LAI-3005187v1

Plaintiff, Mag Instrument, Inc. ("Mag Instrument"), files this Complaint against defendants, The Coleman Company, Inc. ("Coleman") and DOES 1-10, and demanding a trial by jury, alleges as follows:

## **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

- 1. The cause of action is for patent infringement, which arises under the patent laws of the United States, Title 35, United States Code. This Court has original jurisdiction over the subject matter of this cause of action pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. §§1331 and 1338(a).
- 2. Upon information and belief, venue is proper under 28 U.S.C. §§1391(b) and 1391(c), as well as 28 U.S.C. §1400(b).

## THE PARTIES

- 3. Mag Instrument is a corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of California and has its principal place of business at 2001 South Hellman Avenue, Ontario, California 91761.
- 4. Upon information and belief, Coleman is a corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware and has its principal place of business at 3600 North Hydraulic, Wichita, Kansas 67219.
- 5. Upon information and belief, Coleman resides in this district under 28 U.S.C. §1391. In particular, Coleman does business in this district and a substantial part of the events giving rise to the claims in this case occurred in this district.
- 6. Mag Instrument is not fully informed regarding the involvement of the defendants sued herein under the fictitious names DOES 1-10, inclusive (the "Doe Defendants"). Upon information and belief, the Doe Defendants are involved with Coleman and/or the activities alleged herein. Mag Instrument has thus sued the Doe Defendants by their fictitious names. Mag Instrument will seek leave to amend this Complaint to allege the true names, capacities, and residences of the Doe Defendants when their involvement is ascertained. Coleman and the Doe Defendants are hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Defendants."

7. Mag Instrument is informed and believes, and thereupon alleges, that the Doe Defendants, and each of them, are responsible in some manner, by their acts and/or omissions, for the matters alleged herein. Mag Instrument is further informed and believes, and thereupon alleges, that the Doe Defendants, and each of them, at all material times herein alleged, were the agents, servants, and/or employees of the other Defendants, or otherwise participated in the improper conduct herein alleged.

## THE CAUSE OF ACTION

(Patent Infringement – 35 U.S.C. §271, et seq.) (United States Patent No. 7,410,272)

- 8. Mag Instrument repeats, realleges, and incorporates by reference, as though fully set forth herein, the allegations contained in paragraphs 1-7, above.
- 9. On August 12, 2008, United States Patent No. 7,410,272 ("the '272 patent"), entitled "Lighting Device," was duly and legally issued in the name of Christopher L. Halasz. By virtue of proper assignment, Mag Instrument has acquired and duly owns all right, title, and interest in this patent, including the right to sue and recover for infringement thereof. A copy of the '272 patent is attached hereto as **Exhibit 1**.
- 10. Upon information and belief, Defendants have notice of Mag Instrument's rights in the '272 patent.
- 11. Defendants have infringed the '272 patent by manufacturing, using, importing, offering to sell, and/or selling products embodying one or more of the inventions claimed therein within the United States, or by supplying infringing products to others to use, thereby inducing and/or contributing to the infringement of the '272 patent.
- 12. Defendants' continuing infringement has inflicted and, unless restrained by this Court, will continue to inflict great and irreparable harm upon Mag Instrument. Mag Instrument has no adequate remedy at law. Mag Instrument

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is entitled to preliminary and permanent injunctions enjoining Defendants from engaging in further acts of infringement.

- As a direct and proximate result of the foregoing acts of Defendants, 13. Mag Instrument has suffered, and is entitled to, monetary damages in an amount not yet determined. Mag Instrument is also entitled to its costs of suit and interest.
- Upon information and belief, Defendants' acts were in conscious and willful disregard for Mag Instrument's rights, and the resulting damage to Mag Instrument is such as to warrant the trebling of damages to provide just compensation.

