

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 8-K

Current Report

Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the
Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Date of Report (Date of earliest event reported): November 6, 2012

VRINGO, INC.
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation)

001-34785
(Commission
File Number)

20-4988129
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

780 Third Avenue, 15th Floor, New York, NY 10017
(Address of Principal Executive Offices and Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (212) 309-7549

Check the appropriate box below if the Form 8-K filing is intended to simultaneously satisfy the filing obligation of the registrant under any of the following provisions:

- Written communications pursuant to Rule 425 under the Securities Act (17 CFR 230.425)
 - Soliciting material pursuant to Rule 14a-12 under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14a-12)
 - Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 14d-2(b) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14d-2(b))
 - Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 13e-4(c) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13e-4(c))
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Item 8.01 Other Events.

On November 6, 2012, Vringo, Inc. (the “Company”) issued a press release regarding a verdict in the Company’s wholly-owned subsidiary, I/P Engine, Inc.’s case against AOL, Inc., Google, Inc., IAC Search & Media, Inc., Gannett Company, Inc. and Target Corporation (collectively, the “Defendants”) with respect to the Defendants’ infringement of the asserted claims of U.S. Patent Nos. 6,314,420, and 6,775,664 (the “Verdict”).

A copy of the press release announcing the Verdict is attached hereto as Exhibit 99.1 and is incorporated herein by reference. A copy of the executed Verdict Form is attached hereto as Exhibit 99.2 and is incorporated herein by reference.

On November 7, 2012, the Company issued a press release providing an update to the Company’s stockholders with respect to the Verdict against the Defendants.

A copy of the press release providing an update to the stockholders of the Company is attached hereto as Exhibit 99.3 and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 9.01 Financial Statements and Exhibits.

(d) Exhibits.

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibits
99.1	Press Release, dated November 6, 2012, announcing the Verdict in the case against AOL, Inc., Google, Inc., IAC Search & Media, Inc., Gannett Company, Inc. and Target Corporation
99.2	A copy of the Verdict Form
99.3	Press Release, dated November 7, 2012, providing an update to the stockholders of the Company with respect to the Verdict

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned hereunto duly authorized.

VRINGO, INC.

Date: November 8, 2012

By: /s/ Andrew D. Perlman
Name: Andrew D. Perlman
Title: Chief Executive Officer



News Release

Vringo Announces Verdict in I/P Engine Vs. AOL, Google et al.

Jury Finds Asserted Claims of Patents Infringed

Jury Confirms Validity of Patents

Jury Finds Damages Should be Based on a Running Royalty

NORFOLK, Va.--(BUSINESS WIRE)--Nov. 6, 2012-- Vringo, Inc. (NYSE MKT: VRNG), a company engaged in the innovation, development and monetization of mobile technologies and intellectual property, today announced a verdict in its wholly-owned subsidiary I/P Engine, Inc.'s case against AOL, Inc. ("AOL"), Google, Inc. ("Google"), IAC Search & Media, Inc. ("IAC"), Gannett Company, Inc. ("Gannett"), and Target Corporation ("Target") (collectively, "Defendants") with respect to the Defendants' infringement of the asserted claims of U.S. Patent Nos. 6,314,420 (the "'420 Patent") and 6,775,664 (the "'664 Patent") (collectively, the "Patents").

The jury unanimously returned a verdict as follows:

- I/P Engine had proven by a preponderance of the evidence that the Defendants infringed the asserted claims of the Patents.
- Defendants had not proven by clear and convincing evidence that the asserted claims the Patents are invalid by anticipation.

The Court stated that it will decide the ultimate legal conclusion on whether the patents are invalid for obviousness. The jury answered the Court's factual questions with respect to obviousness as follows:

- Question for the Patents: What was the scope and content of the prior art at the time of the claimed invention?

Answer: No prior art applies because (1) the Bowman and Culliss references identified by Defendants lack any content analysis and filtering for relevance to the query and (2) other references identified by Defendants relate to profile system that do not disclose a tightly integrated search systems and could not filter information relevant to the query.

- Question for the '420 Patent: What difference, if any, existed between the claimed invention and the prior art at the time of the claimed invention?

