jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338.

2. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based thereon allege, that the court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because it has done substantial business in this judicial district, including: (1) committing acts of patent infringement and/or contributing to or inducing acts of patent infringement by others in this district and elsewhere in California; (2) regularly conducting business in California and this judicial district; (3) directing advertising to and/or soliciting business from persons residing in California and this judicial district; and (4) engaging in other persistent courses of conduct, and/or deriving substantial revenue from infringing products provided to persons in California and this judicial district.

3. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391 and 1400(b) based upon the foregoing facts.

THE PARTIES

- 4. Plaintiff AG Global Products, LLC is a limited liability company formed and existing under the laws of the State of California. Its principal place of business is located in Los Angeles County, California. From about June 24, 2014 through January 2016, AG Global Products, LLC sold its Stylus hair brush with EZ-Hold ridged tip, heated collared bristles, and ergonomic no-slide handle (the "Stylus"). The Stylus has a unique shape and appearance which is protected both as trade dress because it identifies the source of the Stylus to consumers and pursuant to a design patent. The Stylus was sold under the brand FHI Heat. AG Global Products, LLC is the assignee and owner of the United States Design Patent No. US D750384 ("the '384 Patent") covering the ornamental design of a hair brush handle, back, and tip. A true and correct copy of the '384 Patent is attached hereto as Exhibit 1.
- 5. Plaintiff FHI Brands, LLC is a limited liability company formed and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware. FHI Brands, LLC is a related entity to AG Global Products, LLC. In January 2016, AG Global Products, LLC transferred the trade dress rights to the Stylus to FHI Brands, LLC which continues

to sell the Stylus with the same trade dress.

- 6. Plaintiffs are in the business of promoting and selling beauty products including hair brushes in direct competition with Defendant.
- 7. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based thereon allege, that defendant John Paul Mitchell Systems, Inc. ("Defendant") is and at all times relevant hereto was a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of California with its principal place of business in Santa Clarita, California. Plaintiffs are informed and believe that Defendant either directly or through its control over other entities make, sells, and/or offers for sale the StyleWand infringing hair brush and other beauty supply products, through hair salons, retail stores and internet websites. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, that Defendant's StyleWand heated hair brush infringes and/or contributory infringes the '384 Patent.
- 8. Plaintiffs are presently unaware of the true names of the Defendants identified in the Complaint under the fictitious names DOES 1-10. On information and belief, DOES 1-10 are infringing, contributorily infringing, the '384 Patent and Plaintiff's trade dress, and confusingly similar variations thereof as set forth below. Plaintiffs will amend its Complaint to identify the names of the DOE Defendants as they are discovered.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

- 9. Plaintiffs designed and sell the Stylus, with its EZ-hold ridged tip, heated collared bristles, and ergonomic no-slide handle. The Stylus has a unique ornamental design protected by the '384 Patent. The unique design of the Stylus also served as trade dress identifying the Stylus as coming from a single source to consumers.
- 10. Plaintiffs made and sold the Stylus prior to Defendant placing its competing heated hair brush, the StyleWand (the "Infringing Brush"), on the market. Plaintiffs' Stylus has unique features and consumers identify those features with a single source of the hair brush. These unique features are protected by both

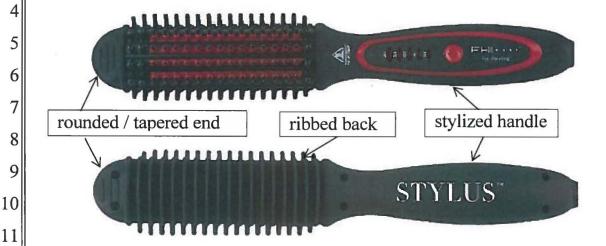
the '384 Patent as well as trade dress under the Lanham Act. The unique features include a stylized handle, back ribs, and tapered ends, as shown below:

Front

1

2

3



Back

Defendant's Infringing Brush copies the look and feel of Plaintiffs' 11. Stylus hair brush and infringes elements of the '384 Patent. The elements from the Infringing Brush that infringe the '384 Patent include (a) it uses the same stylized handle, (b) it uses identical back ribs, and (c) it uses the same tapered ends. The specific elements of infringement are identified in the images below from the '384 Patent (Black & White) and the Infringing Brush (color):

