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10	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
11	CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA (WESTERN DIVISION)		
12	DREST DRODUCTS INC.	CACE NO . 1/CV/14/1	
13	DBEST PRODUCTS INC., a California corporation,	CASE NO.: 16CV1461	
14	Cumomia corporation,	COMPLAINT FOR	
15	Plaintiff,	1. PATENT INFRINGEMENT	
16		2. TRADE DRESS INFRINGEMENT	
	VS.	3. FALSE DESIGNATION OF ORIGIN	
17	NORDIC GROUP OF COMPANIES,	4. CALIFORNIA UNFAIR	
18	LTD., a corporation of Wisconsin;	COMPETITION	
19	FLAMBEAU, INC., a corporation of	5. COMMON LAW TRADEMARK	
20	Wisconsin; ARTBIN, a subsidiary of	INFRINGEMENT	
21	Flambeau, Inc.; and DOES 1-10, Inclusive,	6. COMMON LAW UNFAIR COMPETITION	
	metusive,	COMETITION	
22	Defendants.	DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL	
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COMES NOW Plaintiff DBEST PRODUCTS INC., a corporation of California (hereafter "Plaintiff" or "dbest"), and for its Complaint against NORDIC GROUP OF COMPANIES, LTD., a corporation of Wisconsin (hereafter "Nordic Group"); FLAMBEAU, INC., a corporation of Wisconsin (hereafter "Flambeau"; ARTBIN, a subsidiary of Flambeau, Inc. (hereafter "ArtBin") (hereafter Nordic, Flambeau and ArtBin are jointly referred to as "Defendants") and DOES 1-10, complains and alleges as follows:

THE PARTIES

- 1. Plaintiff DBEST PRODUCTS INC. is a corporation duly formed and existing under the laws of the State of California and has its principal place of business located at 15500 Cornet Street, Santa Fe Springs, California 90670. dbest is the owner by assignment of all title, right and interest in and to the United States Patent 8,439,374 (hereafter "the '374 Patent"), with the right to enforce the '374 Patent. During the time period from May 14, 2013 through February 17, 2016, dbest was the exclusive licensee of the '374 Patent with the right to enforce the '374 Patent, which is the subject of this Complaint.
- 2. Plaintiff is informed and believes and based thereon alleges that Defendant NORDIC GROUP OF COMPANIES, LTD. is a corporation formed and existing under the laws of the State of Wisconsin and has its principal place of business located at 715 Lynn Avenue, Suite 100, Baraboo, Wisconsin 53913.
- 3. Plaintiff is informed and believes and based thereon alleges that Defendant FLAMBEAU, INC. is a corporation formed and existing under the laws of the State of Wisconsin and has its principal place of business located at 801 Lynn Ave., Baraboo, Wisconsin 53913. Plaintiff is further informed and believes and based thereon alleges that Flambeau is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Nordic Group.

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- 5. Plaintiff is informed and believes and based thereon alleges that the Defendants are doing continuous and substantial business within this judicial district in the State of California. In particular, Plaintiff is informed and believes and based thereon alleges that ArtBin has been and is advertising, offering for sale, selling and/or placing products in the stream of commerce in the United States knowing that they will be sold to consumers in this judicial district. In particular, as set forth in detail below, ArtBin has been and is advertising, offering for sale and/or selling the infringing "ArtBin Rolling Tote", item no. 6822AG (hereafter "Knockoff Tote") in this judicial district.
- 6. Plaintiff is ignorant of the true names and capacities of defendants sued herein as DOES 1 through 10, inclusive, and therefore sues such defendants by such fictitious names. At such time as the true names and capacities of these DOE defendants are ascertained, Plaintiff will seek leave of the Court to amend its Complaint to allege their true names and capacities. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and upon such information and belief alleges, that at all times mentioned herein, each of the DOE defendants was responsible, along with the named Defendants. Plaintiff is further informed and believes and based thereon alleges that the Defendants and the DOE defendants, and each and every one of them, knowingly and willfully conspired and agreed among themselves or induced each other to commit the wrongful acts as set forth herein. These wrongful acts were done pursuant to and in furtherance of this conspiracy, agreement and/or inducement. Plaintiff is further informed and believes and based thereon alleges that certain individuals named at this time as DOE defendants and each of them, are responsible in some manner, by their acts and/or omissions, for the matters

alleged herein. The wrongful acts alleged herein were done through their acts and/or omissions.

