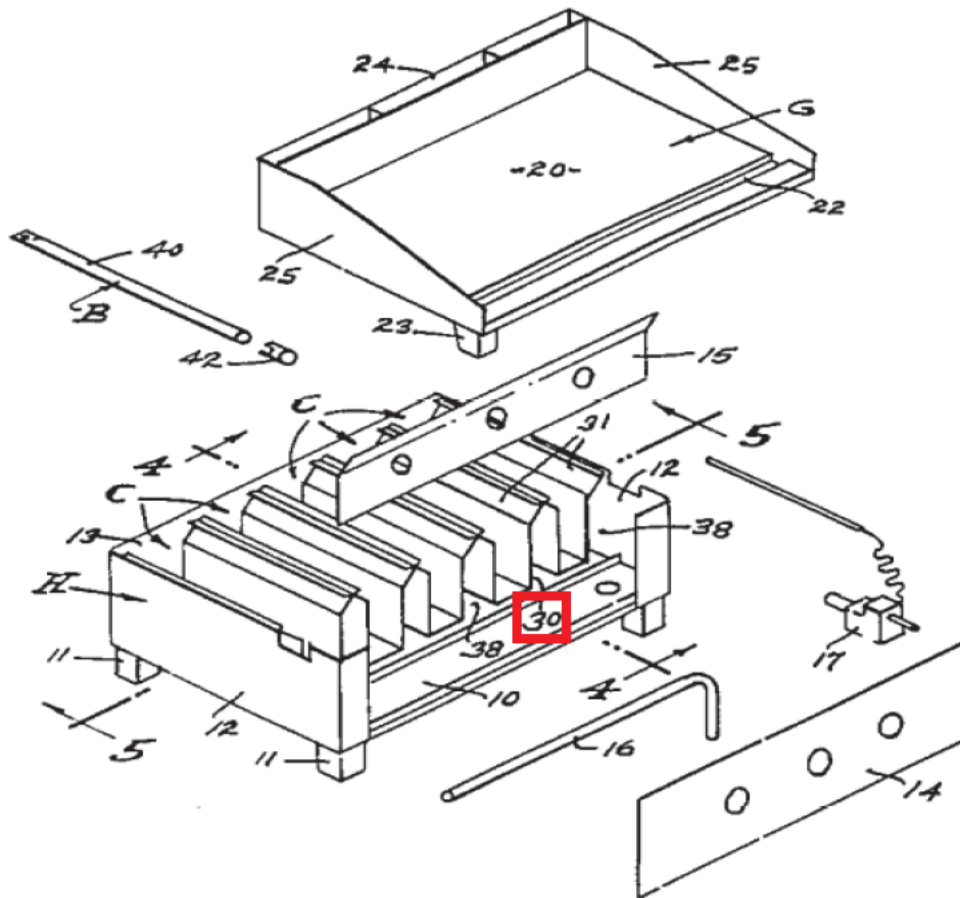


71. Nowhere does Farnsworth mention that the baffles are used as structure, or to support or strengthen the griddle. It is not surprising then that the baffles are not referred to as “ribs.”

72. Thus, it is my opinion that a person of ordinary skill in the art would understand Farnsworth’s baffles to be constructed of relatively thin material with an air-flow-restriction function. One of skill in the art would not understand the baffles to be reinforcing, or structural like the claimed “ribs” in the claims of the ’473 Patent. As set forth above, a person having ordinary skill in the art would not be motivated to modify the baffles to make them thick enough to provide meaningful structural reinforcement to the griddle. Doing so would be a waste of resources and manufacturing expenses because baffles do not need to be thick or strong to provide their air-flow-restriction function.

Reynolds

73. Similarly, in U.S. Patent No. 4,715,356 (“Reynolds”), which was the prior art used to initially reject the claims during initial production, the “baffle 30” and “integral radiant 31” are described as “thin sheet metal” that “deflect and depress when the griddle plate is applied.” (Ex. 1009 at col. 5, lns. 8–24, Fig 1.)



74. It is therefore unsurprising that Reynolds does not use the word “ribs” or describe the baffles as structural elements of the griddle plate. Rihs, being structural, would not deflect or depress when the griddle plate is applied. Thus, it is my opinion that a person having ordinary skill in the art would understand the baffles in Reynolds are not ribs and do not perform the same function as ribs.

75. I am not aware of any of the prior art used in connection with the Petition as describing baffles, or thin air-flow control walls, as structural, supportive components in contrast to the plain and ordinary meaning of “ribs.”

76. For the reasons stated above, it is my opinion that a person of skill in the art would not be motivated to integrally form the baffles of the prior art to the underside of a griddle.

77. One of the innovative aspects of the '473 Patent is the use of ribs that provide both structural support and direct airflow. It would not be obvious for a person having ordinary skill in the art to transform the baffles, in a grill with pricing pressure from competitors, disclosed by the prior art into the structural ribs of the '473 Patent.

78. Baffles are thin and weak. Their purpose is to prevent airflow such that they are intentionally made to be thin and with minimal material in order to save on material used, thereby reducing manufacturing and shipping costs.

79. If baffles were attached to or alternatively integrally formed with the griddle plate, the connection would provide de minimis strengthening to the griddle.

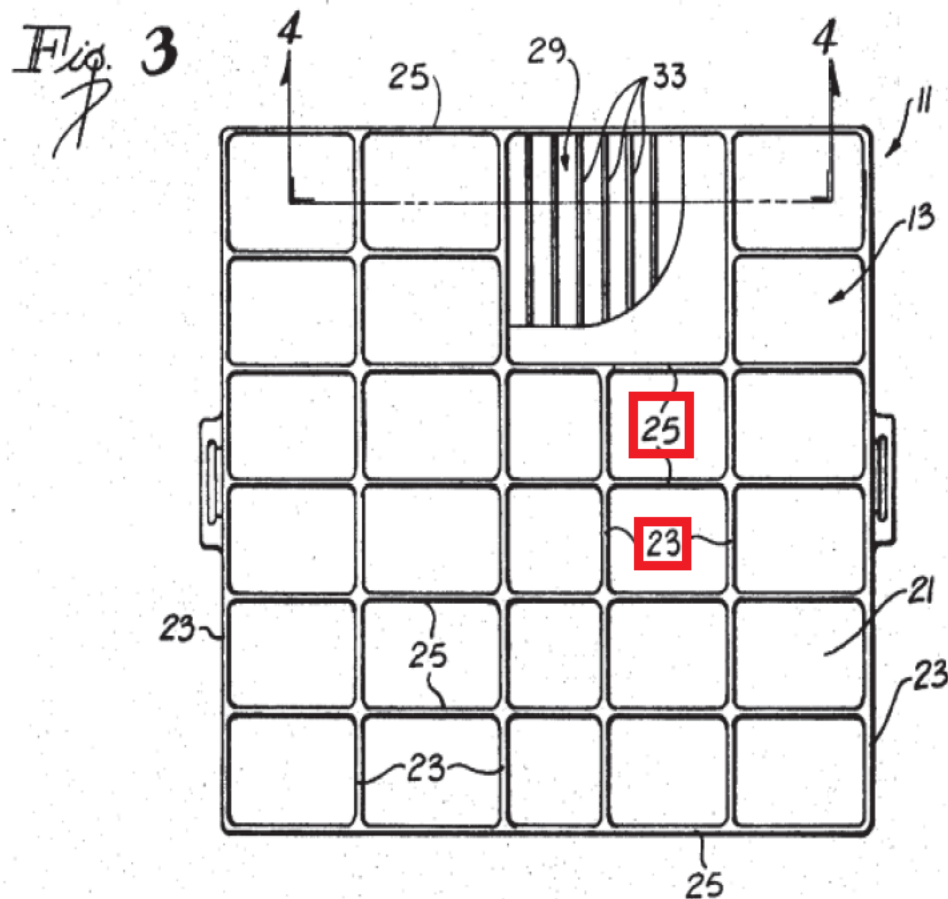
80. Pricing pressure from competitors and the risk of buckling would motivate designers away from integral baffles in a griddle.

81. Additionally, a baffle's flexibility helps it adapt to dynamic, high temperature environments, especially when there is air or gas flow. Integrating a baffle to a more rigid surface may cause buckling or tearing to the baffle, or to the weld caused by thermal loading issues and stresses. Thus, it is my opinion that it

would not be obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art to convert a baffle into a structurally integrated, supportive rib.

C. In contrast to “baffles the only prior art referenced by the Petition—but not in the Grounds—uses “rib” as structural but not to control airflow like a “baffle.”

82. U.S. Patent No. 3,747,509 (“Hinkle”) describes the use of “ribs” to strengthen a griddle plate against warping. Further, Hinkle describes the “ribs 23 and 25” are in a grid pattern to strengthen the griddle against bending in both directions. (Ex. 1013 at col. 3, lns. 8–18.)



83. Hinkle's ribs are consistent with the traditional uses of ribs to strengthen a shell or plate, in which a relatively shallow ribbing structure reinforces the shell. The use of Hinkle's ribs in a grid pattern also prevents them from creating air-flow channels in contrast to the purpose of baffles.

84. Instead, the ribs in Hinkle are structural as evidenced by the patent specification stating that the "ribs impart strength to the griddle to prevent warping." Hinkle, 1:46-47. However, the ribs in Hinkle are *merely* structural, without the secondary purpose of directing air flow to create airflow-channels variable heat chambers.

85. Accordingly, the uses of "baffle" in the prior art references in the petition are all in accordance with its plain and ordinary meaning as air-flow-restrictive and non-structural. In contrast, the uses of "rib" are structural and not described as a device to create airflow channels. "Rib" and "baffles" are not interchangeable under their plain and ordinary meanings.

86. The inventive elongated ribs disclosed by the '473 Patent are innovative because they provide the dual solution of adding support and strengthening the griddle while also channeling heat and air flow, unlike either Hinkle or Williams or any other prior art references alone or in combination.

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true.