## **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, Mag Instrument respectfully demands judgment:

- That Defendants, their officers, directors, agents, servants, employees, 1. attorneys, confederates, and all persons and/or entities acting for, with, by, through, or in concert with them, or any of them, be enjoined preliminarily and permanently:
  - from infringing the '272 patent, either directly or contributorily; (a) and
  - (b) from inducing others to infringe the '272 patent.
- 2. That Defendants be required to deliver up to the Court any and all products in their possession, custody, and/or control that infringe the '272 patent.
- That Defendants be required to prepare and deliver to the Court a 3. complete list of entities from whom Defendants purchased, and to whom they distributed and/or sold, products that infringe the '272 patent.
- 4. That Defendants be required to deliver to the Court any and all documents reflecting or relating to the purchase, sale, and/or distribution of any products that infringe the the '272 patent.
- 5. That Defendants, within thirty (30) days after service of judgment with notice of entry thereof upon them, be required to file with the Court and serve upon

Mag Instrument's attorneys a written report, under oath, setting forth in detail the manner in which Defendants have complied with paragraphs 1-4, above.

- 6. That Defendants be required to account for and pay over to Mag Instrument cumulative damages sustained by Mag Instrument by reason of Defendants' unlawful acts of patent infringement herein alleged, that the amount of recovery be increased as provided by law, up to three times, and that interest and costs be awarded to Mag Instrument.
- 7. That Mag Instrument be awarded its reasonable costs and attorneys' fees.
- 8. That the present case be found exceptional and that attorneys' fees be awarded to Mag Instrument under 35 U.S.C. §285.
- 9. That Mag Instrument have such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable.

Dated: March 18, 2009

**JONES DAY** 

Charles A. Kertell

Attorneys for Plaintiff MAG INSTRUMENT, INC.

**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL** Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 38(b) and Local Rule 38-1, Mag Instrument, Inc. hereby demands a trial by jury on all issues triable in this action. Dated: March 18, 2009 **JONES DAY** Attorneys for Plaintiff MAG INSTRUMENT, INC. 

# EXHIBIT 1

## (12) United States Patent Halasz

(10) Patent No.:

US 7,410,272 B2

(45) Date of Patent:

\*Aug. 12, 2008

(54) LIG	HTING	DEVICE
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(75) Inventor: Christopher Lee Halasz, Parker, CO

(US)

(73) Assignee: Mag Instrument, Inc., Ontario, CA

(US)

(\*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this

patent is extended or adjusted under 35

U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

This patent is subject to a terminal dis-

claimer.

(21) Appl. No.: 11/607,259

(22) Filed: Dec. 1, 2006

(65) Prior Publication Data

US 2007/0076410 A1 Apr. 5, 2007

#### Related U.S. Application Data

- (63) Continuation of application No. 11/137,214, filed on May 24, 2005, now abandoned, which is a continuation of application No. 09/927,484, filed on Aug. 10, 2001, now Pat. No. 6,905,223.
- (60) Provisional application No. 60/224,313, filed on Aug. 10, 2000.

(51) Int. Cl. F21L 4/04

(2006.01)

(52) U.S. Cl. ...... 362/296; 362/197; 362/287

See application file for complete search history.

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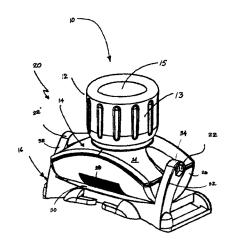
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Primary Examiner—Anabel M Ton (74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Jones Day

(57) ABSTRACT

A portable, battery-operated flashlight having improved pivoting, switching and focusing features is disclosed. In one aspect of the invention, the flashlight takes the form of an attachment to a head gear for hands free use. In another aspect of the invention, the flashlight takes the form of a head lamp held in place on an user's head by an elastic band. The pivot connection between the body and the base, as well as the serrations on an exterior surface of the body, allows a user to adjust any angular direction of the light as desired. In another aspect of the invention, the flashlight takes the form of a long-handled flashlight having improved switching and focusing capabilities, such that axial movement of the switching assembly turns the flashlight "on" or "off," as well as causing a position of the lamp to vary in order to focus or defocus the light.