7. Plaintiff is informed and believes and based thereon alleges that at all times mentioned herein, Defendants, and each of them, were and are the agents, servants, employees, parents, subsidiaries, and/or co-conspirators of each other, and were and are acting within the scope of such agency or employment, parent ownership, or subsidiary ownership, or otherwise participated in the improper conduct alleged herein. Each of the Defendants is in some form or manner responsible for the conduct herein complained of, and Plaintiff's harm and damages are proximately caused by the conduct of each.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 8. The first cause of action is for patent infringement, which arises under the patent laws of the United States, Title 35 U.S.C. §§ 101 et seq., particularly in violation of § 271 and under §§ 282-285. This Court has original jurisdiction over the subject matter of this cause of action pursuant to Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, and pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).
- 9. This Court also has original jurisdiction over the subject matter of the second and third causes of action pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a) as well as 15 U.S.C. §§ 1125, because these causes of action are for trade dress infringement and false designation of origin, which arise under the Trademark (Lanham) Act of 1946, as amended, 15 U.S.C. § 1051, et seq.
- 10. This Court also has original jurisdiction over the subject matter of the fourth through sixth causes of action pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 1338(b), because these causes of action are for California unfair competition under California Business and Professions Code § 17200 and California common law, and California trademark infringement in violation of California common law, all

of which are claims for unfair competition under California law that are joined with a substantial and related claim under the trademark laws of the United States.

- 11. Further, this Court has supplemental jurisdiction over the fourth through sixth causes of action, which assert state law claims, pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. 1367(a). These state law claims are so related to the other claims in this case, over which the Court has original jurisdiction, that they form a part of the same case or controversy under Article III of the United States Constitution.
- been and are transacting substantial and continuous business within this judicial district and committed acts of infringement within this judicial district. Namely, Plaintiff is informed and believes and based thereon alleges that on or about January 7 through 12, 2016, ArtBin was an exhibitor at the Craft & Hobby Association's CHA MEGA Conference and Trade Show held at the Anaheim Convention Center in Anaheim, California (hereafter "2016 CHA Show") where ArtBin advertised, offered for sale and took pre-orders for the Knockoff Totes. Furthermore, retailer customers in the State of California may order merchandise directly from the Defendants and have the merchandise delivered in California. Therefore, a substantial part of Defendants' acts complained of herein, and the events giving rise to the claims in this case occurred in this judicial district.
- 13. This Court has personal jurisdiction over the Defendants who have committed acts of patent infringement, trade dress infringement, false designation of origin, unfair competition and trademark infringement within this judicial district. A substantial part of Defendants' acts complained of herein, and the events giving rise to the claims in this case occurred in this judicial district.
- 14. Each and every one of the Defendants is subject to the personal jurisdiction of this Court because Plaintiff is informed and believes and based

15. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges that venue is proper in this judicial district under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391and 1400, in that, inter alia, the matters in controversy arise out of the activities undertaken in this judicial district and the Defendants, and each of them, are subject to the personal jurisdiction of this Court.

THE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS OF DBEST

- 16. On May 14, 2013, the '374 Patent issued for "LIGHTWEIGHT HIGH LOAD CAPACITY FOLDING UTILITY CART WITH UNIQUE SUPPORT STRUCTURE AND ERGONOMIC HANDLE", a true and correct copy of which is attached hereto as **EXHIBIT 1** and incorporated herein by reference.
- 17. dbest has acquired and duly owns all right, title and interest in the '374 Patent by virtue of proper assignment, including the right to sue and recover for infringement thereof. During the period of May 14, 2013 through February 17, 2016, dbest was the exclusive licensee of the '374 Patent with the right to sue and recover for the infringement of the '374 Patent.
 - 18. The '374 Patent is in full force and effect.
- 19. dbest has been importing, advertising, promoting, distributing, producing, offering for sale and selling products which practice the art disclosed in the '374 Patent, under the brand name "Smart Cart", since at least as early as September 2010. The products of dbest that practice the invention disclosed in the '374 Patent are hereafter referred to collectively as "Smart Cart". A true and correct printout of an advertising flyer showing the Smart Cart is attached hereto as **EXHIBIT 2**.

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20. dbest has properly marked the Smart Cart with the Patent Number 8,439,374 since the '374 Patent issued. dbest had been properly marking its products with the designation "Patent Pending" while the application that matured into the '374 Patent was pending.

- 21. Since at least as early as October 2010, and prior to the acts of Defendants complained of herein, dbest has continuously imported, produced, advertised, marketed, distributed, offered for sale and sold in interstate commerce various lightweight, high load capacity folding utility carts that practice the invention disclosed in the '374 Patent under the brand name Smart Cart. dbest's Smart Carts are unique in their market segment, and therefore instantly became a commercial success. The Smart Carts have been very important products among the assortment of products dbest offers to its customers. Demand for the various Smart Carts of dbest has been steadily increasing since they were introduced to the market.
- dbest owns a federal trademark for "SMART CART" (word and 22. design mark) which bears U.S. Trademark Registration No. 4,005,342 and registered on August 2, 2011, for carts. The trademark has been conspicuously shown on all advertising materials and packaging for the Smart Carts, and on the Smart Carts themselves. A true and correct copy of the Certificate of Registration for the SMART CART mark is attached hereto as **EXHIBIT 3** and incorporated by reference.
- 23. The Smart Cart is characterized by its distinctive shape, style and overall appearance and design. The Smart Cart is further characterized by its outstanding quality, design, materials of construction, workmanship, performance, reliability and durability. The Smart Cart has been featuring the same overall appearance, look and feel for over five years, since at least as early as October 2010. The Smart Cart was, and still is a unique product configuration in the market