Executed on Tuesday, January 21, 2025 in Berkeley, California.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Glen Stevick", written in dark ink.

Glen Stevick, Ph.D., P.E.



GLEN STEVICK, Ph.D., P.E.
Mechanical Engineer, Principal

SUMMARY

Dr. Stevick has over 40 years of experience in failure analysis, design, damage mechanics (corrosion, fracture, fatigue, creep, etc.) and risk assessment of: structures; cable structures and systems; stadium roofs; industrial equipment; turbines and reciprocating engines; automotive and aircraft components and systems; offshore platforms for wind generation and oil exploration; pressure vessels and piping systems; blowdown, blowout and breakaway systems; rollover protection systems; consumer product failures; fall and impact injury analysis; water slides and wave making machines; fire and explosion causation, spread, modelling and mitigation; and contamination and fluid modelling.

Engineering design projects have involved testing and mathematical analysis of electronic control and hydraulic control systems; autonomous driving automobiles and robots for inspections and service; structural dynamics and mitigation devices; material behavior, heat transfer and structure/fluid interaction; and the development of powerline detection systems; MRI and 3D scanning for structural components, pipe and pressure vessel corrosion detection and analysis; PWM controllers; and a new product development group working on a variety of consumer and medical products.

SELECT INDUSTRY EXPERIENCE

Milwaukee Stadium roof failure analysis and redesign. Deepwater Horizon Investigation. San Bruno pipeline fracture investigation for the Office of the Governor and the CPUC. Stress and fracture analysis of Bigge's D125 14-million-pound capacity crane. Submarine drive system analysis for the US Navy. Consultant to the Golden Gate Bridge District for earthquake dampers, travelers and suicide prevention retrofit projects. Fracture analysis of the first tension leg platforms for Chevron Corp. Blowout and Breakaway Devices for Chevron and Tesoro. Fracture control plans for Conoco's refinery structures. Alaska Pipeline fracture control plans for the pipeline operator Alyeska and the Bureau of Land Management. Electrical fire causation presentations for State Farm fire investigators. Wildland fire causation analysis for the United States Department of Justice.

EDUCATION

Ph.D. Mechanical Engineering, University of California, Berkeley
Major in Design and Material Behavior
Minors in Structural Analysis and Dynamics and Controls
M.S. Mechanical Engineering, University of California, Berkeley
B.S. Mechanical Engineering, Michigan Technological University

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Registered Professional Engineer: California, Florida, Mississippi, and Texas
American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Society of Civil Engineers
Society of Forensic Engineer and Scientists
Member of ASTM Committees: E05, E08, F15.1, F15.10 and F23
National Fire Protection Association

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

1986 – present

Principal, Consultant, Berkeley Engineering And Research, Inc.

Provide consultation in the areas of failure analysis, design, fracture mechanics and risk assessment, including analysis of codes and standards, medical devices and industrial equipment. Failure analysis work has varied from assessing the failure of cranes, medical implants, bone fractures, ladders, chairs, industrial presses, aircraft engines, boiler and turbine generator failures, and propane/natural gas equipment and electronics to the analysis of defective safety devices on compressor/heat exchanger systems and fire investigation. Design projects have included the redesign of an electrohydraulic, variable position hospital bed for burn victims; medical implants (spine rod, heart valve, aorta insert, pacemaker, hip, knee and fatigue design); the design of a powered wheelchair that provides standing and sitting positions; the analysis, redesign and rerating of high temperature/high pressure boiler, pressure vessel and piping systems; the design of fire safe storage vaults for electronic media; dynamic damping devices for tall structures and bridges subject to wind and earthquake loading; the redesign of pistons and valves for high pressure hydrogen compressors; and electronic sensors for structural health monitoring.

Fire investigation, electrical, and combustion analysis cases have included over 200 home fires; wildland fires, dozens of propane and natural gas fired equipment fires, including barbecues, heaters, furnaces and cooking appliances; refinery, chemical plant, power plant and coal processing plant fires and explosions; and the evaluation of fuel containers, including propane tanks, charcoal lighter fluid cans, and gasoline containers from one gallon consumer containers to tanks containing thousands of gallons. More than 200 gasoline fire and explosion tests have been conducted at BEAR as well as hundreds of lithium-ion batteries (e-cigarettes, computers, cell phones, etc.), magnetic field, electric field, and spark tests. Design projects have included the design and evaluation of hydrocarbon handling equipment (towers, tanks, pumps, compressors, piping, valves, heat exchangers and furnaces), burner and flow modeling, leak detection methods for tanks, chemical and contaminant modelling, flame arrestors for storage, relief and vapor recovery systems, and burn/spark/fire resistant cauterizing forceps for surgery.

8/90 - 1/91

Mechanical Engineering Instructor, University of California, Berkeley

Instructor for the Department's senior design course: ME-102B, "Mechanical Engineering Design." Conducted lectures on the design of bolted joints, springs, gears, bearings, chain drives, wire ropes, and other mechanical components. Guided students through a major design project.

3/82 - 1/89

Engineering Mechanics Specialist, Chevron Corporation

Handled highly technical projects and provided technical consultation to field engineers in the areas of failure analysis and design. Projects included the redesign of compressor and turbine components, and the design of processing equipment for service temperatures above 1400 degrees Fahrenheit. Consultation varied from giving design advice on how to avoid structural vibration to calculating crack growth rates for offshore platforms in the North Sea.

9/81-3/82

Project Engineer, Chevron USA Production

Responsibilities included the design, and construction management of oil/water separation plants and gas recovery plants in the Bakersfield and Colinga oil fields.

PATENTS

“End Cap for Battery or Cylindrical Rechargeable Cell,” by G.R. Stevick, P. Alei, and R. Yuan, US11929514 B2, March 12, 2024.

“Method and Apparatus for Detecting and Monitoring Oil Spills and Leaks,” by J. Singer, and G.R. Stevick, US9279738 B1, March 8, 2016.

“Method and Apparatus for Magnetic Response Imaging,” J. Singer, and D. Rondinone, G.R. Stevick, J. Zalabak, US8395376 B2, May 24, 2012.

"Method and Apparatus for Dynamic Space-time Imaging System" G.R. Stevick, D. Rondinone, J. Singer, A. Sagle, US7961912 B2, June 14, 2011 (continuation of US7620209).

"Method and Apparatus for Dynamic Space-time Imaging System" for creating a 3D map of the surface contours, J. Singer, G.R. Stevick, D. Rondinone, M.D. Rocklin, US7620209 B2, Nov 17, 2009.

“Thermo-electric Container” for heating and cooling liquids, G.R. Stevick and H. Sherback, US6119461, September 19, 2000.

PUBLICATIONS, SELECTED REPORTS AND PRESENTATIONS

Stevick, G.R. and D. Rondinone “Risk Assessment and Autonomous Driving,” BEAR Summer Seminar 8-11-2023 and Society of Forensic Engineers and Scientists (SFES) Point Arena, CA 9-15/17-2023.

Stevick, G.R. and W. Cheng, Heat Transfer, Fire Size and Pipeline Time to Fail Estimations Root Cause Analysis of Kinder Morgan Pipeline Explosions, ResearchGate.com, September 2022.

Stevick, G.R. and W. Cheng, Recent Failure Analysis Case Studies, ResearchGate.com, June 2022.

Yuan, R. and G.R. Stevick, “Lithium-Ion Batteries and E-Cigarette Fires and Explosions,” Society of Forensic Engineers and Scientists (SFES) Conference Seminar, Healdsburg, CA. 4-6-2019.

Nemire, K., Stevick, G., and D. Xu, “Forensic Evaluation of a Hazardous Household Product.” *Ergonomics in Design*, 25(2) (2017) 15-24.

Stevick, G.R., Mosaic Fertilizer, LLC, Uncle Sam Louisiana, “Steam Turbine Generator Incident,” January 31, 2017.

Stevick, G.R. " BP Horizon explosion - An Update, Pleasure Boating into a Floating Pipeline, and A Jack-up Upended in a Hurricane (Nate)," The Society of Forensic Engineers and Scientists (SFES) Maritime Seminar, Emeryville / Oakland, May 27-29, 2016.

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- Stevick, G.R., Rondinone, D., and A. Sagle, “Flame Arrestors for Gelled Alcohol Containers,” Society of Forensic Engineers and Scientists (SFES) Conference Seminar, Yosemite Valley, CA. 4-6-2014.
- Singer, J.R., Stevick, G.S., Rondinone, D. and R. Rice, “Pipeline Monitoring, Economics, and the MRI System,” *Materials performance* 54(2):52-54 · February 2015.
- Stevick, G.R., “Deepwater Horizon Update - Drill Pipe Buckling and Shearing,” SFES Maritime Seminar, Emeryville, CA, May 27-29, 2016.
- Andres, D., and G.R. Stevick “Overhead Powerline Early Warning Devices for Cranes, Lifts and other Aerial Mobile Equipment,” Berkeley Engineering And Research, Inc., 2012.
- Stevick, G.R., Zicherman J., Rondinone D., Sagle A. "Failure Analysis and Prevention of Fires and Explosions with Plastic Gasoline Containers." *Journal of Failure Analysis and Prevention* 11.5 (2011): 455-65.
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- Stevick, G.R., Rondinone D., Sagle A., Zicherman J. “Portable Gasoline Container Explosions and Their Prevention.” *Society of Forensic Eng’s and Scientists Winter Seminar*, 19-21 March 2010.
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- Rondinone, D., Stevick, G.R. “Olympic Spirit Vapor Recovery System Fire Investigation and System Review,” *for Tesoro Corporation, by Berkeley Engineering And Research, Inc.*, 18 May 2009.
- Stevick, G.R. “Marine Crude Oil Transfer Breakaway, Hawaii Single Point Mooring Terminal,” *for Tesoro Corporation, by Berkeley Engineering And Research, Inc.*, 19 May 2008.
- Stevick, G.R., Hart, J., Lee, C., Dauby, F. “Fracture Analysis for Pipeline Girth Welds in High Strain Applications.” *Pipeline and Gas Technology*, Jan. 2006.
- Stevick, G.R., et al. “Golden Gate Bridge, Phase II Seismic Retrofit, Transverse Energy Dissipation Devices,” *for The Golden Gate Bridge District, by Berkeley Engineering And Research, Inc.*, 01 July 2005. (*Project won the American Society of Civil Engineers 2007 Opal Award for the Most Outstanding Civil Engineering Achievement.*)
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- Warner, P., Stevick G.R., Thomas, E. "Main Propulsion Unit, Aft Second Reduction Gear Bearing Failure Assessment," *for* Northrup Grumman and the US Navy, 9 April 1999.
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- Stevick, G.R. "El Segundo, CA - Buckling Integrity of Column C-6 for Wind and Earthquake Loads," for Chevron Engineering Technology Department, June 1988.
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- Stevick, G.R. "Platform Grace Gas Pipeline – Ductile Fracture," *for* Chevron Engineering Department, 2 April 1984.
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TESTIMONY LIST

GLEN STEVICK, Ph.D., P.E.
Mechanical Engineer, Principal

DEPOSITIONS

10/11/2024 (D)

24-6315G Heather Pool, et al. vs. Twin Hill Acquisition Company, Inc., et al, Superior Court of the State of California, County of Alameda, Case No. PG17876798. Airline uniforms.