7 Claims, 12 Drawing Sheets



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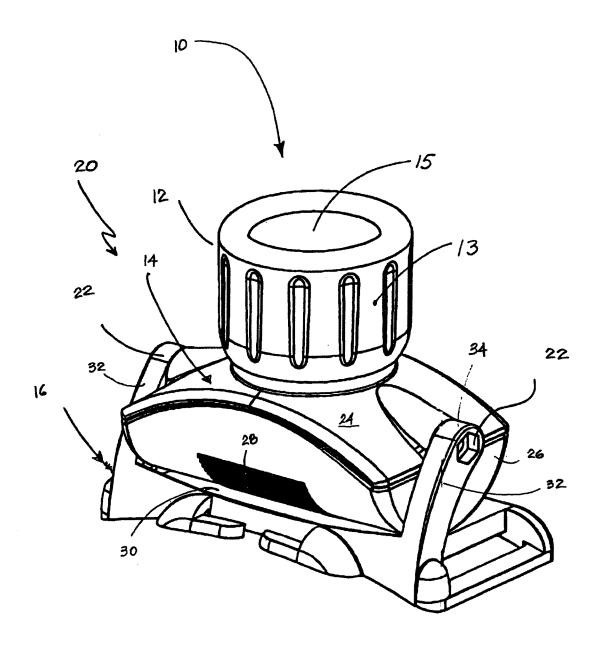


Fig. 1

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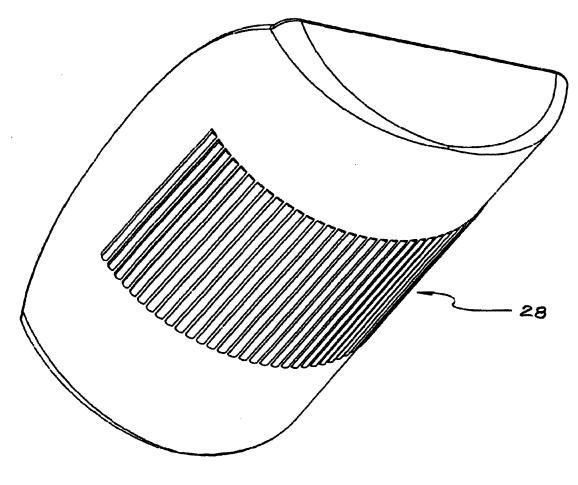


Fig. 2

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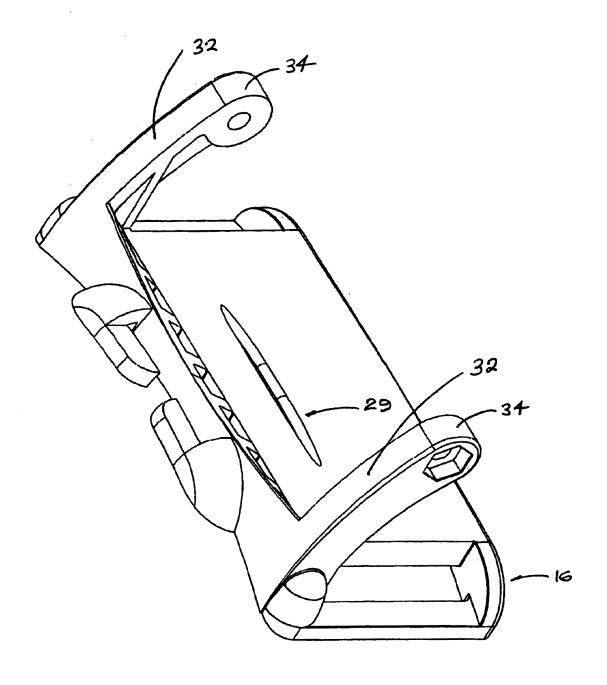