19 ///

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

20 ///

21 ///

22 ///

23 ///

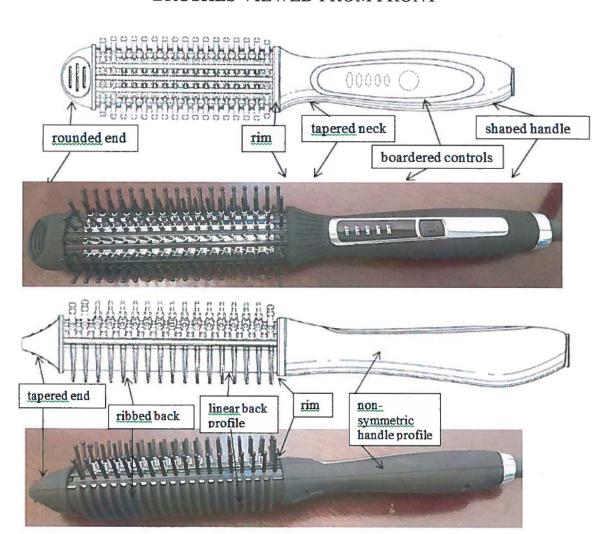
24 ///

25 ///

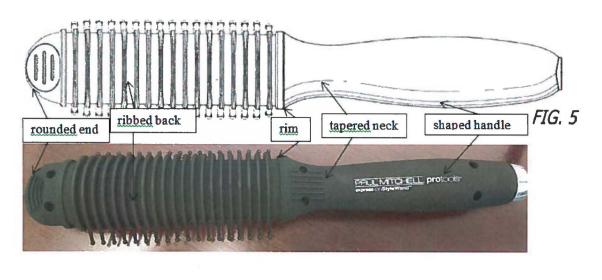
26 ///

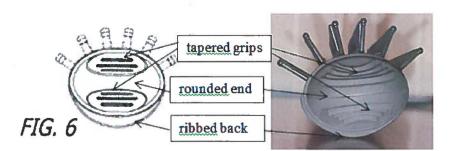
27

BRUSHES VIEWED FROM FRONT



BRUSHES VIEWED FROM THE BACK





12. As demonstrate by the foregoing images comparing Plaintiffs' patented design for its Stylus hair brush with the Infringing Brush, there are numerous elements protected both under the '384 Patent and as Plaintiffs' trade dress. The foregoing elements were unique to Plaintiffs' hair brush prior to Defendant's infringement.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

PATENT INFRINGEMENT

- 13. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate all of the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 12 above, as if set for in full herein.
- 14. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and on that basis allege, that Defendant had notice of the existence of the '384 Patent.
- 15. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based thereon allege, that Defendant's Infringing Brush infringes each of the elements of the '384 Patent identified in the figures set forth above. Plaintiffs are further informed and believe, and based thereon allege, that Defendant has infringed the '384 Patent by developing, making, using, offering to sell, selling and/or importing the Infringing Brush; and/or actively inducing others to infringe the '384 Patent.
- 16. Plaintiffs have sustained damages and will continue to sustain damages as a result of the acts of infringement alleged above.
- 17. Plaintiffs are entitled to recover damages sustained as a result of Defendant's infringement and other wrongful acts. Plaintiffs are further entitled to disgorgement of all of Defendant's wrongfully obtained revenues arising from its

sale of the Infringing Brush.

18. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based thereon allege, that Defendant willfully infringed the '384 Patent and is thereby entitled to increased damages and attorney's fees. Plaintiffs are also entitled to injunctive relief barring Defendant from further infringing the '384 Patent.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

TRADE DRESS INFRINGEMENT (LANHAM ACT)

- 19. Plaintiffs reallege all of the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 18, above, as if set forth in full herein.
- 20. Plaintiffs have manufactured, advertised, distributed, marketed, promoted and offered their hair brush covered by the '384 Patent since about June 24, 2014. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based thereon allege, that consumers recognize the features of the Stylus hair brush as coming from a unique source which is Plaintiffs.
- 21. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based thereon allege, that Defendant's Infringing Brush uses the look and feel of Plaintiffs' Stylus hair brush and is likely to cause confusion as to the source of the brush with Plaintiff's brush.
- 22. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based thereon allege, that Defendant knew of the considerable commercial success of Plaintiffs' Stylus brush and that Defendant willfully used the look and feel of Plaintiffs' Stylus brush's trade dress in connection with the sale, offering for sale, distribution and/or advertising of the Infringing Brush in a manner likely to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive customers that Defendant's Infringing Brush are products from Plaintiffs or otherwise associated with or authorized by Plaintiffs.
- 23. Defendant's conduct described above constitutes trade dress infringement in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1125.
- 24. The actions of Defendant, if not enjoined, will continue. Plaintiffs have suffered and continue to suffer damages in an amount to be proven at trial.

Plaintiffs are further entitled to injunctive relief to prevent Defendant's infringement.

25. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §§ 1117 and 1125, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover damages, profits made by Defendant and the costs of this action.

Wherefore, Plaintiffs seek relief as follows:

- 1. For all general, special, consequential, incidental and other damages sustained by Plaintiffs as a result of the conduct alleged above;
- 2. For all of Defendant's revenues, profits, and other monetary gains resulting from the sale of the Infringing Brush and additional sales of other products resulting from the infringement described above;
- 3. For treble damages and other exemplary damages as may be available under the law;
 - 4. For Plaintiffs' attorney's fees incurred herein;
- 5. For preliminary and permanent injunctive relief barring infringement of the '384 Patent and/or Plaintiffs' trade dress;
 - 6. For all costs incurred herein; and
 - 7. For any other relief that the court deems just and proper.

DATED: April 6, 2016

BUCHALTER NEMER
A Professional Corporation

By: /Michael L. Meeks/

MICHAEL L. MEEKS
LOUISE TRUONG
Attorneys for Plaintiffs
AG GLOBAL PRODUCTS, LLC,
a California limited liability company; and
FHI BRANDS, LLC,
a Delaware limited liability company

26

27

BUCHALTER NEMER
A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION
IRVINE