08/19/2024 (D)

22-5888G Martins v Meritage Homes of California, Inc., Superior Court of the State of California, County of Alameda, Case No. RG20066181. Shower door.

05/16/2024 (D)

23-6042G Figueroa vs. Scott Technologies, Inc., et al, Superior Court of the State of California, County of Los Angeles, Case No. 22STCV05835. Fire safety gear failure.

03/26/2024 (D)

22-5758G Gail Mitchell, v. Nutribullet, LLC., Homeland Housewares, LLC., and Capital Brands, LLC., United States District Court, Eastern District of New York, Civil Action No. 23-cv-03706-HG. Personal Blender Explosion.

03/14/2024 (D)

23-6105G Berrios, et al., v. BPS Direct, LLC, et al., 13th Judicial Circuit Court for Hillsborough County, Florida Circuit Civil Division, Cook County Illinois, Case No. 22-CA-005892. Grill and Canister fire and Explosion.

02/29/2024 (D)

20-5260G Dylan Hernandez v SDSU, et al., Superior State of California, County of San Diego, Central District, Case No.: 37-2020-0004383-CU-PO-CTL. Bunk bed.

02/22/2024 (D)

20-5384G Kurt Decker, et al. v. Milwaukee Electric Tool Corporation, et al., United States District Court, Southern District of Texas, Corpus Christy Division, Case Number 2:21-CV-00181. Shop fire and Lithium-ion Batteries.

02/14/2024 (D)

19-4999G McCune, et al., v. Midwest Can Company, LLC, Circuit Court of Cook County Illinois, Case No. 2021-L-004118. Gasoline Container Explosion.

02/06/2024 (D)

23-6118G Magna Properties, Inc. v. Arch Specialty Insurance Co., Superior Court of Indiana, County of Marion, Docket No. 49D13-2303-PL-009654. Aluminum Wiring.

12/07/2023 (D)

22-5898G Esposito v. Dynaco Doors, et al., Superior Court of New Jersey, Law Division, Morris County, Docket No. MRS-L-575-21. Roll up door.

10/19/2023 (D)

21-5627G Figueroa v. Butte County Fair Association, Superior Court of the State of California, County of Butte, No. 20CV00421. Winch & cable system.

10/04/2023 (D)

21-5615G Forensis Cummings Industries v Harbor Pipe, Superior Court of the state of California, County of Riverside, Case No. RIC1904478.

09/28/2023 (D)

19-4943G Van De Yacht v Atlas Copco, State of Wisconsin, Circuit Court, Milwaukee County, Case No. 18-CV-005473. Drilling rig.

08/22/2023 (D)

22-5814G Athwal v. Volvo and Webasto, United States District Court, Northern District of Indiana, Fort Wayne Division, Case Number 22-CV-00044.

08/15/2023 (D)

22-5838G Huang v Tesla, Superior Court of the State of California, County of Santa Clara, Case No. 19CV346663.

07/25/2023 (D)

23-5991G Damas v Vac Con, et al., Superior Court of the State of California, County of Sacramento, Case No. 34-2020-00285117 (lead case) consolidated with 34-2020-00286707. Boom weld failure.

06/09/2023 (D)

22-5782G Whitewater v. American Wave, United States Patent and Trademark Office, Patent Trial and Appeal Board, No. PR2022-01033.

05/08/2023 (D)

20-5234G TASA Huynh v Nexgrill Industries, Superior Court of the State of California, County of Orange, Case No. 30-2019-01060884-CU-PO-CJC. Propane tank.

03/30/2023 (D)

22-5781G Rachel Hamilton v Nutribullet, United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas, Houston Division, Civil Action No. 4:12-cv-02039.

03/20/2023 (D)

22-5782G WhiteWater v. American Wave, United States Patent and Trademark Office, Case IPR2022-01033, Patent 8,434,966. Patent infringement.

03/15/2023 (D)

22-5782G WhiteWater v. American Wave, United States Patent and Trademark Office, Case IPR2022-01034, Patent 9,279,263. Patent infringement.

02/23/2023 (D)

21-5611G Mikey Sloan v Vapors Smoke Shop, LLC, et al, State Court of Chatham County, State of Georgia, Case No. STCV21-02444. Lithium-ion battery pocket explosion.

02/16/2023 (D)

17-4486G Guardian Industries Corp (Ace American Insurance Company, et al. vs. Toledo Engineering Co, et al.), U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, No. 18-cv-11503-AJT-DRJ. Explosion.

09/07/2022 (D)

20-5316G No Spill Inc. v. Scepter Canada, Inc. et al, United States District Court for the District of Kansas, Case No. 18-cv-2681-JAR-KGG.

09/02/2022 (D)

22-5835G Spinal Implant Cases, Superior Court of the State of California, Los Angeles County, Lead Case No. BC53446. Spinal Implant.

08/20/2022 (D)

22-5785G IMS Lifetime Products, Inc. v Logan Outdoor Products, United States District Court, District of Utah, Central Division, Civil No. 1:21-cv-00156-HCN-DAO. Pellet grill patent.

07/15/2022 (D)

22-5799G Ascion, LLC d/b/a/ Reverie v. Tempur-Sealy, United States District Court, Eastern District of Kentucky Central Division at Lexington. Civil No. 5:17-cv-403-JMH. Patent.

05/22/2022 (D)

22-5717G IMS-#18586 Certain Oil-Vaping Cartridges, United State International Trade Commission, Washington, District of Columbia, Investigation No. 337-TA-1286. Retained by IMS on behalf of Husch Blackwell, LLP, representing The Calico Group Inc.

01/20/2022 (D)

14-3891G Gonzalez-Hernandez v GOMACO, Superior Court of the State of California, County of Sacramento, Case No.: 34-2016-00202891.

12/29/2021 (D)

19-5108G Thurman v Zhang, Superior Court of the State of California, County of Alameda, No. RG18931631. Carbon monoxide.

11/03/2021 (D)

19-5098G Scott, Breckon v Tebha, Eighth Judicial District Court, District of Nevada, No. A-18-779830-C. E-cigarette, lithium-ion battery explosion.

10/04/2021 (D)

21-5520G Fernandez v GEICO, Superior Court of the State of California, Los Angeles County - Torrance, Case No. BC639572.

08/20/2021 (D)

21-5481G Coleman v TWW, United States District Court, Eastern District of Virginia, No. 2:2020cv00351. Airbed, patent.

08/17/2021 (D)

19-5174G Michael Helton, Commonwealth of Kentucky, Laurel Circuit Court, Division II, Civil Action No.: 20-CI-00486. E-cigarette, lithium-ion battery explosion.

07/26/2021 (D)

19-4952G Bridges, Reggie v Cloud 9 Vapors, Circuit Court of Forest County, Mississippi, Case No. H-19-0117. E-cigarette, lithium-ion battery explosion.

06/30/2021 (D)

18-4790X Construction Innovations, LLC v. Supreme, District Court, Adams County, State of Colorado, Case No. 2020CV30600, Division: A

06/24/2021 (D)

20-5386G Forensis Munoz v The Rowland Group, District Court, Dexar County, Texas, 438th Judicial District, Cause No. 2017-CI-08566.

06/04/2021 (D)

21-5522G Selena Robles, Superior Court of the State of California, County of Los Angeles, No.19STCV07865.

05/28/2021 (D)

21-5522G Selena Robles, Superior Court of the State of California, County of Los Angeles, No.19STCV07865.

05/11/2021 (D)

18-4867G Dean, Zachary, Circuit Court of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit in and for Sarasota County, Florida, Case No.: 2018-CA-006507-NC. E-cigarette, lithium-ion battery explosion.

05/05/2021 (D)

18-4807G Sandoval v BNSF, United States District Court, Northern District of California, Case No. 3:18-CV-07668-SBA.

04/19/2021(D)

20-5383G Guzman v Polaris, United States District Court, Central District of California, Case No. 8:19-cv-01543-FLA KES.

03/17/2021 (D)

21-5473G Hudson v Great American Land, Superior Court of the State of California, County of Orange – North Justice Center, Case No. 30-2019-01052572, CU-PO-CJC. Hot tub.

02/24/2021 (D)

21-5473G Hudson v Great American Land, Superior Court of the State of California, County of Orange – North Justice Center, Case No. 30-2019-01052572, CU-PO-CJC. Hot tub.

12/30/2020 (D)

20-5359G Team Worldwide Corporation v Academy, et al., United States District Court, Eastern District of Texas, Marshall Division, Case No. 2:19-cv-92-JRG-RSP. Airbed, patent infringement.