of collapsible carts. dbest has spent substantial amounts annually to advertise the Smart Cart, and sales of the products have been significant. dbest has developed trade dress rights in the distinctive shape, style and overall appearance and design of the Smart Cart by virtue of dbest's substantial and continuous use of the product configuration in interstate commerce, extensive advertising and sales.

- 24. The distinctive shape, style and overall appearance and design of the Smart Cart is ornamental, non-functional and has acquired secondary meaning with the trade and the consuming public and/or has become distinctive in the minds of customers in that this shape, style, overall appearance and design is associated with dbest. dbest owns trade dress rights in the distinctive shape, style and overall appearance and design of the Smart Cart (hereafter "Smart Cart Trade Dress").
- 25. Since at least as early as October 2010, dbest has widely advertised the Smart Cart on its website, at trade shows and in specialty catalogs. The Smart Carts have been enjoying great commercial success and significant sales. By way of example, retailer customers of dbest who have been purchasing the Smart Cart from dbest for years include renowned chains Bed Bath and Beyond, Staples, Hobby Lobby, Notions Marketing and AC Moore. The Smart Cart products are also sold through Amazon.com. The Smart Carts are widely appreciated by retailers and end user customers alike and their sales have been increasing year after year.

INFRINGING AND UNLAWFUL ACTS OF THE DEFENDANTS

26. On or about January 7 through 12, 2016, dbest was an exhibitor at the CHA Show, along with ArtBin. While attending the trade show, dbest has become aware of the fact that ArtBin has been advertising, offering for sale and taking preorders for the Knockoff Carts, which infringe upon dbest's patent rights in and to the '374 Patent, and dbest's trade dress rights in and to the Smart Cart. Customers of dbest inquired from dbest whether ArtBin's new offering, the Knockoff Totes

were produced by dbest. Attached hereto as **EXHIBIT 4** and incorporated herein by reference are true and correct copies of the relevant pages of the New Products Guide of ArtBin that were distributed at the 2016 CHA Show. The front and back covers of ArtBin's product guide, as well as page 4 show the Knockoff Totes that dbest accuses of infringement.

- 27. Plaintiff is informed and believes and based thereon alleges that Defendants have been manufacturing, importing, marketing, distributing, offering for sale and selling the Knockoff Totes in spite of Defendants' full knowledge of dbest's proprietary rights, including patent and trademark rights in and to the '374 Patent and the Smart Cart Trade Dress.
- 28. Plaintiff is informed and believes and based thereon alleges that Defendants have had full knowledge of dbest's Smart Cart products and dbest's exclusive rights in and to the Smart Carts, including the '374 Patent since as early as January 2015. In January 2015, both dbest and ArtBin were exhibitors at the 2015 Crafts and Hobby Association MEGA Show held in Anaheim, California (hereafter "2015 CHA Show"). dbest was heavily advertising its Smart Carts at the 2015 CHA Show and had sample products displayed at its booth. Plaintiff is informed and believes and based thereon alleges that Marketing Communications Specialist for ArtBin, Kimberly Tetmeyer and Bradley Aten, Sales Manager for ArtBin, approached dbest at the 2015 CHA Show and were interested in having dbest produce a customized Smart Cart for ArtBin. dbest welcomed the interest and provided Bradley Aten with a product sample.
- 29. After the 2015 CHA Show, in or about February 2015, dbest and the Defendants engaged in negotiations trying to work out the details of the order for the customized Smart Cart the Defendants wished to order from dbest. On behalf of the Defendants, Scott Briechle, National Sales Manager for ArtBin corresponded with dbest in addition to Marketing Communications Specialist

Kimberly Tetmeyer. dbest clearly indicated to Defendants in its correspondence to Scott Briechle and Kimberly Tetmeyer that the design of the Smart Cart was proprietary and was protected by the '374 Patent, among other patents.