Fig. 3

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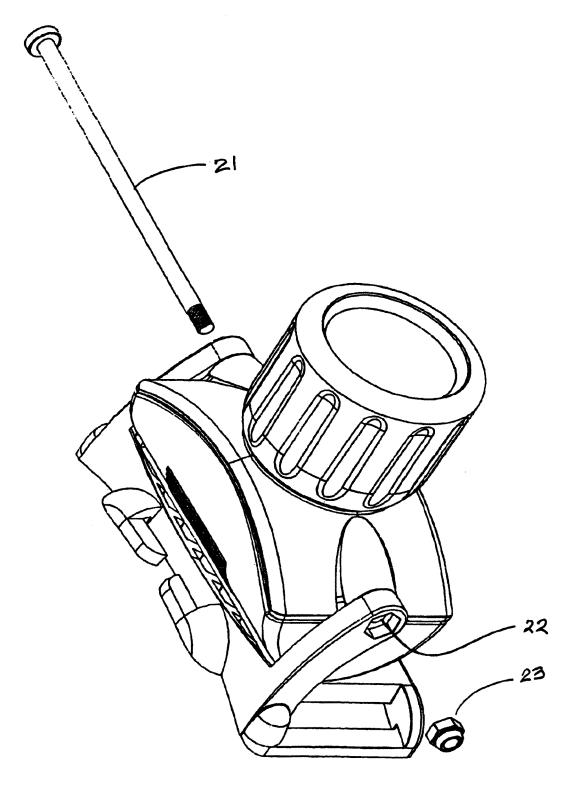


Fig. 4

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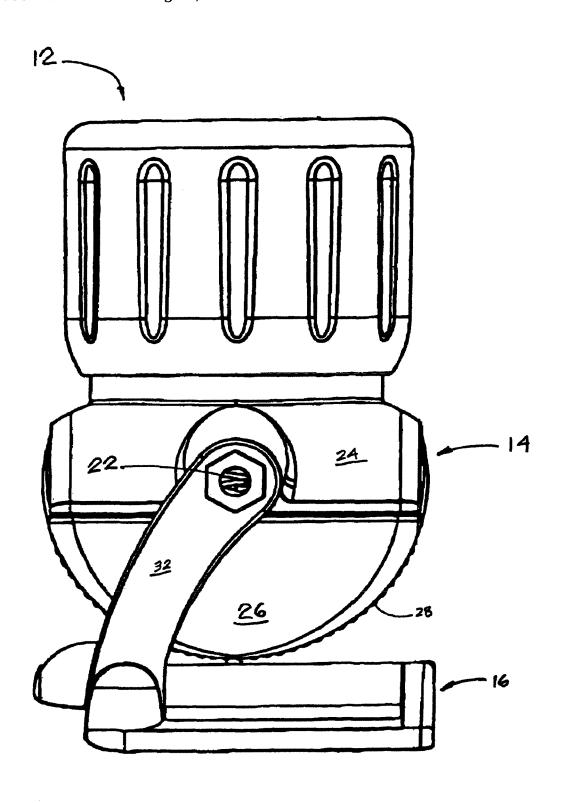