12/28/2020 (D)

20-5359G Team Worldwide Corporation v Academy, et al., United States District Court, Eastern District of Texas, Marshall Division, Case No. 2:19-cv-92-JRG-RSP. Airbed, patent infringement.

12/23/2020 (D)

20-5392G Edwards Vacuum v. Hoffman Instrumentation Supply Inc, United States District Court, District of Oregon, Portland Division, Case No. 3:20-CV-1681-AC.

11/13/2020 (D)

20-5316G No Spill Inc., v. Scepter Corp, et al., United States District Court for the District of Kansas, Case No. 18-cv-2681-JAR-KGG. Flame arrestors.

10/16/2020 (D)

20-5374G Forensis Charles F. Miller Family Group LLC, et al. v. Air Liquide Large Industries U.S., LP, 14th Judicial District Court, Parish of Calcasieu, State of Louisiana. Pipeline.

09/29/2020 (D)

18-4733G Kristina Nolan v Habits, Inc., State Court of Henry County, State of Georgia, Civil Action File No: STSV2019000956. E-cigarette, lithium-ion battery explosion.

09/15/2020 (D)

20-5315G IMS United Group Services v. Rizzo Bros., Inc., American Arbitration Association, AAA Case No. 01-19-0003-0785. Process piping.

07/21/2020 (D)

18-4660G Damon Jackson v Atlanta Vapor LLC, State Court of Fayette County, State of Georgia, Civil Action File No. 2017V-0873. E-cigarette, lithium-ion battery explosion.

06/30/2020 (D)

18-4624G Ribble v Cosmic Dragon, Circuit Court of the 23rd Judicial Circuit of Missouri at Hillsboro, Jefferson County, Missouri, Case No. 18JE-CC00290. E-cigarette, lithium-ion battery explosion.

06/26/2020 (D)

18-4779 Hildreth, Scott v Naples Vapor, Circuit Court of the 20th Judicial Circuit Court, Collier County, Florida Circuit Civil Division, Case No. 18-CA-373. E-cigarette, lithium-ion battery explosion.

02/26/2020 (D)

18-4752G John Arant, Superior Court of Richmond County, State of Georgia, Civil Action File No. 2018RCCV00298. E-cigarette, lithium-ion battery explosion.

02/25/2020 (D)

20-5242G Scheffel v GM, United States District Court, Southern District of New York, Case No. 18-cv-01667-JM F. Ignition switch, air bag non-deployment.

02/13/2020 (D)

18-4626G Bolde v Vaso Express & Navistar, Superior Court of State of California, County of Los Angeles, No. BC674305. Exhaust pipe, auto collision.

02/12/2020 (D)

15-4110 Batterton v. Dutra Group, United States District Court, Central District of California, No. CV14-7667-PJW. Hatch cover, air pressure.

12/18/2019 (D)

16-4287G USA v. ICP, United States District Court, State of Idaho, No. 3:17-cv-000391-CWD. Fire.

11/25/2019 (D)

19-5068G Eric Smith v. Best Buy, Inc., DJI Technology, Superior Court of California, County of San Francisco, Case No. CGC-18-565750. Drone.

11/07/2019 (D)

19-4953G Looney v Vapor World, Circuit Court of Greene County, Missouri, Case No. 1831-CC00952. E-cigarette, lithium-ion battery explosion.

10/30/2019 (D)

17-4603G Micheli v The City of Fresno, Superior Court of California, County of Fresno, Lead Case No. 16CECG02937. Pipe, water quality.

10/02/2019 (D)

19-5133G Intex Recreation Corp. v TWW, United States Patent and Trademark Office, Patent Trial and Appeal Board, Case PGR2019-00015. Patent infringement.

09/18/2019 (D)

17-4489G Julian Corpuz v Vapehead Origins USA, Circuit Court of the First Circuit State of Hawaii, Civil Case No. 17-1-1631-10-(KKH). E-cigarette, lithium-ion battery explosion.

09/11/2019 (D)

18-4853G Four Seasons v Denali, Superior Court of Alaska, Third Judicial District at Anchorage, Case No. 3AN-17-11072CI.

09/07/2019 (D)

15-4026G Mulligan v Liverpool Lil's, Superior Court of California, County of San Francisco, No. CGC-15-546340. Restaurant fire.

09/03/2019 (D)

19-5085G Swain v Henkels & McCoy, United States of America, Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission, OSHRC Docket No. 18-1864, Region IV. Bolt Failure.

08/30/2019 (D)

17-4603G Micheli v The City of Fresno, Superior Court of California, County of Fresno, Lead Case No. 16CECG02937. Pipe, water quality.

08/12/2019 (D)

19-5066G Petronila Gonzalez v Nutribullet, LLC, Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles – Central District, Case No. BC692385. Nutribullet.

06/27/2019 (D)

19-4996G Forensis Omega Flex v Ward, United States District Court, District of Delaware, Case No. 1:18-CV-01004-MN. Patent infringement.

05/28/2019 (D)

18-4626G Bolde v Vaso Express & Navistar, Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles, Case No. BC674305

05/16/2019 (D)

19-4996G Forensis Omega Flex v Ward, United States District Court, District of Delaware, Case No. 1:18-CV-01004-MN. Patent infringement.

05/14/2019 (D)

16-4358G Erik Kruep v Smoke Start, LLC, Missouri Circuit Court, Twenty-Second Judicial Circuit, City of Saint Louis, Case No.: 1622-CC11455. E-cigarette, lithium-ion battery explosion.

05/03/2019 (D)

18-4918G Granados v Los Agaves IV Goleta, Inc., Superior Court of California, County of Santa Barbara, Anacapa Division, No. 16CV02399. Chair failure.

04/26/2019 (D)

16-4358G Erik Kruep v Smoke Start, LLC, Missouri Circuit Court, Twenty-Second Judicial Circuit City of Saint Louis, Cause No. 1622-CC11455. E-cigarette, lithium-ion battery explosion

04/25/2019 (D)

18-4626G Bolde v Vaso Express & Navistar, Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles, Case No. BC674305. Pipe, auto collision.

03/27-29/2019 (D)

18-4689G Team Worldwide Corporation v Wal-Mart Stores, Inc., United States District Court, Eastern District of Texas, Marshall Division, Case No. 2:17-cv-0235-JRG. Air mattress, pump.

03/13/2019 (D)

18-4669G Devin Bills vs. LG et al, State Court of Cobb County, State of Georgia, No. 17-A-773. E-cigarette, lithium-ion battery explosion.

02/25/2019 (D)

18-4889G Linebarger v AA Hookah Store, District Court, Clark County, Nevada, Case No A-17-750619-C. E-cigarette, lithium-ion battery explosion

02/20/2019 (D)

18-4854G Forensis Red Rhino v Andersen, United States District Court, District of Minnesota, Case 0:17-cv-02189-WMW-FLN. Leak detector, patent infringement.

01/28/2019 (D)

18-4863G David Glass v Sky City Vapor, Superior Court of the State of California, County of San Diego, Central Division, Case No. 37-2016-00024636 CU-PA-CTL. E-cigarette, lithium-ion battery explosion.

12/11/2018 (D)

18-4783G Hornblower Fleet LLC, et al., United States District Court, Southern District of California, Case No. 16-cv-2468 JM {LL}. Ship, dock, controls.

11/30/2018 (D)

16-4270.20G Roden v GM, United States District Court Southern District of New York, No. 17-CV-05984. Ignition switch.

10/29/2018 (D)

18-4664G IMS Whitewater West v Pacific Surf Designs, United States District Court, Southern District of California, Case No. 3:17-CV-01118-BEN-BLM. Patent infringement.

09/20/2018 (D)

16-4270G McKnight v GM, United States District Court, Southern District of New York, MDL No. 2543 1:14-MD-2543-JMF, Civil Action No. 1:18-cv-03247. Ignition switch.

08/20/2018 (D)

18-4748G Duross v Home Depot USA, United States District Court, Central District of California, Case No. 2:17-cv-07006 SJO JPRx. Propane tank.

08/16/2018 (D)

18-4721G WhiteWater West v Alleshouse, United States District Court, Southern District of California, Case No. 3:17-CV-00501-DMS(NLS). Sheet wave water ride, patent.

07/16/2018 (D)

18-4685G Winter v Prince Lionheart, Inc., Superior Court of California, County of Riverside, Case No. RIC1722743. Potty seat.

07/11/2018 (D)

16-4270G General Motors LLC Ignition Switch Litigation, Economic loss, United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, 14-MD-2543 (JMF).

07/05/2018 (D)

17-4544G Dardini v Sunshine Vapor, Circuit Court of the 7th Judicial Circuit, Volusia County, Florida, Case No.: 2016-10220-CIDL (02). E-cigarette, lithium-ion battery explosion.

06/21-22/2018 (D)

18-4689G Team WorldWide Corporation v Wal-Mart Stores, Inc., et al, United States District Court, Eastern District of Texas, Marshall Division, Case No. 2:17-CV-0235-JRG. Patent infringement, airbed/pump.

06/04/2018 (D)

17-4577G Lasarte v Custom Performance et al., Superior Court of the State of California, County of Los Angeles, No. BC514465. Nitrous oxide explosion.

05/28/2018 (D)

18-4727G IMS Cap Export, LLC v Zinus, Inc., United States District Court, Central District of California, Case No. 2:16cv-00371. Bed, patent.

03/22/2018 (D)

17-4544G Dardini v Sunshine Vapor, Circuit Court of the 7th Judicial Circuit, Volusia County, Florida, Case No.: 2016-10220-CIDL (02). E-cigarette, lithium-ion battery explosion

03/20/2018 (D)

17-4514G Hoskinson v Yuanda, Superior Court of California, County of San Francisco, Case No. CGC-15-549627. Strapping failure.

03/10/2018 (D)

17-4418G Forensis Littlefield v Nutribullet, United States District Court, Central District of California, Western Division, Case No. 2:16-cv06894 MWF SSx. Pressure cooker, Explosion.