Answer: The Bowman and Culliss references did not disclose either limitation (b) (a content-based filter and could not filter information relevant to the query) or (d) (combining feedback data with profile data) of independent claims 10 and 25. The other asserted references – Rose, Lashkari, and Fab, were profile systems that did not disclose a tightly integrated search system, and could not filter information relevant to the query.

- Question for the '664 Patent: What difference, if any, existed between the claimed invention and the prior art at the time of the claimed invention?

Answer: The Bowman and Culliss references do not disclose limitation (c) of the independent claims 1 and 26, because those references do not have a content-based filter that could not filter information relevant to a query, or combine information from a feedback system with content profile data. The other asserted references – Rose, Lashkari, and Fab, were profile systems that did not disclose a tightly integrated search system, and could not filter information relevant to the query.

- Question for the '420 Patent: Which of the following factors has been established by the evidence with respect to the claimed invention? ("[X]" means the jury indicated the factor did apply, and "[]" means the jury indicated the factor did not apply.)

Commercial success of a product due to the merits of the claimed invention.

A long felt need for the solution that is provided by the claimed invention.

Unsuccessful attempts by others to find the solution that is provided by the claimed invention.

Copying of the claimed invention by others.

Unexpected and superior results from the claimed invention.

Acceptance by others of the claimed invention as shown by praise from others in the field or from the licensing of the claimed invention.

Independent invention of the claimed invention by others before or at about the same time the named inventor thought of it.

Other factor(s) indicating obviousness or nonobviousness — describe the factor(s).

· Question for the '664 Patent: Which of the following factors has been established by the evidence with respect to the claimed invention?

Commercial success of a product due to the merits of the claimed invention.

A long felt need for the solution that is provided by the claimed invention.

Unsuccessful attempts by others to find the solution that is provided by the claimed invention.

Copying of the claimed invention by others.

Unexpected and superior results from the claimed invention.

Acceptance by others of the claimed invention as shown by praise from others in the field or from the licensing of the claimed invention.

Independent invention of the claimed invention by others before or at about the same time the named inventor thought of it.

Other factor(s) indicating obviousness or nonobviousness — describe the factor(s).

After finding that the asserted claims of the Patents were both valid and infringed by Google, the jury found that reasonable royalty damages should be based on a "running royalty", and that the running royalty rate should be 3.5%.

After finding that the asserted claims of the Patents were both valid and infringed by the Defendants, the jury found that the following sums of money, if paid now in cash, would reasonably compensate I/P Engine for the Defendants past infringement as follows:

- Google: \$15,800,000
- AOL: \$7,943,000
- IAC: \$6,650,000
- Gannett: \$4,322
- Target: \$98,833

Vringo intends to file a copy of the executed Verdict Form with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on Form 8-K when available.

I/P Engine and Defendants are allowed to file post-trial motions with the Court.

The case is styled I/P Engine, Inc. vs. AOL Inc. et al., and is pending in U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, Norfolk Division. The case number is 2:11cv512RAJ. The court docket for the case is publicly available on the Public Access to Court Electronic Records website, www.pacer.gov, which is operated by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.

About Vringo, Inc.

Vringo, Inc. is engaged in the innovation, development and monetization of mobile technologies and intellectual property. Vringo's intellectual property portfolio consists of over 500 patents and patent applications covering telecom infrastructure, internet search, and mobile technologies. The patents and patent applications have been developed internally, and acquired from third parties. Vringo operates a global platform for the distribution of mobile social applications and services including Facetones® and Video Ringtones which transform the basic act of making and receiving mobile phone calls into a highly visual, social experience. For more information, visit: www.vringoIP.com.