- 30. In or about March 2015 dbest shipped an additional product sample to Scott Briechle that was marked with the '374 Patent and bore the SMART CART mark. Throughout the months of March 2015 through December 2015 dbest provided to Defendants mock-ups, and the parties discussed customization options, shipping and prices as dbest and Defendants were negotiating the order for the custom Smart Cart products. On or about December 14, 2015, Scott Briechle indicated to dbest that he wished to sit down with dbest at the upcoming 2016 CHA Show "to see if we can find a way to partner". Despite of these representations a meeting never happened, but instead, to the dismay of dbest, Defendants displayed the Knockoff Totes in the ArtBin booth at the 2016 CHA Show, advertised the Knockoff Totes in its brochures and took pre-orders for the Knockoff Totes in blatant disregard of dbest's rights.
- 31. Plaintiff is informed and believes and based thereon alleges that with full knowledge of the proprietary rights of dbest in and to the Smart Cart products and the '374 Patent, Defendants have been, and currently are manufacturing, producing, importing, distributing, offering for sale and selling the Knockoff Carts, or Defendants are contributing to, or having the Knockoff Totes manufactured, produced, imported, distributed, offered for sale or sold.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(Patent Infringement, 35 U.S.C. § 271)

32. Plaintiff repeats, realleges and incorporates by reference, as though fully set forth herein, the allegations contained in Paragraphs 1-31, above.

- 34. dbest has acquired and duly owns all right, title and interest in the '374 Patent by virtue of proper assignment, including the right to sue and recover for infringement thereof. During the period of May 14, 2013 through February 17, 2016, dbest was the exclusive licensee of the '374 Patent with the right to sue and recover for the infringement of the '374 Patent.
 - 35. The '374 Patent is in full force and effect.
- 36. dbest has been advertising, promoting, distributing, producing, importing, offering for sale and selling products which practice the art disclosed in the '374 Patent.
- 37. dbest has properly marked its products with the Patent Number 8,439,374 after the date the '374 Patent issued. dbest had been properly marking its products with the designation "Patent Pending" while its application that matured into the '374 Patent was pending.
- 38. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges that Defendants, and each and every one of them, have notice of dbest's rights in the '374 Patent.
- 39. Defendants, and each and every one of them, have infringed the '374 Patent by manufacturing, using, importing, distributing, advertising, offering to sell and/or selling Knockoff Totes embodying the invention claimed in the '374 Patent in the United States, or by supplying infringing products to others to use, thereby inducing and/or contributing to the infringement of the '374 Patent.
- 40. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges that the individuals who are the controlling parties of ArtBin and/or Flambeau, and each of them, have personally decided, directed, contributed to and induced the infringing

activities of the Defendants infringing the '374 Patent with actual knowledge of the '374 Patent by manufacturing, producing, importing, promoting, distributing, using, offering for sale and selling the Knockoff Totes and/or causing or inducing those to be manufactured, produced, imported, promoted, distributed, used, offered for sale and/or sold.

- 41. As a direct and proximate result of the foregoing acts of Defendants, dbest has suffered, and is entitled to, monetary damages in an amount to be determined at trial, including, without limitation, all profits lost by Plaintiff as a result of Defendants' unlawful activities, all of Defendants' profits from their sale of the Knockoff Totes including any and all profits from convoyed sales, but at a minimum, Plaintiff is entitled to a reasonable royalty for all sales of the Knockoff Carts. dbest is also entitled to its costs of suit and pre- and postjudgment interest.
- 42. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges that Defendants' acts were in conscious and willful disregard for dbest's rights, and Defendants have been and presently are engaged in willful and deliberate infringement of the '374 Patent.
- 43. Defendants' willful infringement of the '374 Patent and the resulting damage to dbest is such as to warrant the trebling of damages in order to provide just compensation.
- 44. Defendants' continuing infringement has inflicted, and unless enjoined by this Court, will continue to inflict great and irreparable harm upon dbest. dbest has no adequate remedy at law. Plaintiff is entitled to preliminary and permanent injunctions enjoining Defendants from engaging in further acts of infringement.
- 45. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges that this case is exceptional under 35 U.S.C. § 285 and Plaintiff is entitled to a recovery of their reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

(Trade Dress Infringement, 15 U.S.C. § 1051, et seq.)

- 46. Plaintiff repeats, realleges and incorporates by reference, as though fully set forth herein, the allegations contained in Paragraphs 1-31, above.
- 47. Since at least October 2010, and prior to the acts of Defendants complained of herein, dbest has continuously manufactured, produced, imported, advertised, marketed, distributed, offered for sale and sold in interstate commerce the lightweight, high load capacity folding utility carts under the distinctive trademark "SMART CART". To the best of dbest's knowledge, at the time it was first introduced in 2010 and throughout the years since then, the Smart Cart has been a unique product configuration in the market of collapsible carts.
- 48. The Smart Cart is characterized by its distinctive shape, style and overall appearance and design. The Smart Cart is further characterized by its outstanding quality, design, materials of construction, workmanship, performance, reliability and durability. The Smart Cart has been featuring the same overall appearance, look and feel for over five years, since at least as early as October 2010.
- 49. As set forth above, the shape, style, overall appearance and design of the Smart Cart is unique, ornamental and non-functional. dbest has acquired trade dress rights in the Smart Cart.
- 50. The Smart Cart Trade Dress is inherently distinctive or has acquired secondary meaning with the trade and the consuming public and/or has become distinctive in the minds of customers in that this shape, style, overall appearance and design is associated with dbest and the Smart Cart Trade Dress is recognized by customers as one emanating from, or endorsed by dbest.
- 51. dbest has manufactured, produced, imported, advertised, marketed, distributed and promoted its Smart Cart and related products so that the public