01/29/2018 (D)

16-4351G Valve Corporation v Ironburg Inventions, United States Patent and Trademark Office, Patent and Trial Appeal Board, Case IPR2017-00858, Patent 9,289,688. Video controller, patent.

01/18/2018 (D)

17-4559G Shumate v GM, Circuit Court of Conway County, Arkansas, Second Division, Case No. 15-CV-2015-073. Ignition switch, auto collision.

01/08/2018 (D)

16-4270G GM Ignition Switch Litigation, MDL 2543 Economic Loss, United States District Court Southern District of New York, Case No. 14-MD-2543 (JMF). Ignition Switch.

12/28/2018 (D)

16-4334G Ann Marie Harkins v Pick Five Imports, Case Number 8:16-cv-02362 MSS-MAP. Pressure cooker, explosion.

12/14/2018 (D)

17-4465G Dominic Vargas v Fisher Scientific Company, United States District Court, District of Colorado, Civil Action No. Alcohol container explosion.

11/30/2017 (D)

15-3989 Hubbard v Gates et al., Superior Court of California, County of Sacramento, Case No.: 34-2014-00167568. Axle failure.

11/14/2017 (D)

16-4188G Kyle & Betty Davis v Trane, United States District Court, District of Colorado, Case No: 2:15-cv-11125. Chiller tip-over.

10/03/2017 (D)

16-4351G Ironburg Inventions v Valve Corporations, United States District Court, Northern District of Georgia Atlanta Division, Civil Action No. 1:15-cv-04219-TWT. Video controller, patent.

09/06/2017 (D)

16-4351G Valve Corporation v Ironburg Inventions, United States Patent and Trademark Office, Patent Trial and Appeal Board, Ltd., Case IPR2017-00137, Patent 9, 089, 770. Video controller, patent.

08/09/2017 (D)

16-4342D Grubbs v Scepter, State of South Carolina, County of Barnwell, No. 2016-CP-06-00150. Gasoline container explosion.

07/05/2017 (D)

17-4397G David Hoffman v Lightning Vapes, LLC, Superior Court of California, County of San Diego, No. 37-2015-00037760 CU-PL-CTL. E-cigarette, battery.

06/24/2017 (D)

16-4229 Flowrider v Pacific Surf Designs, United States District Court, for the Southern District of California, Case No. '15CV1879AJB BLM. Patent infringement.

05/24/17 (D)

16-4270.10 Dodson v GM, United States District Court, Southern District of New York, Case No. 14-MD-2543 (JMF). Ignition switch.

05/02/2017 (D)

16-4270 GM People of the State of California, ex rel. Orange County District Attorney Tony Rackauckas v. General Motors LLC, Superior Court of California for Orange County, Case No. 30-2014-007310380CU-BT-CXC. Ignition switch.

04/10/2017 (D)

15-4091 Kussman v Hammer & Steel, Superior Court of the State of California, County of Orange, Case No. 30-2014-00754098-CU-PL-CJC. Sheet pile chain.

03/22/2017 (D)

15-4016 Halliburton Legacy, United States District Court, Southern District of Texas, Houston Division, Civil Action No. 4-14-cv-02081 (Lead case).

03/09/2017 (D)

16-4351 Ironburg Inventions v Collective Mind Gaming Co., United States District Court, Northern District of Georgia, Civil Action No. 1:16-cv-4110. Patent infringement.

03/02/2017 (D)

14-3729G Mireles v Phillips 66, Superior Court of the State of California, County of Los Angeles, South District, Case No.: BC503381. Propane explosion.

02/24/2017 (D)

16-4270, Cat A, Ward v GM, General Motors, United States District Court, Southern District of New York, Case No. 1:14-cv-08317. Ignition switch.

01/27/2017 (D)

16-4330 Kinn v Cahill, Superior Court of the State of California, County of San Francisco, Unlimited Jurisdiction, Case No.: CGC-14-537814. Carbon monoxide.

01/19/2017 (D)

14-3749 Myers v Polar, Superior Court of California, County of Sacramento, Case No. 34-2014-00162383. Tanker slip.

12/09/2016 (D)

16-4270 General Motors LLC Ignition Switch Litigation: Ruby Greenroad and Vivian Garza, United States District Court Southern District of New York, No. 14-MD-2543 (JMF). Ignition switch.

11/15/2016 (D)

Lee v Aspen et al., District Court of Clark County, Nevada, Case No.: A-13-676550-D, Dept. No.: 16. HVAC unit.

10/26/2016 (D)

15-3949 Trepte v Bonaire, Superior Court of the State of California, County of Los Angeles, Central Civil West District, Case No.: BC540110. Heater.

10/21/2016 (D)

15-3950 General Motors, LLC. Ignition Switch Litigation, United States District Court, Southern District of New York, Case No. 14-MD-2543 (JMF). Ignition switch.

09/13/2016 (D)

Costa v Tamalpais, Superior Court of the State of California, County of Main, Case No. CIV 1404441. Garbage truck, bolt.

08/25/2016 (D)

15-3972 Thatcher v Wal-Mart, Circuit Court of Benton County, Arkansas, Civil Division, Case No. CIV CV2015-360-5. Gasoline container explosion.

08/18/2016 (D)

16-4232 PG&E v South Sutter LLC, Superior Court of California, County of Sutter, Case No. CVCS 14-2376. Pipeline.

08/16/2016 (D)

12-3438.1 Stanton/ Turner v Richmond American Homes, Aspen, et al., District Court, Clark County, Nevada, Case No. A-13-689790-D. HVAC unit.

07/27/2016 (D)

15-4089 Herbert v Ford et al., Superior Court of the State of California, County of San Bernardino, West Valley Branch, Case No. CIV DS1415915. Seat belt, automobile accident.

07/11/2016 (D)

15-3970 Wurster vs The Plastics Group, United States District Court, Southern District of Iowa, Civil Action No. 4:14-CV-503. Gasoline container explosion.

06/16/2016 (D)

09-3043 Regents of the University of California v Factory Mutual Insurance, Superior Court of California, San Francisco County. Case No. CGC-13-534008. Piping.

06/06/2016 (D)

15-3952 Nunez-Aguirre v JD Systems, LLC, Superior Court of the State of California, Orange County, Case No. 30-2014. Scaffolding.

05/11/2016 (D)

16-4201 PG&E v McKenzie Farms, Superior Court of the State of California, Case No. CVCS 15-0195.

04/20/2016 (D)

14-3832 TREWS Worldwide Oilfield v Ameriforge, United States Patent and Trademark Office, Case IRP2015-00233. BOP patent.

03/17/2016 (D)

15-3950 Robert Scheuer v General Motors LLC, United States District Court, Southern District of New York, 14 Cv. 8176 (JMF). Ignition Switch, SDM, airbag.

02/09/2016 (D)

12-3438 Seasons v Richmond America, District Court, Clark County, Nevada, Case No. A676550A, Dept XVI. HVAC system design.

01/28/2016 (D)

12-3456 Lincoln Punch v Dollar Tree Stores, Inc., United States District Court, Western District of Pennsylvania, Case No: 1:12-CV-154-SPB. Tweezers, battery ingestion.

01/05/2016 (D)

14-3850 Rukse v Wal-Mart, United States District Court for Northern District of Florida, Pensacola Division, Case No.: 3:14-cv-00236-MCR-EMT. Gasoline container explosion.

11/24/2015 (D)

15-3950 GM Ignition Switch Case, United States District Court, Southern District of New York, 1:14-MD-02543 (JMF). Ignition switch, SDM, airbag.

11/04/2015 (D)

15-3959 Montgomery v Wal-Mart, United States District Court, Southern District of California, 3-12-cv-3057-JLS-DHB. Gasoline container explosion.

10/06/2015 (D)

15-3959 Montgomery v Wal-Mart, United States District Court, Southern District of California, 3-12-cv-3057-JLS-DHB. Gasoline container explosion.

09/30/2015 (D)

15-3950 GM Ignition Switch Case, United States District Court, Southern District of New York, 1:14-MD-02543 (JMF). Ignition switch, SDM, airbag.

09/28/2015 (D)

15-3950 GM Ignition Switch Case, United States District Court, Southern District of New York, 1:14-MD-02543 (JMF). Ignition switch, SDM, airbag.

07/25/2015 (D)

14-3831 Skedco v Strategic Operations, United States District Court, District of Oregon, 3:13-CV-009968-HZ. Hemorrhage training system patent.

06/15/2015 (D)

14-3819 Fleet v Safety Line, Superior Court of CA, Alameda County, HG-10540587. Rope access equipment.

06/09/2015 (D)

13-3636 Catalyst v Burdett, District Court County, Nevada, A-11-632718-C. Press brake, foot switch.

05/05/2015 (D)

09-3043 UCSF PUP Piping, Superior Court of CA, San Francisco County, CGC-13-534008. Piping.

04/27/2015 (D)

14-3877 Shop-Vac Marketing & Sales Litigation, Superior Court of New Jersey, Law Division, Bergen County, BER-L-1399-12. Shop-Vac claims.

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02/11/2015 (D)

14-3831 Skedco v Strategic Operations, |United States District Court, District of Oregon, Case No.: 3:13-cv-00968. Hemorrhage training system patent.

02/5/2015 (D)

14-3877 Shop-Vac Marketing & Sales Litigation, Superior Court of New Jersey, Law Division – Bergen County, BER-L-1399-12. Shop-Vac claims.

01/26/2015 (D)

14-3884 Forensis Marine Travelift, Inc. v Ascom, United States District Court, Eastern District of Wisconsin, 1:14-CV-443-WCG. Control system patent.

11/13/2014 (D)

14-3844 TASA Albers v Solar City, Superior Court of CA, County of Los Angeles, BC537831. Pool filter explosion.

09/26/2014 (D)

14-3723 Roitman v ATG Rehab, Superior Court of CA, County of Los Angeles, Southeast District, Norwalk, VC060199. Walker.