Fig. 5

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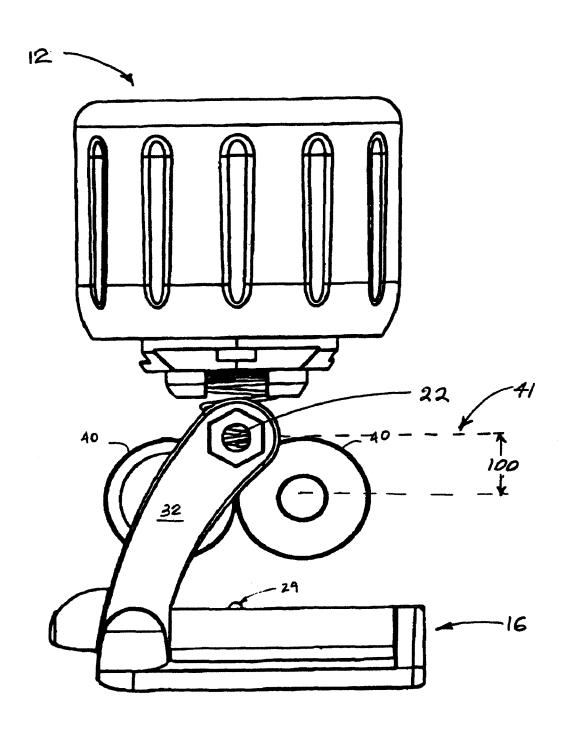
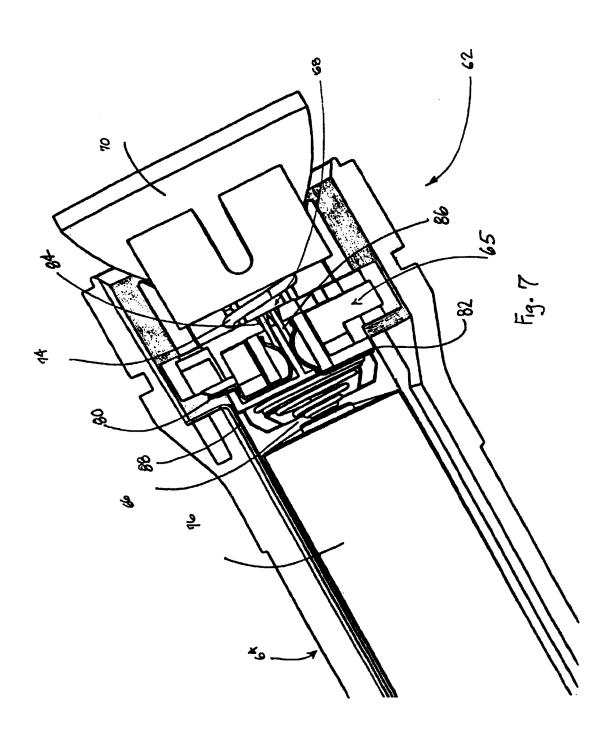