Forward-Looking Statements

This press release includes forward-looking statements, which may be identified by words such as "believes," "expects," "anticipates," "estimates," "projects," "intends," "should," "seeks," "future," "continue," or the negative of such terms, or other comparable terminology. Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts. Such forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties, which could cause actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements contained herein. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially include, but are not limited to: the inability to realize the potential value created by the merger with Innovate/Protect for our stockholders; our inability to raise additional capital to fund our combined operations and business plan; our inability to monetize and recoup our investment with respect to patent assets that we acquire; our inability to maintain the listing of our securities on the NYSE MKT; the potential lack of market acceptance of our products; our inability to protect our intellectual property rights; potential competition from other providers and products; our inability to license and monetize the patents owned by Innovate/Protect, including the outcome of the litigation against online search firms and other companies; our inability to monetize and recoup our investment with respect to patent assets that we acquire; and other risks and uncertainties and other factors discussed from time to time in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), including our quarterly report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on August 14, 2012. Vringo expressly disclaims any obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statements contained herein, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law.

Source: Vringo, Inc.

Investors:

Vringo, Inc.

Cliff Weinstein, 646-532-6777

Executive Vice President

cliff@vringo.com

or

Media:

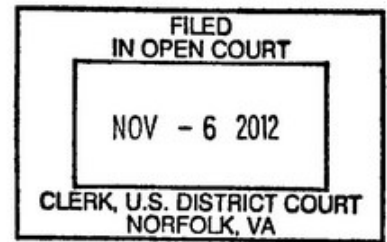
The Hodges Partnership

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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
Norfolk Division**



I/P ENGINE, INC.,

Plaintiff,

v.

CIVIL ACTION NO. 2:11cv512

AOL INC., et al.,

Defendants.

VERDICT FORM

Instructions: When answering the following questions and filling out this Verdict Form, please follow the directions provided throughout the form. Your answer to each question must be unanimous. Some of the questions contain legal terms that are defined and explained in detail in the Jury Instructions. Please refer to the Jury Instructions if you are unsure about the meaning or usage of any legal term that appears in the questions below.

We, the jury, unanimously agree to the answers to the following questions and return them under the instructions of this court as our verdict in this case.

I. INFRINGEMENT

A. Infringement by Google Inc. ("Google")

1. Has I/P Engine proven, by a preponderance of the evidence, that Google infringed claims 10, 14, 15, 25, 27 or 28 of the '420 patent?

Answer "Yes" or "No" for each claim.

Claim 10: YES

Claim 14: YES

Claim 15: YES

Claim 25: YES

Claim 27: YES

Claim 28: YES

2. Has I/P Engine proven, by a preponderance of the evidence, that Google infringed claims 1, 5, 6, 21, 22, 26, 28 or 38 of the '664 patent?

Answer "Yes" or "No" for each claim.

Claim 1: YES

Claim 5: YES

Claim 6: YES

Claim 21: YES

Claim 22: YES

Claim 26: YES

Claim 28: YES

Claim 38: YES

B. Infringement by AOL Inc. ("AOL")

1. Has I/P Engine proven, by a preponderance of the evidence, that AOL infringed claims 10, 14, 15, 25, 27 or 28 of the '420 patent?

Answer "Yes" or "No" for each claim.

Claim 10: YES

Claim 14: YES

Claim 15: YES

Claim 25: YES

Claim 27: YES

Claim 28: YES

2. Has I/P Engine proven, by a preponderance of the evidence, that AOL infringed claims 1, 5, 6, 21, 22, 26, 28 or 38 of the '664 patent?

Answer "Yes" or "No" for each claim.

Claim 1: YES

Claim 5: YES

Claim 6: YES

Claim 21: YES

Claim 22: YES

Claim 26: YES

Claim 28: YES

Claim 38: YES

C. Infringement by IAC

1. Has I/P Engine proven, by a preponderance of the evidence, that IAC infringed claims 10, 14, 15, 25, 27 or 28 of the '420 patent?

Answer "Yes" or "No" for each claim.

Claim 10: YES

Claim 14: YES

Claim 15: YES

Claim 25: YES

Claim 27: YES

Claim 28: YES

2. Has I/P Engine proven, by a preponderance of the evidence, that IAC infringed claims 1, 5, 6, 21, 22, 26, 28 or 38 of the '664 patent?

Answer "Yes" or "No" for each claim.

