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13	UNICORN GLOBAL, INC., HANGZHOU			
13	CHIC INTELLIGENT TECHNOLOGY CO.,			
14	LTD., AND SHENZHEN UNI-SUN			
15	ELECTRONIC CO., LTD.			
16				
	IN THE UNITED STAT	TES DISTRICT COURT		
17	CENTRAL DISTRIC	CT OF CALIFORNIA		
18				
19	UNICORN GLOBAL, INC.,	CASE NO. 2:19-cv-03028		
	HANGZHOU CHIC INTELLIGENT			
20	TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD., AND SHENZHEN UNI-SUN	ORIGINAL COMPLAINT		
21	ELECTRONIC CO., LTD.,	FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT		
22	Plaintiffs,			
	ŕ	DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL		
23	V.			
24	HILLO AMERICA, INC. d/b/a HOVERHEART,			
25	Defendant.			
26	20100000			
27				
<i>-</i> /				

This is a patent infringement action by Unicorn Global, Inc. ("Unicorn"), Hangzhou Chic Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd. ("Chic"), and Shenzhen Uni-Sun Electronic Co., Ltd. ("Uni-Sun") (collectively, "Plaintiffs") against Hillo America, Inc. d/b/a Hoverheart or HAI ("Defendant" or "HAI").

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# **INTRODUCTION**

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1. This action is brought pursuant to the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 101 et seq.

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2. Chic is the owner by assignment of all rights, title, and interest in and under the following United States patents (collectively, the "Asserted Patents"):

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Patent	Title	Issue Date	Exhibit
US 9,376,155	Electric Balance Vehicle	06/28/2016	Ex. 1
(the "'155 Patent")			
US 9,452,802	Electric Balance Vehicle	09/27/2016	Ex. 2
(the "'802 Patent")			
US D737,723	Self-Balancing Vehicle	09/01/2015	Ex. 3
(the "'723 Patent")	_		
US D784,196	Human Machine	04/18/2017	Ex. 4
(the "'196 Patent")	Interaction Vehicle		

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3. The Asserted Patents are currently licensed to Uni-Sun on an exclusive basis with Unicorn as its authorized enforcement agent.

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4. HAI has infringed and continues to infringe the claimed subject matter of the Asserted Patents without permission in connection with electric balance vehicles called hoverboards that HAI makes, uses, offers for sale, sells, and imports into the United States.

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# **PARTIES**

Chic is a company organized and existing under the laws of the

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People's Republic of China with a principal place of business located at 2/F, No. 2

Building Liangzhu University Science and Technology Park No. 1 lingui Road

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Building, Liangzhu University, Science and Technology Park, No. 1 Jingyi Road,

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Liangzhu, Hangzhou, 311112, People's Republic of China.

- 6. Chic is a high-tech company that is supported by Zhejiang University Ministry of Education Computer Aided Product Innovation Design Engineering Center; Zhejiang University International Design; and Zhejiang Key Laboratory of Service Robot. Chic manufactures and licenses hoverboard products for sale in the United States. Chic has been assigned 70 authorized patents for its hoverboard technology and designs in different regions such as China, the United States, the European Union, and Canada.
- 7. Unicorn is a California corporation with its place of business located at 18333 Gale Ave., City of Industry, California 91748.
- 8. Uni-Sun is a company organized and existing under the laws of the People's Republic of China with its principal place of business located at No. 43 Lan Second Road, Longxin Area, Longgang District, Shenzhen Guangdong, 518000, People's Republic of China.
- 9. Chic granted Uni-Sun an exclusive license to Asserted Patents under a written Patent License Agreement dated October 16, 2018 (the "Patent License Agreement"). Pursuant to the Patent License Agreement, Chic and Uni-Sun have assigned enforcement rights to Unicorn. Collectively, Plaintiffs have standing to sue for all past, present, and future infringement of the Asserted Patents.
- 10. HAI is a California corporation with its principal place of business at 777 Mission Rd, San Gabriel, California, 91776. HAI has appointed Chengjia Wang, 10727 7th Street, Rancho Cucamonga, California, 91730, as its registered agent for service of process.