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associates them with the idea of outstanding quality, design, materials, workmanship, performance, reliability and durability. In furtherance of that goal, dbest usually displays its products and the associated trademarks in its advertising and promotional presentations.

- To date, dbest has spent substantial amounts of money annually 52. advertising and promoting its "SMART CART" mark, the Smart Carts and related products, and had substantial annual sales of the Smart Carts and related products.
- Defendants, and each and every one of them, have manufactured, 53. produced, imported, promoted, marketed, advertised, distributed, offered for sale and/or sold commercially in interstate commerce in the United States the Knockoff Totes, some of which are shown by way of example in EXHIBIT 4.
- 54. The Knockoff Totes bear a shape, style, overall appearance and design that is the same as, or confusingly similar to, the Smart Cart Trade Dress sold under the "SMART CART" mark. Defendants' promotion, marketing, advertising, distribution, offer for sale and/or sale of the Knockoff Totes is likely to cause confusion, and on information and belief, has caused confusion that the Knockoff Totes are made by, emanate from, sponsored by, associated with or affiliated with dbest, because the Knockoff Totes have a shape, style, overall appearance and design that is the same as or confusingly similar to that of the Smart Cart.
- Defendants' use of the shape, style, overall appearance and design of 55. the Knockoff Totes is without the permission of dbest. Defendants' unauthorized use is with the knowledge that the shape, style, overall appearance and design of the Knockoff Totes are confusingly similar to dbest's Smart Cart Trade Dress, which has previously been and is being used by dbest.
- 56. Plaintiff is informed and believes and based thereon alleges that Defendants had knowledge of the Smart Cart and the considerable commercial success it has achieved. Plaintiff is further informed and believes and based

thereon alleges that Defendants, and each of them, willfully and with conscious disregard for dbest's trade dress rights in the Smart Cart product design, manufactured, produced, imported, promoted, marketed, advertised, distributed, offered for sale and/or sold commercially in interstate commerce in the United States the Knockoff Totes that are colorable imitations of dbest's trade dress in the product configuration of the Smart Cart.

- 57. Defendants' acts set forth above constitute trade dress infringement of dbest's trade dress in violation of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1051 *et seq.*, to the substantial and irreparable injury of the public and of dbest's business reputation and goodwill.
- 58. As a result of their infringing and unlawful acts, Defendants have been, and continue to be, unjustly enriched by profits that Defendants have made in connection with the manufacturing, importation, promotion, marketing, advertising, distribution, offer for sale and/or sale of the Knockoff Totes that bear a shape, style, overall appearance and design that is the same or confusingly similar to the Smart Cart Trade Dress sold under the "SMART CART" mark.
- 59. Defendants' continuing infringement has inflicted, and unless enjoined by this Court, will continue to inflict great and irreparable harm upon Plaintiff. Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law. Plaintiff is entitled to a preliminary and permanent injunction enjoining Defendants from engaging in further acts of infringement.
- 60. As a direct and proximate result of the foregoing acts of Defendants, dbest has suffered, and is entitled to, monetary damages in an amount to be determined at trial. dbest is also entitled to its costs of suit, including its reasonable attorneys' fees, and pre- and postjudgment interest.
- 61. Plaintiff is informed and believes and based thereon alleges that Defendants' acts were willful, in conscious disregard for dbest's trade dress rights

in the Smart Cart Trade Dress, and the resulting damage to Dbest is such as to warrant the trebling of damages in order to provide just compensation.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

(False Designation of Origin, 15 U.S.C. § 1125)