Fig. 6

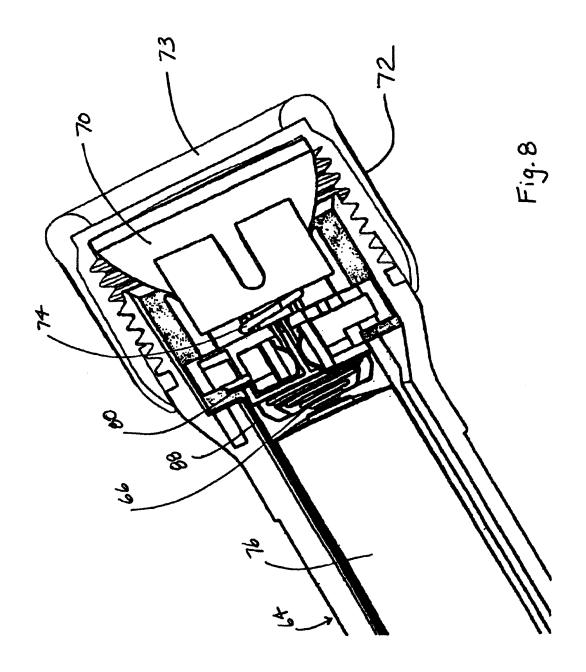
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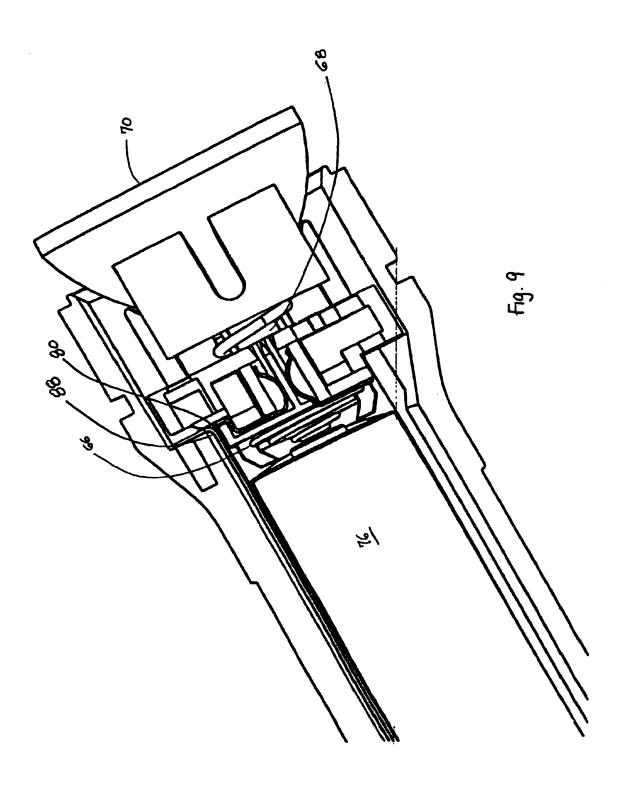
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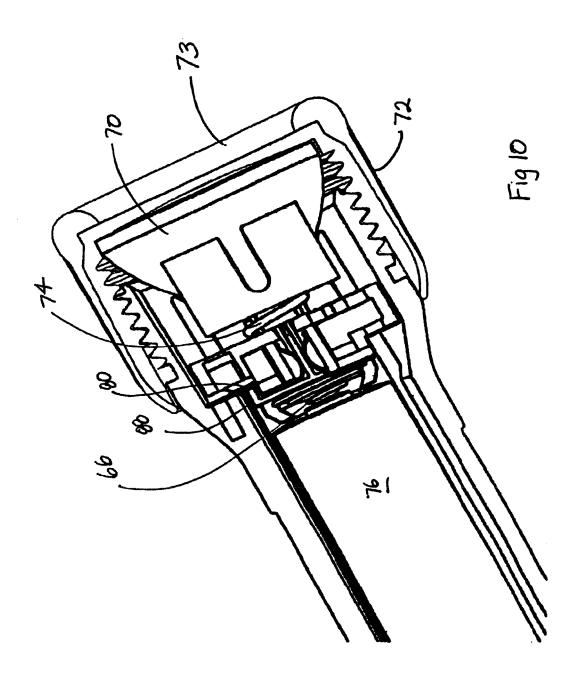
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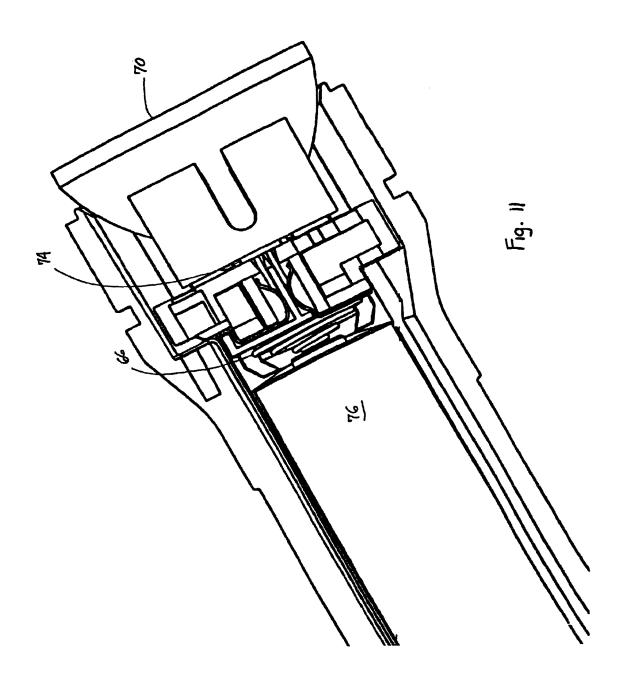
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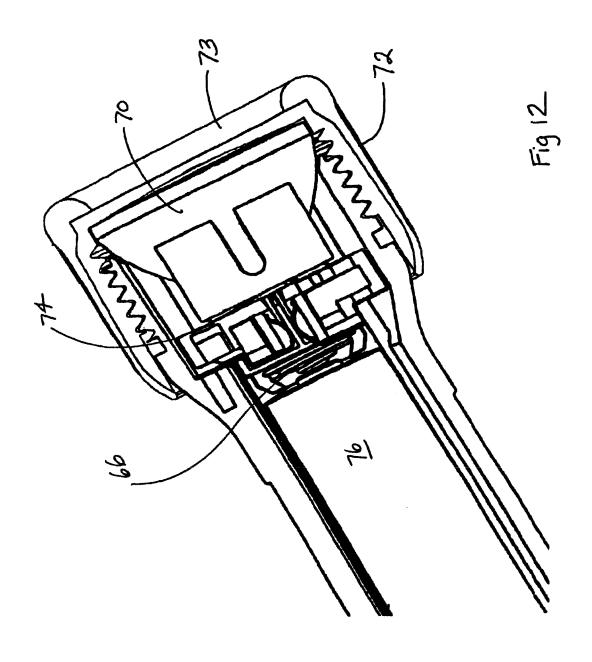
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### 1 LIGHTING DEVICE