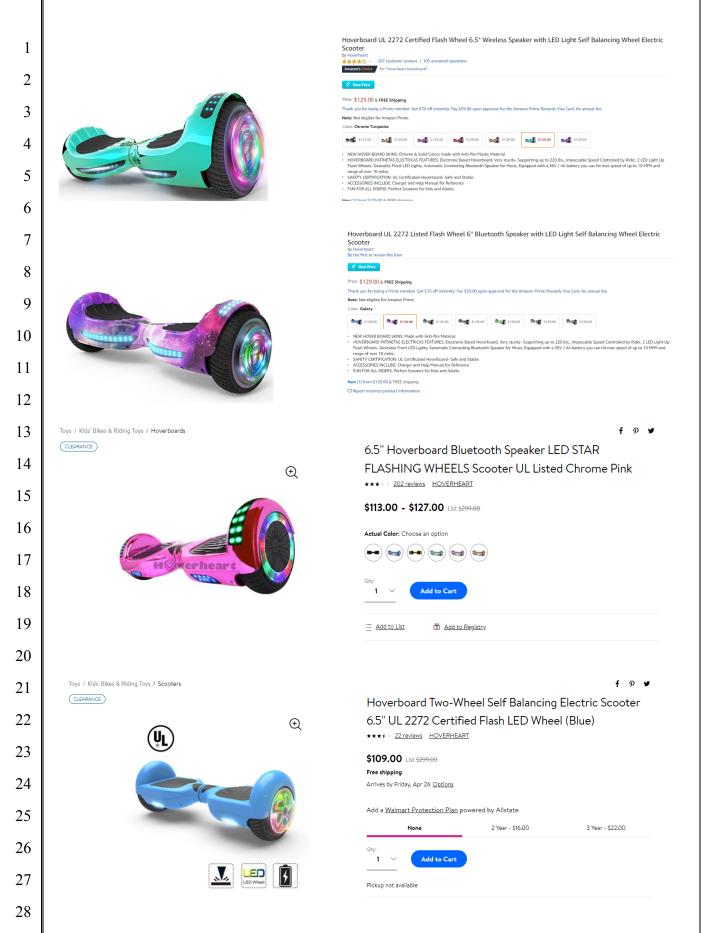
# **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

- 11. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a). This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because Defendant is based in this District, regularly conducts business in this District, and has committed and continues to commit acts of patent infringement in this District.
  - 12. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. § 1400(b) because

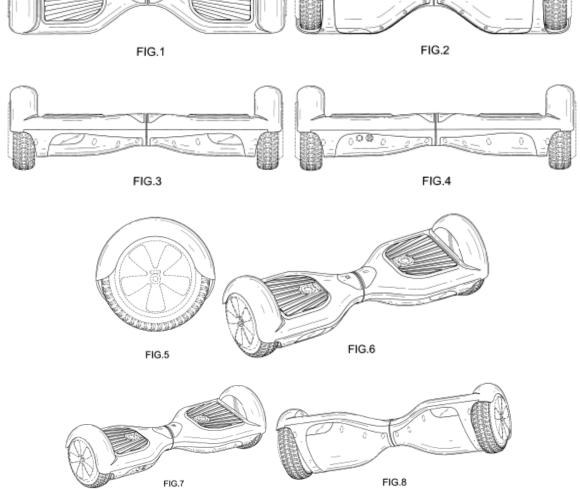
Defendant resides in this District, and has a regular and established place of business in this District.