09/19/2014 (D)

14-3802 Regalado v Callaghan, Superior Court of CA, Riverside County, Palm Springs Court, INC1203669. Propane explosion.

09/12/2014 (D)

14-3796 Forbush v Sagecret, District Court of the State of Texas, County of Cameron - 107th Judicial District, 2011-DCL-3561. Carbon dioxide, water heater.

09/8/2014 (D)

14-3799 Sonicare Toothbrush Litigation, United States District Court, Western Division of Washington, 2:13-cv-00518-MJP. Toothbrush.

05/21/2014 (D)

11-3298 Ordaz v Ohi Company, et. al., Superior Court of CA, County of San Joaquin, 39-2011-002644263-CU-PL-SRK. Conveyor belt, arm amputation.

05/19/2014 (D)

13-3687 Satterfield v Napa Home & Garden et. al., United States District Court, South Carolina, Spartanburg Division, 7:11-CV-01514-MGL. Fire pot explosion.

02/25/2014 (D)

11-3306 Procknow v Wabash, Superior Court of CA, County of San Francisco, CGC-11-511648. Break press, amputation.

09/20/2013 (D)

11-3303 Nelson v Hearthmak, Wal-Mart, United States District Court, Northern District of West Virginia, Elkins Division, 11-CV-00101-JPB. Lighter fluid bottle explosion.

08/29/2013 (D)

11-3303 Nelson v Hearthmark, Wal-Mart, United States District Court, Northern District of West Virginia, Elkins Division, 11-CV-00101-JPB. Lighter fluid bottle explosion.

07/31/2013 (D)

11-3315 In Re: Oil Spill by the Oil rig “Deepwater Horizon” in the Gulf of Mexico, on April 20, 2010, United States District Court, Easter District of Louisiana, 2179, Section J. Oil spill.

07/1/2013 (D)

11-3349 Mulkey v Vintage Oxy, Superior Court of CA, County of Kern, S-1500-CV-274863-DRL. Injection well failure.

05/7/2013 (D)

10-3204 Henley v Paratransit, Superior Court of CA, County of Sacramento, 34-2010-00093270. Wheelchair tip-over, van, seatbelt.

02/25/2013 (D)

12-3549 Melvin v Blitz, District Court, Middle District of Florida, Tampa Division, 8:11-cv-2542-SCB-TGW. Portable gasoline can explosion.

02/27/2013 (D)

10-3098 Cardoza v SAF Holland USA, Superior Court of the State of CA, City and County of Solano, FCS034905. Landing gear crank.

02/22/2013 (D)

12-3550 Integrated Production Services, v GE Energy Oilfield Technology, District Court of Harris County, Texas, 2010-80664. HVAC fall-over.

11/1/2012 (D)

13-3492 Kornegay v Blitz, United States District Court, Southern District of Mississippi, Jackson Division, 3:10CV429-TSL-MTP. Blitz gasoline can explosion.

10/17/2012 (D)

11-3376 Brasher v Union Pacific Railroad Company, District Court of Nevada, County of Washoe, CV08-1743. Trailer pin, hand injury.

10/10/2012 (D)

11-3238 State Farm v North Coast Farnsworth 55E117-313. Waterline.

10/2/2012 (D)

11-3359 Robert Lopez v Double D Farms, et. al., Superior Court of CA, Fresno, 11 CECG 00093. Melon conveyor.

09/13/2012 (D)

11-3264 Bullis v Pacific Gas & Electric Company, Superior Court of CA, San Mateo, 499864. Pipeline Explosion.

08/1/2012 (D)

12-3406 Enayati v Atlantic Richfield Company, et. al., Superior Court of CA, Los Angeles, BC430304. Asbestos.

03/27/2012 (D)

11-3297 Le Blanc Candler v Grand Bluff, State of Louisiana, 15th Judicial District, 92439E. Explosion.

03/13/2012 (D)

11-3311 Puckett v Wedco, United States District Court, Northern District of Georgia, Atlanta Division, 1:11-CV-01120-TCB. Wedco gasoline can explosion.

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03/8/2012 (D)

10-3173 Sidhu v Frank Lin Distillers, Superior Court of CA, Santa Clara County, 109CV149097. Fence, hand injury.

12/20/2011 (D)

11-3291 #5553 Abbott, USA v BP, Unites States District Court, Southern District of Texas, Houston Division, 4:09-cv-01193. Deep sea rigging, design procedures & standards.

12/14-15/2011 (D)

11-3315 BP v Halliburton – Deepwater Horizon, United States District Court, Eastern District of Louisiana, 2170, Section J. Deepwater Horizon oil spill.

09/20/2011 (D)

11-3250 Nationwide v Mack Halogen Light Bed Fire, Superior Court of CA, Sonoma County, SCV-247147. Light bed fire.

08/03/2011 (D)

11-3311 Puckett v Wedco, US District Court, Northern District of Georgia, Atlanta Division, 1:11-CV-01120-TCB. Gasoline can explosion.

07/21/2011 (D)

11-3156 Funchess v Blitz, State of South Carolina, Court of Common Pleas, County of Orangeburg, 2009-CP-38-1257. Gasoline can explosion.

06/21/2011 (D)

11-3252 Mehdavi v Fremont, Superior Court of CA, Alameda County, HG 09 460732. Skylight fall.

05/23/2011 (D)

10-3092 Cook v Scepter, United States District Court, Eastern District of Tennessee Southern Division, 1:09-CV-00006. Gasoline can explosion.

04/19/2011 (D)

11-3265 Travis v A-A Great American Golf Cars, Inc., Superior Court of CA, Riverside County, RIC506836. Modified golf cart accident.

03/30/2011 (D)

10-3125 Dennis Thornton v Blitz, Circuit Court of Mobile County, State of Alabama, CV-09-092481. Gasoline can explosion.

03/01/2011 (D)

10-3213 Campbell v Les Schwab, Superior Court of California, Sacramento County, Case No. 34-2009-00035911. Trailer wheel failure.

12/08/2010 (D)

08-2902 Calpine v Electrician Maintenance, Superior Court of CA, San Mateo County, M08-3479. Power generator failure.

10/12/2010 (D)

10-3149G ACM v Bi-State Propane, Superior Court of CA, Nevada County, T09-3479C. Propane explosion.

09/8/2010 (D)

07-2683 Robert Donesky v Werner, Superior Court of CA, Nevada County, 74035. Ladder failure.

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07/20/2010 (D)

09-2938G David Tracey v Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc., Superior Court of CA, County of Los Angeles, Southwest District, YC055723. Valve, crude oil.

07/14/2010 (D)

10-3106G Tinoco v Garcia, Superior Court of CA, County of Kern, Metropolitan Division – Unlimited Civil, S-1500-CV-266667-WDP. Tractor run-over.

06/14/2010 (D)

09-2921G Luis Juarez v Frank's Welding Service, Inc., Superior Court of CA, County of San Diego, Central District, GIC879529. Crane electrocution.

06/10/2010 (D)

09-3044G Christopher Crotty v James Rainbolt, State of Indiana, County of Lake, 45C01-0805-CT-00075. Gas container explosion

06/2/2010 (D)

08-2816G Avery v M.V. Public Transportation, Superior Court of CA, Place County, SCV 24149. Wheelchair lift.

05/4/2010 (D)

09-2958G Calder v Blitz, United States District Court, District of Utah, Northern Division, 2:07-cv387 TC. Gas container explosion.

03/29/2010 (D)

07-2673 Rivera v JLG, Superior Court of CA, County of San Bernardino, CIVSS709571.

03/23/2010 (D)

09-3033G Dahl v Emerson Electric, United States District Court, Northern District of CA, C 08-04850 JCS.

03/9/2010 (D)

09-2984G Schenkenfelder v Blitz, District Court, Eastern District of Tennessee, Northern Division Knoxville, 3:06-cv-452. Gasoline container explosion.

01/26/2010 (D)

09-3029G Buckingham v Bullet Freight, Superior Court of CA, County of Sacramento, 34-2008-00029020.

01/13/2010 (D)

09-2950G Thornton v Blitz, District Court of the Southern District of Georgia, Waycross Division, 5:09-CV-00003-LGW-JEG. Gasoline container explosion.

12/17/2009 (D)

09-2996G Har v Storquest, Superior County of CA, County of Alameda, RG05236587.

10/05/2009 (D)

09-2986G Gilmore v San Francisco Ladder Company, Superior Court of CA, County of Fresno, 07CECG03086. Ladder.

08/18/2009 (D)

09-2933 Freyer v Blitz, United States District Court, South Carolina, Florence Division, 4:08-CV-02412-TLW. Gasoline container explosion.

08/06/2009 (D)

08-2864G PLS Restaurant, Inc. v Lake Tahoe Plumbing & Heating, Inc., Southwest Gas Corporation, Superior Court of CA, County of El Dorado, SC 20080140.

07/21/2009 (D)

09-2938G Tracey v Jacobs, Superior Court of the State of California, County of Los Angeles – South West District, Case No. YC055723.

07/15/2009 (D)

09-2933G Freyer v Blitz, United States District Court, South Carolina, Florence Division, 4:08-CV-02412-TLW. Gas container explosion.

06/23/2009 (D)

08-2894G Enayati v Chesteron, Superior Court of CA, County of Los Angeles, BC 400 729. Asbestos.

05/20/2009 (D)

08-2852G Hass v Porter, Superior Court of CA, County of Marin, CV08-0099. Nail gun.

04/6/2009 (D)

09-2932G Kalinjuk v Costco, Superior Court of CA, County of Los Angeles, BC388441. Crib bed, suffocation.

02/26/2009 (D)

07-2654G Lisa Ferrara v Umili America, Superior Court of CA, County of San Francisco, CGC-07-460579. Garage gate.

02/23/2009 (D)

09-2907G Berthet v Giles, Superior Court of CA, County of San Francisco CGC07-461585. Ladder fall.

01/6/2009 (D)

07-2659G Galindo v Baltimore Aircoil, United States District Court, Eastern District Court of CA, 07-CV-00798-LJO-GSA. Die press.