Claim 1: YES

Claim 5: YES

Claim 6: YES

Claim 21: YES

Claim 22: YES

Claim 26: YES

Claim 28: YES

Claim 38: YES

D. Infringement by Gannett

1. Has I/P Engine proven, by a preponderance of the evidence, that Gannett infringed claims 10, 14, 15, 25, 27 or 28 of the '420 patent?

Answer "Yes" or "No" for each claim.

Claim 10: Yes

Claim 14: Yes

Claim 15: Yes

Claim 25: Yes

Claim 27: Yes

Claim 28: Yes

2. Has I/P Engine proven, by a preponderance of the evidence, that Gannett infringed claims 1, 5, 6, 21, 22, 26, 28 or 38 of the '664 patent?

Answer "Yes" or "No" for each claim.

Claim 1: Yes

Claim 5: Yes

Claim 6: Yes

Claim 21: Yes

Claim 22: Yes

Claim 26: Yes

Claim 28: Yes

Claim 38: Yes

E. Infringement by Target

1. Has I/P Engine proven, by a preponderance of the evidence, that Target infringed claims 10, 14, 15, 25, 27 or 28 of the '420 patent?

Answer "Yes" or "No" for each claim.

Claim 10: yes

Claim 14: yes

Claim 15: yes

Claim 25: yes

Claim 27: yes

Claim 28: yes

2. Has I/P Engine proven, by a preponderance of the evidence, that Target infringed claims 1, 5, 6, 21, 22, 26, 28 or 38 of the '664 patent?

Answer "Yes" or "No" for each claim.

Claim 1: yes

Claim 5: yes

Claim 6: yes

Claim 21: yes

Claim 22: yes

Claim 26: yes

Claim 28: yes

Claim 38: yes

II. VALIDITY

A. Have Defendants proven, by clear and convincing evidence, that claims 10, 14, 15, 25, 27 or 28 of the '420 patent are invalid? Answer "Yes" or "No" for each claim as to Anticipation. A "Yes" for means that you find the patent to be invalid.

Claim 10: Anticipation No

Claim 14: Anticipation No

Claim 15: Anticipation No

Claim 25: Anticipation No

Claim 27: Anticipation No

Claim 28: Anticipation No

B. Have Defendants proven, by clear and convincing evidence, that claims 1, 5, 6, 21, 22, 26, 28 or 38 of the '664 patent are invalid? Answer "Yes" or "No" for each claim as to Anticipation. A "Yes" for means that you find the patent to be invalid.

Claim 1: Anticipation No

Claim 5: Anticipation No

Claim 6: Anticipation No

Claim 21: Anticipation No

Claim 22: Anticipation No

Claim 26: Anticipation No

Claim 28: Anticipation No

Claim 38: Anticipation No

C. Obviousness ('420 Patent) – The ultimate legal conclusion on the obviousness question will be made by the court. However, in order for the court to do so, you must answer the following preliminary factual questions:

1. What was the level of ordinary skill in the field that someone would have had at the time the claimed invention was made?

The parties in this case have stipulated that an individual with a bachelor's degree in computer science with at least 2 years of experience in the field would be someone of the ordinary skill in the field.

2. What was the scope and content of the prior art at the time of the claimed invention? (Check the applicable answer)

All elements of the asserted claims are found in the prior art.

No prior art applies because (1) the Bowman and Culliss references identified by Defendants lack any content analysis and filtering for relevance to the query and (2) other references identified by Defendants relate to profile system that do not disclose a tightly integrated search systems and could not filter information relevant to the query.

[other, specify _____]

3. What difference, if any, existed between the claimed invention and the prior art at the time of the claimed invention?

There are no patentable differences between the scope of the claimed invention and what was known in the prior art at the time of the claimed invention

The Bowman and Culliss references did not disclose either limitation (b) (a content-based filter and could not filter information relevant to the query or (d) (combining feedback data with content profile data) of independent claims 10 and 25. The other asserted references – Rose, Lashkari, and Fab, were profile systems that did not disclose a tightly integrated search system, and could not filter information relevant to the query.

