



Automated Transactions LLC was formed as a DE LLC in 2008 & HQ'd in New Hampshire. Mr. Barcelou previously formed Transaction Holdings Ltd, LLC to hold all his ATM patents. THL then executed an exclusive license to Automated Transactions LLC to sell, license or otherwise exploit his patents. At all times THL and ATL were managed exclusively by Mr. Barcelou. Patent holding companies have long existed, for example, GE and Westinghouse.

Dave Barcelou is a 'self-made' inventor, the type envisioned by our nation's Founding Fathers. The Founders intended to incentivize individuals through the U.S. Constitution's Patent Clause. Mr. Barcelou's life had been a model of the 'American Success Story' for over three decades until a series of malicious defamatory statements, endorsed by both major news publications and the entire financial services industry, devastated his legitimate business interests to the benefit of banks and credit unions who were infringing upon Mr. Barcelou's intellectual property. Famous inventors such as Thomas Edison and Alexander Graham Bell used the protection of validly issued U.S. patents and earned fortunes on ideas developed by great personal sacrifice.

Mr. Barcelou used that same patent system in the early 1980's to obtain his first U.S. patent in 1984 for his award-winning CHEXX™ ice-hockey game. The pending patent was integral during the start-up phase, both to attract investors as well as safeguard a multi-million-dollar R&D expense. CHEXX™ won the 1983 Amusement Arcade Game of the Year and it wasn't long before a copycat product emerged. When his Company, Innovative Concepts in Entertainment Inc. ("ICE"), sued a copycat competitor for patent infringement and won its case, Mr. Barcelou fully-realized obtaining intellectual property rights was a key to the success of his company ICE which is still in business to this day and celebrating the 35th Anniversary of CHEXX™ this year.

In late 1988 Mr. Barcelou moved on to his next idea for an automobile racing arcade game using patented multi-million-dollar military-aircraft flight simulator hardware he rightfully licensed. Professional race-car drivers such as World Champion Mario Andretti and his son Michael were brought in to test the product before its introductory debut at the 1989 Long Beach Grand Prix. The Stimulator™ was a big hit and further endorsed by 3x Indy 500 winner Johnny Rutherford. This venture is further proof of the importance of respecting anyone's U.S. patent rights, as well as Mr. Barcelou's own innovative abilities. He licensed patented technology invented by others and successfully conceived a new application for it. It's the core technology of Disney's Mission to Mars™.

In the 1990s, Mr. Barcelou developed the invention which has proven the most valuable: the "Automated Transaction Machine". This technology emerged from his plans to improve his earlier ice-hockey game as an "Automated 'Tournament' Machine" to dispense cash awards to game winners using readily available "ATM" (Automated 'Teller' Machine) components.



Mr. Barcelou quickly understood that this machine would have much greater value if he allowed the public to access their bank accounts over the Internet and use the device as an “ATM” too. This was an astounding technological advance at a time when automated teller machines were rarely seen outside of physical bank branches.

He built his first prototype “ATM” in late 1994, ‘reducing to practice’ a working model incorporating the features filed for in his first ATM patent. The U.S. patent system he’d enjoyed success with previously in stopping an unauthorized copy encouraged Mr. Barcelou to spend greater amounts of time, energy and money into this “ATM”.

Mr. Barcelou’s efforts on this ATM invention resulted in many discussions with companies he looked to partner with, not shakedown, such as CoreStates Bank of Philadelphia Pennsylvania. His 8TM™ International Inc. Business Plan ©1999 attracted the attention of ATM manufacturer Hitachi Ltd., a global leader in ATM design, development and production. Hitachi Ltd. would make Mr. Barcelou’s patent-pending 8TM™ [NPE] and planned to deploy one- thousand 8TM’s into New York City along with Hitachi’s financial services partner GE Capital who was seeking a way to enter the retail banking marketplace at the time. Unfortunately for Mr. Barcelou and his investors, his business plan was derailed by the horrendous 9/11 terror attacks which forever changed the direction of Mr. Barcelou’s business operations. Due to 9/11, he’d never be “first to market”.

After almost a decade of rigorous examination, Mr. Barcelou finally received his first ATM patent in November of 2005 and it was not a consolation prize; U.S. patents are not consolation prizes. Patents like Mr. Barcelou’s, one of the most thoroughly vetted in U.S. history, are hard to obtain.

By 2006, companies like 7-Eleven began putting infringing ATM products into e-commerce, so Mr. Barcelou decided to sue two companies for patent infringement; 7-Eleven Inc. and the largest bank in Buffalo, NY, First Niagara Bank (formerly HSBC/Marine Midland Bank Co.). ATL’s first win versus a patent infringer was in WNY district court v First Niagara Bank.