- 62. Plaintiff repeats, realleges and incorporates by reference, as though fully set forth herein, the allegations contained in Paragraphs 1-31 and 47-61, above.
- 63. dbest owns and enjoys trade dress rights in the Smart Cart, which trade dress rights are superior to any rights that Defendants may claim in the product configuration of the Knockoff Totes. The Smart Cart Trade Dress is nonfunctional, and is inherently distinctive or has acquired secondary meaning with the trade and consumers and/or has become distinctive in the minds of customers in that the Smart Cart Trade Dress is recognized as emanating from, made or sponsored by, affiliated or associated with dbest.
- 64. Plaintiff is informed and believes and based thereon alleges that Defendants have used and are using the shape, style, overall appearance and design of Knockoff Totes to promote, market and sell their Knockoff Totes with the intent of passing off and confusing the customers into believing that Knockoff Totes are the same as, originates with, sponsored by, affiliated or associated with dbest.
- 65. By manufacturing, producing, importing, promoting, marketing, advertising, distributing, offering for sale and/or selling the Knockoff Totes that have a shape, style, overall appearance and design that is the same or confusingly similar to that of dbest's Smart Cart, Defendants have infringed on dbest's trade dress rights in the Smart Cart in violation of Section 43(a) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a). Defendants' acts set forth above further constitute false designation of origin, false description, false representation, and unfair competition in violation of Section 43(a) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a), as such acts

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are likely to deceive customers and prospective customers into believing that Knockoff Totes are from or sponsored by dbest and, as a consequence, are likely to divert and have diverted customers away from dbest.

- Unless enjoined by this Court, Defendants will continue to sell the 66. Knockoff Totes in commerce in the United States, and the Knockoff Totes will be viewed as having emanated from dbest. dbest, however, has no control over the nature and quality of the Knockoff Totes so rendered, and any fault or objection with the Knockoff Totes will adversely affect future sales by dbest of the Smart Cart under the trade dress dbest has in the product design.
- 67. As a result of their infringing and unlawful acts, Defendants have been, and continue to be, unjustly enriched by profits that Defendants have made in connection with the manufacturing, importation, promotion, marketing, advertising, distribution, offer for sale and/or sale of the Knockoff Totes that bear a shape, style, overall appearance and design that is the same or confusingly similar to the Smart Cart Trade Dress.
- Defendants' continuing infringement has inflicted, and unless 68. enjoined by this Court, will continue to inflict great and irreparable harm upon Plaintiff. Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law. Plaintiff is entitled to a preliminary and permanent injunction enjoining Defendants from engaging in further acts of infringement.
- As a direct and proximate result of the foregoing acts of Defendants, dbest has suffered, and is entitled to, monetary damages in an amount to be determined at trial. dbest is also entitled to its costs of suit, including its reasonable attorneys' fees, and pre- and postjudgment interest.
- 70. Plaintiff is informed and believes and based thereon alleges that Defendants' acts were willful, in conscious disregard for dbest's trade dress rights

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in the Smart Cart, and the resulting damage to dbest is such as to warrant the trebling of damages in order to provide just compensation.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(California Statutory Unfair Competition, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200, et seq.)

- Plaintiff repeats, realleges and incorporates by reference, as though 71. fully set forth herein, the allegations contained in Paragraphs 1 - 31, 47 - 61 and 63 - 70, above.
- 72. dbest owns and enjoys trade dress rights in the Smart Cart. The Smart Cart Trade Dress is non-functional, and is inherently distinctive or has acquired secondary meaning with the trade and consumers and/or has become distinctive in the minds of customers in that the Smart Cart Trade Dress is recognized as emanating from, made or sponsored by, affiliated or associated with dbest.
- 73. dbest has built valuable business reputation and goodwill in its trade dress. Defendants' manufacturing, producing, importing, promoting, marketing, advertising, distributing, offering for sale and/or selling of the Knockoff Carts, that have a shape, style, overall appearance and design that is the same or confusingly similar to that of dbest's Smart Cart Trade Dress, is likely to and does permit Defendants to trade upon the goodwill of dbest's Smart Cart Trade Dress and to confuse the public regarding a connection or affiliation between dbest and Defendants.
- Defendants' aforementioned conduct results in damage to dbest's 74. goodwill and business reputation and unjustly enriches the Defendants.
- 75. By manufacturing, producing, importing, promoting, marketing, advertising, distributing, offering for sale and/or selling the Knockoff Totes that have a shape, style, overall appearance and design that is the same or confusingly similar to that of dbest's trade dress, Defendants mislead others, and will continue

- 76. Defendants' use of the Knockoff Totes that bear the same or a confusingly similar shape, style, overall appearance and design to that of dbest's Smart Cart Trade Dress, was and is without the consent of dbest.
- 77. Defendants' manufacturing, producing, importing, promoting, marketing, advertising, distributing, offering for sale and/or sale of the Knockoff Totes, that has a shape, style, overall appearance and design that is the same or confusingly similar to that of dbest's trade dress, constitutes unfair competition in violation of § 17200, *et seq.*, of the California Business and Professions Code.
- 78. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges that, unless enjoined by this Court, Defendants will continue to infringe dbest's trade dress and monetary compensation will not be adequate relief for dbest for the damage to its trade dress in the public's eye. Plaintiff is entitled to preliminary and permanent injunction enjoining Defendants from engaging in further acts of infringement.
- 79. As a result of their acts complained of herein, Defendants have been, and will continue to be unjustly enriched by profits they made in connection with manufacturing, producing, importing, promoting, marketing, advertising, distributing, offering for sale and/or selling the Knockoff Totes that bear a shape, style, overall appearance and design that is the same or confusingly similar to that of dbest's Smart Cart Trade Dress.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Common Law Trademark Infringement)

80. Plaintiff repeats, realleges and incorporates by reference, as though fully set forth herein, the allegations contained in Paragraphs 1 - 31, 47 - 61 and 63 - 70, above.