[Other, specify _____]

4. Which of the following factors has been established by the evidence with respect to the claimed invention: (check those that apply)

Commercial success of a product due to the merits of the claimed invention

A long felt need for the solution that is provided by the claimed invention

Unsuccessful attempts by others to find the solution that is provided by the claimed invention

- Copying of the claimed invention by others
- Unexpected and superior results from the claimed invention
- Acceptance by others of the claimed invention as shown by praise from others in the field or from the licensing of the claimed invention
- Independent invention of the claimed invention by others before or at about the same time as the named inventor thought of it
- [Other factor(s) indicating obviousness or nonobviousness—describe the factor(s)]

D. Obviousness ('664 Patent) – The ultimate legal conclusion on the obviousness question will be made by the court. However, in order for the court to do so, you must answer the following preliminary factual questions:

1. What was the level of ordinary skill in the field that someone would have had at the time the claimed invention was made?

The parties in this case have stipulated that an individual with a bachelor's degree in computer science with at least 2 years of experience in the field would be someone of the ordinary skill in the field.

2. What was the scope and content of the prior art at the time of the claimed invention? (Check the applicable answer)

- All elements of the asserted claims are found in the prior art.
- No prior art applies because (1) the Bowman and Culliss references identified by Defendants lack any content analysis and filtering for relevance to the query and (2) other references identified by Defendants relate to profile system that do not disclose a tightly integrated search systems and could not filter information relevant to the query.
- [other, specify _____]

3. What difference, if any, existed between the claimed invention and the prior art at the time of the claimed invention?

- There are no patentable differences between the scope of the claimed invention and what was known in the prior art at the time of the claimed invention
- The Bowman and Culliss references do not disclose limitation (c) of the independent claims 1 and 26, because those references do not have a content-based filter that could not filter information relevant to a query, or combine information from a feedback system with content profile data. The other asserted references – Rose, Lashkari, and Fab, were profile systems that did not disclose a

tightly integrated search system, and could not filter information relevant to the query.

____ [Other, specify _____]

4. Which of the following factors has been established by the evidence with respect to the claimed invention: (check those that apply)

Commercial success of a product due to the merits of the claimed invention

A long felt need for the solution that is provided by the claimed invention

____ Unsuccessful attempts by others to find the solution that is provided by the claimed invention

Copying of the claimed invention by others

Unexpected and superior results from the claimed invention

Acceptance by others of the claimed invention as shown by praise from others in the field or from the licensing of the claimed invention

Independent invention of the claimed invention by others before or at about the same time as the named inventor thought of it

____ [Other factor(s) indicating obviousness or nonobviousness—describe the factor(s) _____]

ursuant to the E-Government Act,
the original of this page has been filed
under seal in the Clerk's Office.

REDACTED COPY

III. DAMAGES

A. If you have found any claim of the '420 patent or the '664 patent to be both valid and infringed by Google, should reasonable royalty damages be based on a "lump sum royalty" or a "running royalty"? ANSWER (CHECK ONLY ONE):

"Lump sum royalty" _____

"Running royalty"

B. If you have found that damages should be based on a "running royalty," what should be the rate for that running royalty? ANSWER AS A PERCENTAGE.

Running Royalty Rate: 3.5%

C. If you have found any claim of the '420 patent or the '664 patent to be both valid and infringed by Defendants, what sum of money, if any, if paid now in cash, would reasonably compensate I/P Engine for any of defendants past infringement? ANSWER IN DOLLARS AND CENTS, IF ANY, AND FOR EACH DEFENDANT

GOOGLE, INC.: \$15,800,000.00

AOL, INC.: \$7,943,000.00

IAC SEARCH & MEDIA, INC.: \$6,650,000.00

GANNETT CO., INC.: ~~\$98,833.00~~ 8/8 \$4,322.00

TARGET CORP.: \$98,833.00

Date: Nov. 6, 2012

Foreperson:

[REDACTED SIGNATURE]



News Release

Vringo Provides Shareholder Update

NEW YORK--(BUSINESS WIRE)--Nov. 7, 2012-- Vringo, Inc. (NYSE MKT: VRNG), a company engaged in the innovation, development and monetization of mobile technologies and intellectual property, today provided an update to shareholders.