# FACTUAL BACKGROUND AND INFRINGING PRODUCTS

- 13. The Asserted Patents were validly issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office, and are presumed valid under 35 U.S.C. § 282.
- 14. Chic is the owner of all right, title, and interest in and to the Asserted Patents, and collectively, Plaintiffs have the exclusive right (1) to enforce the Asserted Patents, (2) to file actions based on infringement of the Asserted Patents, (3) to recover damages or other monetary amounts for infringement of the Asserted Patents, and (4) to be awarded injunctive relief pertaining to the Asserted Patents.
- 15. Chic has owned the Asserted Patents at all times during Defendant's infringement of the Asserted Patents.
- 16. The Asserted Patents are directed to electric balance vehicles commonly referred to as "hoverboards."
- 17. Without authorization, Defendant makes, uses, imports, sells, or offers for sale self-balancing vehicles that infringe the design and utility patents set forth in paragraph 2 above, namely: (1) the ornamental design as claimed in the '723 Patent; (2) the ornamental design as claimed in the '196 Patent; (3) at least claim 1 of the '155 Patent; and (4) at least claim 1 of the '802 Patent. Upon information and belief, such products include but are not limited to the Hoverheart 6.5" Hoverboard Flash Wheel Self Balancing Electric Scooter, Flash Wheel 6.5" Wireless Speaker with LED Light Self Balancing Wheel Electric Scooter, Hoverboard Kids' 4.5" Two-Wheel Self Balancing Electric Scooter, and any other similar hoverboard products (collectively, the "Accused Products").
- 18. Pictures of representative Accused Products offered for sale on Amazon.com and Walmart.com are included below:



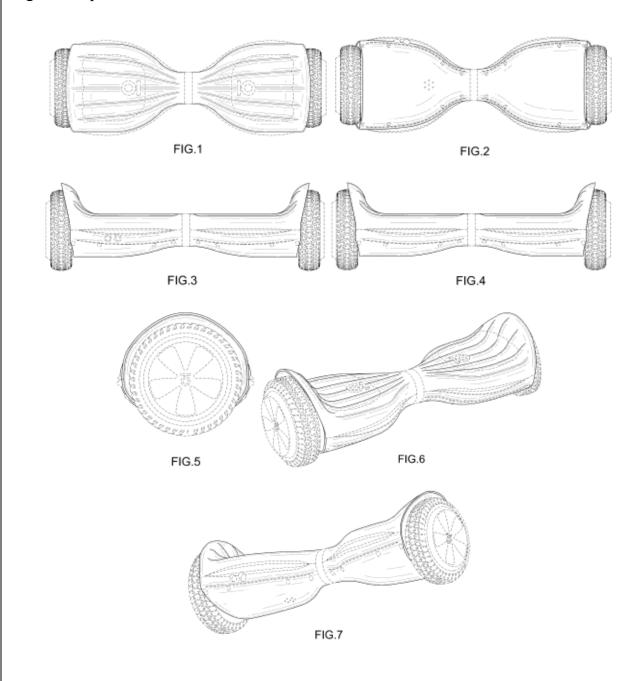
Each of the Accused Products meet each and every element of at least 19. claim 1 of the '155 Patent and claim 1 of the '802 Patent, either literally or equivalently. 20. The '723 Patent claims the ornamental design set forth in its drawing figures, reproduced below: FIG.2 FIG.1 



21. The HAI hoverboards shown below infringe the ornamental design claimed in the '723 Patent, either literally or equivalently:



22. The '196 Patent claims the ornamental design set forth in its drawing figures, reproduced below:



23. The HAI hoverboards shown below infringe the ornamental design claimed in the '196 Patent, either literally or equivalently:



- 24. Defendant sells and offers to sell the Accused Products directly to enduser customers through its e-commerce website and through third-party resellers. Defendant sells and offers to sell the Accused Products directly to end-user customers in the United States, including California. Third-party resellers also sell and offer to sell the Accused Products in the United States, including California.
- 25. Defendant has constructive notice of the Asserted Patents because Plaintiffs have complied with the marking statute, 35 U.S.C. § 287.

### **COUNT ONE**

#### PATENT INFRINGEMENT

#### The '155 Patent

- 26. Plaintiffs repeat and re-allege the allegations in the foregoing paragraphs.
- 27. Defendant directly infringes, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, and has infringed at least claim 1 of the '155 Patent by, without authority, making, using, importing, offering to sell, or selling the Accused Products that practice the claimed invention of the '155 Patent within the United States.
- 28. The Accused Products meet each and every one of the elements of at least claim 1 of the '155 Patent, either literally or equivalently.
- 29. Defendant's infringement has harmed Plaintiffs and will continue to cause severe and irreparable damage to Plaintiffs as long as Defendant's infringing

activities continue.