That case resulted in a high six-figure settlement by the 30th largest deployer of ATMs in the United States. ATL went from that initial success in Federal Court to generate over \$3 million in licensing fees from over 200 bank, credit union and convenience store sub-licensees in New England in 2012. Amazingly, not a single mention of ATL’s court victory over First Niagara Bank made its way into a single news story...ever. Rather, beginning in late 2012 and running continually unabated throughout the entirety of 2013, ATL’s Constitutionally directed patent licensing business (there is no requirement any inventor must practice their invention) [NPE], instead became the subject of a malicious smear campaign having no basis in fact that resulted in ruination of the company’s successful licensing business.



ATL and Mr. Barcelou were labeled “unscrupulous” “patent troll[s]” involved in an “aggressive” “shakedown of community banks” that “intimidated... banks into settling” via “outright blackmail”, “extortion” or actions comparable to “armed robbery”. ATL’s licensing revenue was reduced to zero as a result of a defamatory ‘campaign’ the “banking community” hailed as a “great victory”. Mr. Barcelou and/or ATL have been referred to variously as patent trolls, patent assertion entity (“PAE”), or a non-practicing entity (“NPE”), yet neither Mr. Barcelou or ATL meet any of those “definitions”.

NPEs are accused of “not making anything”; Mr. Barcelou reduced his invention to practice in the mid-1990s and built four generations of actual working models to attract business partners. PAEs litigate patents that they’ve purchased from third parties, but there is no third party in this situation; ATL’s David Barcelou and David Barcelou’s ATL, it’s all available public information. “Patent Troll” is a term used against self- made inventors such as Mr. Barcelou, but also against major research universities and large corporations like Microsoft.

It’d be fair to say today “*anyone*” suing “*you* is a patent troll”. The owner of ATL was behind ATL’s enforcement efforts; he was the inventor. Mr. Barcelou and ATL have done nothing more than assert their legitimate patent rights. These labels have been false and misleading to the public as well as the business community at large, but predominantly to the intended audience of ATL’s licensing efforts; Bank and Credit Union CEO’s, or others who would determine whether to take a license or litigate. Mr. Barcelou capitalized on arguably the most valuable innovation in all of history – the Internet. His contribution was more than using an existing product and tacking on an Internet connection. Mr. Barcelou literally took **hundreds of products and services** and **combined them in one device**. That was not an insignificant undertaking, rather, it was two decades and millions in R&D.

The term “Patent Troll” holds sway in the court of public opinion (“*everyone hates patent trolls*”), yet courts of law routinely prohibit defendants negatively biasing plaintiff’s by referring to them as “Patent Trolls”. ATL was the beneficiary of such a DE order defendants simply ignored. The Federal Trade Commission (“FTC”) was chartered to find any ‘evidence’ that “Patent Trolls” were a significant problem, stated in its October 2016 Report that use of the term “Patent Troll” was “unhelpful because it invites pre-judgment” of any patent owner’s actual business model(s). Academic research has also supported the notion that the term creates a “moral panic in a way that is detrimental to a reasoned analysis” of patent litigation. Yet the term continues to be used by the media, patent infringement defendants and elected political officials to the detriment of all patent owners enforcing their U.S. patent rights. Definitions are in the eye of the beholder.

Mr. Barcelou had no control over the size of the U.S. “banking industry”. In contrast to the Canadian banking industry which has fewer than two dozen banks that make up the entire industry, the U.S. banking industry is highly fragmented.



Split almost evenly between more than twelve-thousand (12,000) different institutions, roughly six-thousand (6,000) banks and six-thousand (6,000) credit unions, each were infringing at least one of Mr. Barcelou's nearly 30 patents. He had sixty (60) months to sub-license each of them, around one-hundred (100) banks per month. He'd started to in 2012.

ATL licensed 98 out of 100 Massachusetts banks and credit unions sent demand letters in little more than a month in late 2012. ATL really could have licensed the patents in the five (5) years left on them, but instead had its reputation and licensing business ruined by parties which were encouraging the "efficient infringement" of ATL's patent rights.

In return for the public disclosure of his invention, Mr. Barcelou watched others benefit by copying his hard work and saw himself ridiculed after trying to enforce the patent right he earned by publicly disclosing his invention(s). Were it not for the "Patent Troll" smear campaign, ATL's licensing operation is likely worth many hundreds of millions of dollars. There's approximately five hundred thousand (500,000) ATMs in the United States and ATL averaged one-thousand two-hundred fifty dollars (\$1,250) per ATM licensed. Along with his business, Mr. Barcelou recently suffered a major heart attack, extreme mental anguish and emotional distress as a result of the deliberate and malicious actions of all these defendants.

This website is dedicated to delivering comprehensive and formerly confidential information so that any objective reader can determine an answer: **INVENTOR or PATENT TROLL?**