Yesterday, a jury in U.S. District Court in Norfolk, Virginia ruled in favor of Vringo, Inc.'s wholly-owned subsidiary, I/P Engine, Inc. in its litigation against AOL, Inc. ("AOL"), Google, Inc. ("Google"), IAC Search & Media, Inc. ("IAC"), Gannett Company, Inc. ("Gannett"), and Target Corporation ("Target") (collectively, "Defendants") with respect to the Defendants' infringement of the asserted claims of U.S. Patent Nos. 6,314,420 and 6,775,664. After finding that the asserted claims of the patents-in-suit were both valid, and infringed by Google, the jury found that reasonable royalty damages should be based on a "running royalty," and that the running royalty rate should be 3.5%.

I/P Engine presented evidence at trial that the appropriate way to determine the incremental royalty base attributable to Google's infringement was to calculate 20.9% of Google's U.S. AdWords revenue, then apply a 3.5% running royalty rate to that base.

The jury also found that a total of \$30,496,155 from Google, AOL, IAC, Gannett and Target, if paid now in cash, would reasonably compensate I/P Engine for the Defendants' past infringement commencing on September 15, 2011.

The company has received numerous inquiries about the jury's calculation of past damages. Vringo's legal team is reviewing the verdict and plans to address all post-trial matters with the Court.

"We are very pleased with the jury's conclusions with respect to validity and infringement," said Jeffrey Sherwood, co-leader of Dickstein Shapiro's Intellectual Property Practice and lead counsel for Vringo. "It is a very significant win."

Andrew Perlman, Chief Executive Officer of Vringo, said, "I would like to take this opportunity to thank our shareholders for their continued support. We are pleased with the fact that the jury found our patents valid and infringed, and that the defendants should pay a running royalty rate of 3.5%. Yesterday's verdict was an important milestone in demonstrating the value of our intellectual property portfolio. We look forward to continue to build shareholder value through the monetization of our assets."

The case is styled I/P Engine, Inc. vs. AOL Inc. et al., and is pending in U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, Norfolk Division. The case number is 2:11cv512RAJ. The court docket for the case is publicly available on the Public Access to Court Electronic Records website, www.pacer.gov, which is operated by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.

About Vringo, Inc.

Vringo, Inc. is engaged in the innovation, development and monetization of mobile technologies and intellectual property. Vringo's intellectual property portfolio consists of over 500 patents and patent applications covering telecom infrastructure, internet search, and mobile technologies. The patents and patent applications have been developed internally, and acquired from third parties. Vringo operates a global platform for the distribution of mobile social applications and services including Facetones® and Video Ringtones which transform the basic act of making and receiving mobile phone calls into a highly visual, social experience. For more information, visit: www.vringoIP.com.

Forward-Looking Statements

This press release includes forward-looking statements, which may be identified by words such as "believes," "expects," "anticipates," "estimates," "projects," "intends," "should," "seeks," "future," "continue," or the negative of such terms, or other comparable terminology. Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts. Such forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties, which could cause actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements contained herein. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially include, but are not limited to: the inability to realize the potential value created by the merger with Innovate/Protect for our stockholders; our inability to raise additional capital to fund our combined operations and business plan; our inability to monetize and recoup our investment with respect to patent assets that we acquire; our inability to maintain the listing of our securities on the NYSE MKT; the potential lack of market acceptance of our products; our inability to protect our intellectual property rights; potential competition from other providers and products; our inability to license and monetize the patents owned by Innovate/Protect, including the outcome of the litigation against online search firms and other companies; our inability to monetize and recoup our investment with respect to patent assets that we acquire; and other risks and uncertainties and other factors discussed from time to time in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), including our quarterly report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on August 14, 2012. Vringo expressly disclaims any obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statements contained herein, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law.

Source: Vringo, Inc.

Vringo, Inc.

Investors:

Cliff Weinstein, 646-532-6777

Executive Vice President

cliff@vringo.com

or

The Hodges Partnership

Media:

Caroline L. Platt, 804-788-1414 or 804-317-9061 (m)

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