- 30. Plaintiffs are entitled to recover damages adequate to compensate Plaintiffs for the injuries complained of herein, including possible lost profits, but in no event less than a reasonable royalty.
- 31. Plaintiffs are further entitled to have Defendant enjoined from committing future acts of infringement that would subject Plaintiffs to irreparable harm.

# **COUNT TWO**

#### PATENT INFRINGEMENT

#### The '802 Patent

- 32. Plaintiffs repeat and re-allege the allegations in the foregoing paragraphs.
- 33. Defendant directly infringes, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, and has infringed at least claim 1 of the '802 Patent by, without authority, making, using, importing, offering to sell, or selling the Accused Products that practice the claimed invention of the '802 Patent within the United States.
- 34. The Accused Products meet each and every one of the elements of at least claim 1 the '802 Patent, either literally or equivalently.
- 35. Defendant's infringement has harmed Plaintiffs and will continue to cause severe and irreparable damage to Plaintiffs as long as Defendant's infringing activities continue.
- 36. Plaintiffs are entitled to recover damages adequate to compensate Plaintiffs for the injuries complained of herein, including possible lost profits, but in no event less than a reasonable royalty.
- 37. Plaintiffs are further entitled to have Defendant enjoined from committing future acts of infringement that would subject Plaintiffs to irreparable harm.

# **COUNT THREE**

### PATENT INFRINGEMENT

#### The '723 Patent

38. Plaintiffs repeat and re-allege the allegations in the foregoing paragraphs.

 39. Defendant directly infringes, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, and has infringed the '723 Patent by, without authority, making, using, importing, offering to sell, or selling the Accused Products that practice the claimed invention of the '723 Patent, within the United States.

40. The overall appearance of the ornamental design claimed in '723 Patent and the corresponding designs of the Accused Products are substantially the same. An ordinary observer familiar with the prior art in the hoverboard marketplace would perceive the overall appearance of the ornamental design of the '723 Patent and the corresponding designs of the Accused Products to be substantially the same. Such an ordinary observer would be deceived into believing the designs of the Accused Products are, in fact, the same as the ornamental design as claimed in the '723 Patent.

41. The ordinary observer, informed by the relevant prior art, would be misled by the Accused Products in believing that Defendant was authorized to distribute products that exhibit the claimed ornamental design of the '723 Patent.

42. Defendant's Accused Products prominently feature the claimed ornamental design of the '723 patent, as shown and described in Figures 1 - 8 of the '723 Patent.

43. Defendant intentionally copied the ornamental design as claimed in the '723 Patent.

44. Defendant's infringement of the '723 Patent is willful.

45. The overall appearance of the Accused Products so closely resembles the ornamental design of the '723 Patent that an ordinary observer, informed of the

relevant prior art, would be deceived into purchasing the Accused Products in the mistaken belief that they were products authorized to have the ornamental design as claimed in the '723 patent.

- 46. Defendant's Accused Products infringe the '723 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. §§ 271 and 289.
- 47. Due to Defendant's infringement of the '723 Patent, Plaintiffs have suffered, are suffering, and will continue to suffer irreparable injury for which Plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law, including loss of customers, loss of market-share, price erosion, and loss of customer goodwill. Plaintiffs are therefore entitled to a preliminary and permanent injunction against Defendant's further infringing conduct.
- 48. Defendant has profited and is profiting from its infringement of the '723 Patent and Plaintiffs have been and are being damaged and losing profits by such infringement. Plaintiffs are therefore entitled to recover damages from Defendant and the total profit derived from such infringement, in an amount to be proven at trial.