#### PRIORITY

This application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/137,214, filed May 24, 2005 now abandoned, now pending, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/927,484, filed Aug. 10, 2001, now U.S. Pat. No. 6,905,223, which in turn claimed priority to U.S. Patent Application Ser. No. 60/224,313, filed Aug. 10, 2000. The 10 foregoing applications are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

#### FIELD OF INVENTION

The present invention relates to the field of portable, battery-operated flashlights. More particularly, the present invention relates to a portable, battery-operated flashlight having improved pivoting features such that it may be worn as a head lamp. In another aspect of the invention, the portable, battery-operated flashlight has improved switching and focusing features such that the lamp's position in the reflector may be varied to focus or defocus the light from the lamp.

### BACKGROUND OF INVENTION

Flashlights generally include a battery chamber for retaining one or more batteries, a light bulb electrically connected to the one or more batteries, and a reflector for reflecting the light from the light bulb in a particular direction. The electrical connection between the batteries and the light bulb usually includes a switch mechanism for selectively providing electrical energy from the batteries to the light bulb and, therefore, enabling the flashlight to be turned on and off.

A primary function of flashlights is to provide a convenient 35 portable, storable light source that is capable of projecting light in a particular direction. However, it is difficult in some flashlights to project light in a particular direction because of the stationary nature and fixed connectivity of flashlight parts relative to each other. In addition, the difficulty of light projection in a desired direction may be also limited by the inflexible nature of the reflector.

### SUMMARY OF INVENTION

The present invention satisfies, to a great extent, the foregoing and other needs not currently satisfied by existing flashlights. This result is achieved, in an exemplary embodiment, by a portable, battery-operated flashlight having an improved pivot point for the lamp portion. In this embodiment, the flashlight takes the form of an attachment usable as a head worn lamp, which may be attached to head gear such as a safety helmet or include an elastic band to secure the flashlight to a user's head.

The flashlight comprises a body, a base portion and a lamp. 55
The body is for retaining at least one battery, and has a serrated-like surface on an exterior surface to facilitate desired angular adjustment of the body, and thus the light. Preferably, the body comprises a top portion and a bottom portion, which contains the serrations. The base portion is 60 pivotally connected to the body at two points, and has pivot stops therein to adjust the body angularly as desired. Preferably, the base portion is affixable to a head gear. The lamp is removably attached to the body, and selectively connected to the battery to cause the lamp to emanate light.

The pivot connection between the base portion and the body allows a low profile positioning of the lamp with respect

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to a user's desired line of lighted vision. The pivot connection allows for 180 degree angular adjustment of the body and lamp with respect to the base portion. The pivot stops located on the base portion also allow for 180 degree angular adjustment of the body with respect to the base portion. This is achieved when the pivot stops mate with the serrated edges on the body.