81. dbest has continuously used and promoted its trade dress in the Smart Cart. By way of dbest's continuous use and promotion of its trade dress, as well as the distinctiveness of the trade dress, customers recognize and associate dbest's trade dress as representing a single, even if anonymous, source or sponsor of goods, and therefore dbest's trade dress in the Smart Cart is a protectable trademark at common law.

- 82. dbest owns and enjoys common law trademark rights in the overall commercial impression and presentation of its Smart Cart, which rights are superior to any rights that Defendants may claim in and to any trademark with respect to the Knockoff Totes. dbest's trade dress is non-functional, ornamental, inherently distinctive and/or has acquired secondary meaning with the trade and customers and/or has become distinctive in the minds of customers in that the overall appearance and design of the Smart Cart is associated with Dbest.
- 83. Defendants have used the Knockoff Totes that bear a confusingly similar appearance to the Smart Cart. Defendants' use of a similar appearance for the Knockoff Totes has created a likelihood of confusion in the trade and among the consuming public as to the source of the Knockoff Totes.
- 84. The manufacturing, producing, importing, promoting, marketing, advertising, distributing, offering for sale and/or sale by Defendants of the Knockoff Totes throughout the United States is likely to cause confusion and, Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that it has caused confusion as to the source of the Knockoff Totes in that purchasers of the Knockoff Totes will be likely to associate or have associated such products as originating with dbest, all to the detriment of dbest.
- 85. By reason of Defendants' actions alleged herein, dbest has suffered, and will continue to suffer, irreparable injury to its rights and suffer substantial loss

of goodwill and in the value of its trade dress unless and until Defendants are enjoined from continuing their wrongful acts.

86. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges that Defendants' conduct in this cause of action is willful, wanton, malicious, oppressive, and in conscious disregard for dbest's rights in its Smart Cart Trade Dress, justifying the imposition of punitive and exemplary damages under California Civil Code § 3294.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Common Law Unfair Competition)

- 87. Plaintiff repeats, realleges and incorporates by reference, as though fully set forth herein, the allegations contained in Paragraphs 1 31, 47 61 and 63 70, above.
- 88. The manufacturing, producing, importing, promoting, marketing, advertising, distributing, offering for sale and/or sale by Defendants of the Knockoff Totes throughout the United States is likely to cause confusion, to cause misrepresentation, to cause mistake, and/or to deceive the public as to the affiliation, approval, sponsorship, or connection between Defendants and dbest and constitute unfair competition at common law.
- 89. By reason of Defendants' actions in connection with the Knockoff Totes, dbest has suffered, and will continue to suffer, irreparable injury to its rights and suffer substantial loss of goodwill and in the value of its trade dress unless and until Defendants are enjoined from continuing their wrongful acts.
- 90. By reason of Defendants' actions in connection with the Knockoff Totes, dbest has been damaged in an amount not presently ascertained, and such damage will continue to increase unless and until Defendants are enjoined from continuing their wrongful acts.

91. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges that Defendants' conduct in this cause of action is willful, wanton, malicious, oppressive, and in conscious disregard for dbest's rights in its Smart Cart Trade Dress, justifying the imposition of punitive and exemplary damages under California Civil Code § 3294.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully prays for judgment against Defendants as follows:

- 1. That this Court adjudge that the '374 Patent is valid and enforceable and in full force and effect;
- 2. That this Court adjudge that the Smart Cart Trade Dress is valid and enforceable and in full force and effect;
- 3. That this Court adjudge that Defendants, and each of them, have literally infringed the '374 Patent, and for that infringement this Court award Plaintiff all of Plaintiff's lost profits as a result of such infringement, and all of Defendants' profits as a result of Defendants' sales of the Knockoff Totes including, without limitation, any and all profits from convoyed sales, and not less than a reasonable royalty on the sale of all of the Knockoff Totes resulting from such infringement;
- 4. That this Court adjudge that Defendants, and each of them, have infringed the '374 Patent under the Doctrine of Equivalents, and for that infringement this Court award Plaintiff all of Plaintiff's lost profits as a result of such infringement, and all of Defendants' profits as a result of Defendants' sales of the Knockoff Totes including, without limitation, any and all profits from convoyed sales, and not less than a reasonable royalty on the sale of all of the Knockoff Totes resulting from such infringement;