09/24/2008 (D)

08-2776G Hector del Valle v Rammax Los Angeles County Superior Court, TC021339. Compactor rollover.

09/17/2008 (D)

08-2794G Doolin v PA Radocy, District Court of Clark County, Nevada, A524182 Crane tip.

08/28/2008 (D)

08-2756G Oscar Valdez, Leipelt v TiSport, Santa Cruz Superior Court, CA, CV157001. Wheelchair.

12/19/2007 (D)

07-2691G Olin v Onebeacon, Circuit Court of Washington County, Alabama, CV-05-042B. Heat exchanger, tube rolling weld.

10/31/2007 (D)

5-2250 Alexander v AMPCO, Superior Court of CA, County of Alameda, G05-192462. Gate arm head injury.

09/5/2007 (D)

6-2536G Johnston v Trench Plate, Superior Court of CA, County of Sacramento, 05AS00856. Trench plate.

08/24/2007 (D)

6-2495G LB&L Harris Case, Superior Court of CA, County of San Francisco, CGC-02-404058. Harris baler.

07/13/2007 (D)

06-2549G Russell v Fineline Industries, Superior Court of CA, County of Sonoma Case SCV-237890.

05/15/2007 (D)

06-2409G Perez v Morbark, Inc., Northern District of CA, San Francisco Division, C06-5031CW. Wood chipper.

07-2664G (D)

F& H Construction v Placer County, Superior Court of CA, County of Sacramento, 04 A5 05135. Polystyrene.

02/20/2007 (D)

05-2102G Casper Meadows v Doug Gustafson, Superior Court of CA, County of Alameda, RG05212004. Greenlee voltage detector failure.

11/22/2006 (D)

06-2414 Horton, Inc. v NSK Corporation, Inc. American Arbitration Association, 65 181 Y 00320 05. Bearing failure.

10/06/2006 (D)

06-2435G Devine v KMV, Superior Court of CA, Alameda County, 2002076057. Hospital bed failure.

07/10/2006 (D)

04-1893G Cooper Delgado v ABC, Superior Court of CA, Alameda County, HG03128280. Fire hose, collision.

06/15/2006 (D)

04-1853G Florida West v Signature, 11th Judicial Circuit Court of Miami-Dade County Florida, 98-29348 CA13. Fuel Truck Fire, Miami Airport.

06/6/2005 (D)

04-1863G Reyes v Allstate, Superior Court of CA, County of Stanislaus, 311987. Building fire.

02/16/2006 (D)

05-2327G Rudy Wilson v Crary Co., et. al, Superior Court of CA, Walnut Creek, C04-00677. Wood chipper, discharge chute.

08/4/2005 (D)

05-2095G Abraham Perez v 24 Hour Fitness. Superior Court of Riverside County, California, RI 374478. Bench failure.

05/7/2005 (D)

03-1627G Riley v California Crane Testing, Superior Court of CA, Sonoma County, SCV-231808. Crane hydraulic pump failure.

04/21/2005 (D)

03-1633G Millsaps v Doehrman, Superior Court of CA, County of Butte, 124942. Compressor piping and valve failure.

03/17/2005 (D) 03-1691G Bhamra v Sunrise, Superior Court of CA, San Joaquin County, CV019608.

Lug torque, dual tire set, Semi.

2/24/2005 (D)

04-1976G Shastri v Walbro & Chrysler, Circuit Court of Cook County, IL, 02L9174. Fuel pump failure, engine stall, auto accident.

01/20/2005 (D)

04-1988G Richards v H&B Equipment, Superior Court of CA, Kern County, 250267-SPC. Drilling rig loading and tipover.

12/21/2004 (D)

04-2023G St. Paul Mercury v Frontier, Superior Court of CA, San Diego County, 729662. 450-ton crane failure, clutch slippage.

09/14/2004 (D)

03-1796G Southeast Wisconsin Professional Baseball Park District v Mitsubishi, Circuit Court of Milwaukee County, WI, 02-CV-60. Retractable stadium roof, drive system, seals.

08/11/2004 (D)

04-1933G Martinelli v Franciscan, Superior Court of CA, Sonoma County. Tank interior ladder failure.

07/24/2004 (D)

01-1175G Farias v Noble Tractor, Superior Court of CA, Solano County, FCS18596. Tractor ignition wiring evaluation.

05/27/2004 (D)

03-1693G Holliday v FORD, Court of Common Pleas, Cuyahoga County, OH CV-01-454330. Roof crush evaluation.

02/27/2004 (D)

02-1391G Livingston v Champion Home Builders, US District Court, District of Montana, CV-03-16-BLG-RWA. Motorhome fire.

01/27/2004 (D)

01-1108G Thames Dick v DeZURIK, US District Court for the District of Puerto Rico, 01-1483. Pipeline and valve surge analysis.

10/13/2003 (D)

03-1715G Pizatelli v Fleetwood Aluminum, Superior Court of CA, Santa Barbara County, 01094498. Window collapse.

10/9/2003 (D)

02-1541G Radcliff v Tri-City Fence, Superior Court of CA, Alameda County, H218752-9. Fence gate mechanical design.

10/3/2003 (D)

03-1754G Andersen v A & A Manufacturing, Superior Court of CA, Stanislaus County, 310749. Water filter explosion.

09/12/2003 (D)

03-1731G England v SME, Superior Court of CA, San Francisco County, 414440. Construction site decking accident.

08/21/2003 (D)

01-932G Garcia v Hayward, Superior Court of CA, Madera County, CV03909. Pipe flow rates, pressure and strainer explosion.

07/16/2003 (D)

00-864G Valdovinos v United Rental, Superior Court of CA, San Joaquin County, CV011900. Stump grinder drive and controls.

06/30/2003 (D)

03-1599G Lawrence v Haase, Superior Court of CA, Tehama County, 50039. Helicopter solar cell panel lift accident.

06/5/2003 (D)

02-1506G George Lee v Marshall, Superior Court of CA, Napa County, 2C-16382. Aircraft hanger jack system support failure analysis.

05/23/2003 (D)

03-1571G DeSouza v Engineered Controls - Superior Court of CA, County of Alameda, H220607-1. Propane valve redesign.

05/6/2003 (D)

02-1495L Equilon Enterprises, LLC v. Kiewit Pacific Company, Superior Court of CA, Kern County, 244357. Power line umbrella failure analysis.

04/11/2003 (D) 02-1428G Kvaerner v Mammoth Mtn., Superior Court of CA, Mono County, 12928. Gasoline and diesel storage tank, piping design.

03/24/2003 (D)

02-1345G Current v Hagman Group, Superior Court of CA, Santa Clara County, CV775113. Roof hanger collapse.

03/18/2003 (D)

00-803G Rombauer Cellars v American Meter, Superior Court of CA, Napa County, 37323-2. Gas regulator fire analysis.

03/11/2003 (D)

01-1019G Twin Hills School District v. Doupnik Mfg., Superior Court of CA, Sonoma County, 230901. Building Fire, HVAC testing.

02/27/2003 (D)

02-1483G Kuebler v R.H. Phillips, Superior Court of CA, San Francisco County. Wine bottle fracture

02/5/2003 (D)

02-1368G Avdalas v Werner Ladders, Superior Court of CA, San Francisco County, 400200. Ladder leg extensions, tip-over.

01/7/2003 (D)

02-1293G Venditti v Stevens, Superior Court of CA, Sacramento County, 01AS06582. Rollover accident.

12/12/2002 (D)

01-1043G Mallory v Prod Chemical, Superior Court of CA, San Joaquin County, CV11758. Propane tank explosion.

11/11/2002 (D)

02-1404G Gordon & Rees-Caudle v Costco, Superior Court of CA, Alameda County, H825598-3. Chair failure analysis

11/8/2002 (D)

02-1309G Robert Young v City of Fremont, Superior Court of CA, Alameda County, H206293-6. Signal pole failure.

09/30/2002 (D)

01-1127G Shane Singh-Damiano v Steelcase, Superior Court of CA, Placer County, SCV116447. Metal cabinet failure.

08/19/2002 (D)

02-1408G Nielson v Smurfit-Stone, Superior Court of CA, Tulare County, 00-193794. Milk carton stacking machine, tip-over.

08/12/2002 (D)

00-879G Carter v EZ Environmental, Superior Court of CA, Santa Clara County, CV790721. Evaluate high pressure cleaning machine patents.

07/18/2002 (D)

02-1393G Bilstad v Wakalopulos, USPTO, Board of Patent Appeals, 104,832. Electron beam sterilization patent claims.

06/27/2002 (D)

01-1160G Giampapa v.Granger, Superior Court of CA, Contra Costa County, C00-02052. Fall onto rebar.

06/10/2002 (D)

02-1360G O'Brien v Yamaha, Circuit Court of Cook County, IL 98L04707. Motorcycle carburetor failure.

04/24/2002 (D)

01-1072G Powers v State of CA, Superior Court of CA, Humboldt County, PR000590. Excavator rollover.

03/1/2002 (D)

02-1241G Moeder v Harville, Superior Court of CA, Santa Clara County, CV90017. Bicycle track collision.

02/26/2002 (D)

01-1177G Demas v Schmidt, Superior Court of CA, San Diego County, G1C762790. Sand blast vessel design.

02/22/2002 (D)

01-912G Republic Indemnity v Hans Leffer - US Northern District of CA. Interlock design.

02/15/2002 (D)

00-669G Chamberlain v Rigid Tool, Superior Court of CA, Alameda County, 8251404. Pipe threading wrench redesign.

10/29/2001 (D)

01-1070G Dinkelbach v Gold Oak School District, Superior Court of CA, El Dorado County, PC20000391. Swing seat fracture.

10/26/2001 (D)

01-1004 Hancock v U-Haul, Superior Court of CA, Sacramento County, 00AS00059. Ramp load analysis.

10/24/2001 (D)

00-862G Garcia v Central Coast Towing, Superior Court of CA, San Benito County, 9925738. Weld failure analysis.