# **COUNT FOUR**

#### PATENT INFRINGEMENT

# The '196 Patent

- 49. Plaintiffs repeat and re-allege the allegations in the foregoing paragraphs.
- 50. Defendant directly infringes, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, and has infringed the '196 Patent by, without authority, making, using, importing, offering to sell, or selling the Accused Products that practice the claimed invention of the '196 Patent, within the United States.
- 51. The overall appearance of the ornamental design claimed in '196 Patent and the corresponding designs of the Accused Products are substantially the same. An ordinary observer familiar with the prior art in the hoverboard

marketplace would perceive the overall appearance of the ornamental design of the '196 Patent and the corresponding designs of the Accused Products to be substantially the same. Such an ordinary observer would be deceived into believing the designs of the Accused Products are, in fact, the same as the ornamental design as claimed in the '196 Patent.

- 52. The ordinary observer, informed by the relevant prior art, would be misled by the Accused Products in believing that Defendant was authorized to distribute products that exhibit the claimed ornamental design of the '196 Patent.
- 53. Defendant's Accused Products prominently feature the claimed ornamental design of the '196 Patent, as shown and described in Figures 1-7 of the '196 Patent.
- 54. Defendant intentionally copied the ornamental design as claimed in the '196 Patent.
  - 55. Defendant's infringement of the '196 Patent is willful.
- 56. The overall appearance of the Accused Products so closely resembles the ornamental design of the '196 Patent that an ordinary observer, informed of the relevant prior art, would be deceived into purchasing the Accused Products in the mistaken belief that they were products authorized to have the ornamental design as claimed in the '196 Patent.
- 57. Defendant's Accused Products infringe the '196 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. §§ 271 and 289.
- 58. Due to Defendant's infringement of the '196 Patent, Plaintiffs have suffered, are suffering, and will continue to suffer irreparable injury for which Plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law, including loss of customers, loss of market-share, price erosion, and loss of customer goodwill. Plaintiffs are therefore entitled to a preliminary and permanent injunction against Defendant's further infringing conduct.
  - 59. Defendant has profited and is profiting from its infringement of the

'196 Patent and Plaintiffs have been and are being damaged and losing profits by such infringement. Plaintiffs are therefore entitled to recover damages from Defendant and the total profit derived from such infringement, in an amount to be proven at trial.

# PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for relief against Defendant as follows:

- A. A judgment that Defendant has infringed the Asserted Patents;
- B. A judgment awarding Plaintiffs damages adequate to compensate for Defendant's infringement;
  - C. An award of attorneys' fees for bringing and prosecuting this action;
- D. A permanent injunction enjoining Defendant, its officers, agents, servants, employees, representatives, licensees, successors, assigns, and all those in privity, active concert, or participation with any of them from further infringement, inducing the infringement, and contributing to the infringement of the Asserted Patents;
- E. Pre-judgment and post-judgment interest to the full extent allowed under the law, as well as costs; and
  - F. Such other and further relief as the Court deems just and equitable.

1	Dated: April 18, 2019	Respectfully submitted,
2		
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16		INTELLIGENT TECHNOLOGY
17		CO., LTD., AND SHENZHEN UNI-
18		SUN ELECTRONIC CO., LTD.
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1 **DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY** 2 Pursuant to Rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiffs 3 hereby demand a jury trial. 4 Dated: April 18, 2019 Respectfully submitted, 5 6 By: /s/ Gary A. Hecker 7 Gary A. Hecker, Esq. 8 MUNCK WILSON MANDALA, LLP 9 1925 Century Park East, Suite 2300 10 Los Angeles, California 90067 Telephone: (310) 286-0377 11 12 Michael C. Wilson, Esq. S. Wallace Dunwoody, Esq. 13 MUNCK WILSON MANDALA, 14 LLP 12770 Coit Road, Suite 600 15 Dallas, Texas 75251 16 Telephone: (972) 628-3600 Telecopier: (972) 628-3616 17 18 ATTORNEYS FOR PLAINTIFFS UNICORN GLOBAL, INC., 19 HANGZHOU CHIC 20 INTELLIGENT TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD., AND SHENZHEN UNI-21 SUN ELECTRONIC CO., LTD. 22 23 24 25 26 27 28