- 5. That this Court adjudge that Defendants, and each of them, by virtue of the manufacture, production, importation, use and sale of the Knockoff Totes have contributed to the infringement of or induced the infringement of the '374 Patent, and for that infringement this Court award Plaintiff all of Plaintiff's lost profits as a result of such infringement, and all of Defendants' profits as a result of Defendants' sales of the Knockoff Totes including, without limitation, any and all profits from convoyed sales, and not less than a reasonable royalty on the sale of all of the Knockoff Totes resulting from such infringement;
- 6. That this Court issue a preliminary and then a permanent injunction enjoining Defendants, their officers, directors, agents, servants, employees, attorneys, confederates, parents, subsidiaries and divisions, and all persons and/or entitites acting for, with, by, through, or in concert or participation with them from:
 - (a) infringing the '374 Patent, either directly or indirectly;
 - (b) inducing others to infringe the '374 Patent;
- (c) manufacturing, producing, importing, advertising, promoting, marketing, distributing, offering for sale and/or selling the Knockoff Totes;
- (d) using dbest's Smart Cart Trade Dress and/or any other designation that is a colorable imitation of and/or is confusingly similar to dbest's Smart Cart Trade Dress in connection with the manufacturing, producing, importing, advertising, promoting, marketing, distributing, offering for sale and/or selling a lightweight collapsible cart neither originating from nor authorized by Plaintiff;
- (e) representing in any manner, or by any method whatsoever, that goods, services, or other products provided by the Defendants originate from, affiliated or associated with, approved or authorized or sponsored by Plaintiff, or

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otherwise taking any action likely to cause confusion, mistake, or deception as to the origin, approval, sponsorship or certification of such goods or services;

- (f) infringing the distinctive quality of the Smart Cart Trade Dress;
- (g) unfairly competing with Plaintiff in any manner;
- 7. That this Court order that Defendants deliver up to the Court any and all Knockoff Totes in their possession, custody and/or control that infringe the '374 Patent and/or dbest's Smart Cart Trade Dress and to serve a copy of such list on Plaintiff's attorneys;
- That this Court order that Defendants deliver up to the Court any and 8. all documents reflecting or relating to the manufacture, importation, production, purchase, distribution and/or sale of any Knockoff Totes that infringe the '374 Patent and/or dbest's Smart Cart Trade Dress and to serve a copy of such list on Plaintiff's attorneys;
- That this Court order that Defendants deliver up to the Court all 9. products, containers, packages, labels, literature, catalogs, signs, advertising material, and the like bearing dbest's Smart Cart Trade Dress and/or a shape, style, overall appearance and design that is confusingly similar to dbest's Smart Cart Trade Dress, together with all plates, molds and other means of making the same;
- That this Court order that Defendants, within thirty (30) days after 10. service of judgment with notice of entry thereof upon them, be required to file with the Court and serve upon Plaintiff's attorneys a written report, under oath, setting forth in detail the manner in which Defendants have complied with paragraphs 1-8, above;
- 11. That this Court order that Defendants account for and pay over to Plaintiff their profits and cumulative damages sustained by Plaintiff by reason of

- 12. That this Court order disgorgement and/or restitution of Defendants' profits to Plaintiff;
- 13. That this Court award Plaintiff its reasonable costs of suit and attorneys' fees;
- 14. That the present case be found exceptional and that attorneys' fees be awarded to Plaintiff under 35 U.S.C. § 285;
- 15. That this Court award to Plaintiff enhanced damages up to three times their amount as provided by law, against Defendants to punish Defendants for their malicious and oppressive actions of willful and deliberate violation of Plaintiff's patent rights in the '374 Patent;
- 16. That this Court award to Plaintiff enhanced damages up to three times their amount as provided by law, against Defendants to punish Defendants for their malicious and oppressive actions of willful and deliberate violation of Plaintiff's trademark rights in the Smart Cart Trade Dress;
 - 17. That this Court award Plaintiff punitive damages;
- 18. That this Court award Plaintiff pre- and postjudgment interest on its damages; and

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1	19. That this Court award Plaintiff such other and further relief as the		
2	Court may doom just and proper		
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6	Dated: March 2, 2016 R	OZSA LAW GROUP L.C.	
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8		Thomas I. Rozsa	
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10	II .	ttorneys for dbest products Inc.	
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DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff dbest products Inc. hereby demands that all claims or causes of action raised in this Complaint be tried by a jury to the fullest extent possible under the United States and California Constitutions, statutes and laws.

Respectfully submitted:

Dated: March 2, 2016 ROZSA LAW GROUP L.C.

By: /s/ Thomas I. Rozsa
Thomas I. Rozsa
Zsofia Nemeth

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