10/12/2001 (D)

01-1088G Walsh v KFX Fuel Partners, Sixth Judicial District of Wyoming, County of Campbell. Fluid heat transfer system fire.

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11/07/2023 (C)

21-5599 Proslide, Inc. v. Whitewater, United States District Court, Middle District of Florida Orlando Division. Patent.

03/10/2023 (C)

20-5316G No Spill LLC v Scepter, United States District Court, For the District of Kansas, Case No. 18-cv-2681-JAR-KGG. Patent infringement, flame arrestor.

02/28/2023 (C)

22-5843G GYT v Dbest Products, Inc., United States District Court, Central District of California, Southern Division, Case No. 2:21-cv-04758-JVS-JDE. Patent.

10/28/2022 (C)

22-5835G Spinal Implant Cases, Superior Court of the State of California, Los Angeles County, Lead Case No. BC53446. Spinal Implant.

08/04/2022 (C)

22-5717G IMS-#18586 Certain Oil-Vaping Cartridges, United State International Trade Commission, Washington, District of Columbia, Investigation No. 337-TA-1286.

10/18/2021 (C)

18-4867G Dean, Zachary vs. City of Vapors Sarasota, Inc., Circuit Court of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit in and for Sarasota County, Florida, Case No.: 2018-CA-006507-NC. E-cigarette, lithium-ion battery explosion.

04/29/2021 (C)

21-5473G Hudson v Great American Land, Superior Court of the State of California, County of Orange – North Justice Center, Case No. 30-2019-01052572, CU-PO-CJC. Hot tub.

10/21/2020 (C)

20-5315G IMS United Group Services v. Rizzo Bros., Inc., American Arbitration Association, AAA Case No. 01-19-0003-0785. Process piping.

10/19/2020 (C)

16-4287 USA v. ICP, et al., United States District Court for the District of Idaho, Case No. 3:17-cv-00391-CWD. Sheep Fire.

03/16/2020 (C)

15-4026 Mulligan v Liverpool Lil's, Superior Court of the State of California, County of San Francisco, Case No. CGC-15-546340. Restaurant fire.

03/11/2020 (C)

15-4016 Halliburton Legacy Case, United States District Court, Southern District of Texas, Houston Division, Civil Action No. 4-14-cv-02081.

12/16/2019 (C)

18-4664G IMS Whitewater West v Pacific, United States District Court, Southern District of California, Case No. 3:17-CV-01118-BEN-BLM.

12/04/2019 (C)

18-4664G IMS Whitewater West v Pacific, United States District Court, Southern District of California, Case No. 3:17-CV-01118-BEN-BLM.

10/22-23/2019 (C)

18-4918G Granados v Los Agaves IV Goleta, Inc., Superior Court of California, County of Santa Barbara, Anacapa Division, No. 16CV02399. Chair failure.

04/28-29/2019 (C)

18-4689G Team Worldwide Corporation v Wal-Mart Stores, Inc., United States District Court, Eastern District of Texas, Marshall Division, Case No. 2:17-cv-0235-JRG. Air mattress, pump.

02/06/2019 (C)

18-4721G WhiteWater West v Alleshouse, United States District Court, Southern District of California, Case No. 3:17-CV-00501-DMS(NLS). Sheet wave water ride, patent.

12/04/2018 (C)

18-4685G Winter v Prince Lionheart, Superior Court of California, County of Riverside, Case No. RIC1722743. Potty seat.

08/31/2018 (C)

17-4533G Haro v Haro, Superior Court of the State of California, County of Sonoma, No. SFL-76272. Furnace.

07/21/2018 (C)

17-4577G Lasarte v Custom Performance et al., Superior Court of the State of California, County of Los Angeles, No. BC514465. Nitrous oxide explosion.

11/28/2017 (C)

17-4515G Duran v DynaTen, Case No. CC-15-04157-E, At Law No. 5, Dallas County, Texas. Flange, explosion.

07/13/2017 (C)

16-4270G Ward v GM, United States District Court, Southern District of New York, 14-MD-2543 (JMF) Case No. 1:14-cv-08317. Ignition switch, Auto Collision.

04/05/2017 (C)

15-3970 Wurster vs The Plastic Group, The U.S. District Court, Southern District of Iowa, Central Division, Case No. 4:14-CV-503. Gasoline container explosion.

02/08/2017 (C)

15-4089 Herbert v Ford, Superior Court of the State of California, County of San Bernardino – San Bernardino Justice Center, No CIV DS1415915. Seat belt.

11/10/2016 (C)

15-3972 Thatcher v Wal-Mart, Circuit Court of Benton County, Arkansas, Civil Division, Case No. CIV CV2015-360-5. Gasoline container explosion.

03/17/2016 (C)

16-4180 Barthelmy v General Motors LLC, U.S. District Court, Southern District of New York, No. 1:14-cv-05810. Ignition switch.

01/15/2016 (C)

15-3950 Robert Scheuer v General Motors LLC, United States District Court, Southern District of New York, 14 Cv. 8176 (JMF). Ignition switch, airbag, SDM.

09/29/2014 (C)

14-3802 Regalado v. Callaghan, Pentair, et al., Superior Court of CA, Riverside County, 1203669. Propane explosion.

07/18/2014 (C)

14-2755 Certain Multiple Mode Outdoor Grills and Parts Thereof, United States International Trade Commission, Washington, D.C., 337-TA-895. Grill design.

04/23/2013 (C)

11-3315 Oil Spill by the Oil Rig Deepwater Horizon in the Gulf of Mexico, United States District Court, Eastern District of Louisiana, MDL NO. 2179, Section J. Oil spill.

03/1/2012 (C)

11-3292 Amco Insurance v Monterey Spa, Superior Court of CA, Monterey County, M100307. Fire, spa.

05/2/2011 (C)

10-3106G Tinoco v Garcia, Superior Court of CA, County of Kern, Metropolitan Division – Unlimited Civil, S-1500-CV-266667-WDP. Tractor run-over.

04/29/2011 (C)

10-3213 Campbell v Les Schwab, Superior Court of CA, Sacramento County, 34-2009-00035911. Trailer wheel failure.

09/30/2009 (C)

08-2900 Ringel v Heritage Operating LP, Idaho District Court, Southern Valley County, 2008cv00438. Propane gas explosion.

09/23/2010 (C)

08-2816 Avery v MV Public Transportation, Superior Court of CA, Placer County, SCV24149. Wheelchair tip-over.

04/19/2010 (C)

07-2673G Ettleman v OEM Controls; JLG Industries, Superior Court of CA, San Bernardino County, CIVSS 805379. Crane failure.

10/28/2009 (C)

09-2986G Gilmore v San Francisco Ladder, Fresno County Superior Court, 07CECG03086 DSB. Ladder failure.

06/7/2009 (C)

08-2854G Nova Chemicals v Energy Insurance, Arbitration Act, Canada. Turbine failures during Commissioning Process.

01/26/2009 (C)

07-2637G Jah v Ford Michelin et. al., Superior Court of CA, County of Contra Costa, C05-01194. Bearings.

07/11/2008 (C)

08-2759 Ebo v Manitex, US District Court, Eastern District of CA: 2:07-cv-00763 DFL-DAD. Crane tip.

11/20/2007 (C)

07-2664G F&H Construction v Placer County, Superior Court of CA, Sacramento County, 04 AS 05135. Filter fire.

05/14/2007 (C)

07-2584 Syncrude Piping. Court of the Queen's Bench of Alberta, Judicial District of Calgary, 0401-01794. Piping.

09/26/2006 (C)

03-1633 G Millsaps v Doehrman Co., Butte County Superior Court Case No. 124942. Pipe failure.

08/23/2006 (C)

04-1853 G Florida West v Signature, 11th Judicial Circuit Court of Miami-Dade County Florida, 98-29348 CA13. Fuel truck fire, Miami Airport.

05/14/2005 (C)

03-1627G Riley v California Crane Testing, Superior Court of CA, Sonoma County, SCV-231808. Crane hydraulic pump failure.

01/6/2005 (C)

04-2023G St. Paul Mercury v. Frontier, Superior Court of CA, San Diego County, 729662. 450-ton crane failure, clutch slippage.

02/27/2004 (C)

03-1599G Lawrence v Haase, Superior Court of CA, Tehama County, 50039. Helicopter solar cell panel lift accident.

07/27/2004 (C)

01-1175G Farias v Noble Tractor, Superior Court of CA, Solano County, FCS18596. Tractor ignition wiring evaluation.

03/18/2003 (C)

00-803G Rombauer Cellars v American Meter, Superior Court of CA, Napa County, 37323-2. Gas regulator fire analysis.

10/29/2003 (C)

03-1715G Pizatelli v. Fleetwood Aluminum, Superior Court of CA, Santa Barbara County, 01094498. Window collapse.

05/28/2003 (C)

02-1498G Lloyds of London v Rexius, Superior Court of CA, Alameda County, 834046-3. Soil truck fire.

05/22/2003 (C)

02-1495L Equilon Enterprises, LLC v Kiewit Pacific Company, Superior Court of CA, Kern County, 244357. Power line umbrella failure analysis.

08/29/2002 (C)

01-1070G Dinkelbach v Gold Oak School District, Superior Court of CA, El Dorado County, PC20000391. Swing seat fracture.

02/12/2002 (C)

01-1088G Walsh v KFX Fuel Partners, Sixth Judicial District of Wyoming, County of Campbell. Fire, fluid heat transfer system for drying coal.

ARBITRATION

12/3/2008 (A)

08-2791G Fire Insurance Exchange v Vernon Thompson, Superior Court of CA, Lake County Case, CV 404696. Fire.

01/8/2008 (A)

07-2699G Chevron v. Power Engineers. Piping stress analysis.

03/20/2007 (A)

06-2414G Horton, Inc. v NSK Corporation, Inc., AAA, 65 181 Y 00320 05. Bearing failure.