In another aspect of the invention, a flashlight having improved switching and focusing features is disclosed. Here, the portable, battery-operated flashlight takes the form of a long-handled flashlight which construction allows variation in the ability to focus and defocus the lamp's light. The flashlight comprises a body, lamp, head assembly and switching assembly. The body retains at least one battery. The lamp, which is removably attached to the body, is selectively connected to the battery to cause the lamp to emanate light. The switching assembly is movable relative to the head assembly such that axial movement of the switching assembly causes electrical coupling of the lamp with the battery and causes a position of the lamp to vary to focus and defocus the light.

The head assembly comprises a bezel that is capable of radial movement to cause the switching assembly to move axially. In this regard, the switching assembly includes a first spring located most adjacent to the battery, and a second spring located most adjacent to the reflector. As the switching assembly moves axially, the first spring is caused to compress first to cause electrical coupling of the lamp with the battery. Once the switch assembly makes electrical contact with the battery, the second spring compresses to cause the position of the lamp to vary within the reflector to cause focusing and defocusing of the light emanating from the lamp.

With these and other advantages and features of the invention that may become hereinafter apparent, the nature of the invention may be more clearly understood by reference to the following detailed description of the invention, the appended claims and to the several drawings attached herein.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a perspective front view of a head worn flashlight in accordance with an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a close up view of a preferred embodiment of the serrations on the body.

FIG. 3 is a close up view of a preferred embodiment of the pivot stop on the base.

FIG. 4 is an exploded view of the pivot connection in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. 5 is another view of the flashlight of the present invention.

FIG. 6 is a view showing the removed body of the flash-light.

FIG. 7 is cross-sectional front view of a long-handled flashlight (without bezel) showing readiness of the reflector to move in the direction towards the batteries.

FIG. 8 is cross-sectional front view of a long-handled flashlight (with bezel) showing readiness of the reflector to move in the direction towards the batteries.

FIG. 9 is a cross-sectional front view of the flashlight of FIG. 7 showing the switching assembly is in the "on" position.

FIG. 10 is a cross-sectional front view of the flashlight of FIG. 8 showing the switching assembly is in the "on" position.

FIG. 11 is a cross-sectional front view of the flashlight of FIG. 7 showing compression of the second spring.

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FIG. 12 is a cross-sectional front view of the flashlight of FIG. 8 showing compression of the second spring.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring now to the figures, wherein like reference numerals indicate like elements, in FIG. 1 there is shown a perspective front view of a head worn flashlight 10 in accordance with an exemplary embodiment of the present invention. As depicted, flashlight 10 is shown as having a head assembly 12, a body 14 and a base 16, which may serve as an attachment portion. The head assembly 12 and body 14 generally comprise the head light 20.

The head assembly 12 comprises a bezel 13, a switch assembly (not shown), a lamp (not shown), reflector (not shown) and lens 15. In this embodiment, the bezel 13 is capable of radial movement (i.e., rotation) to cause the switch to selectively connect the lamp to the one or more batteries, and therefore cause the lamp to emanate light. Further, the bezel 13 is capable of radial movement to cause focusing and defocusing of light from the lamp. The reflector directs light from the lamp through the lens. The head light 20 of the flashlight 10 is assembled by attaching the head assembly 12 and switch assembly to the body 14, such that the lamp is positioned in the switch assembly and is in alignment with the reflector via an opening in the reflector. The head assembly 12 is removably attached to the body 14.

The body 14 serves as a chamber for holding one or more batteries in a series arrangement. The body 14 comprises a top portion 24 and a bottom portion 26. The top portion 24 is removably attached to the bottom portion 26 to selectively uncover the interior portion of the body 14 to allow, among other things, the one or more batteries to be inserted or removed. Referring to FIGS. 1 and 2, the body 14 also includes, in a mid-region of the bottom portion 26, serrations 28 on an exterior surface of the body 14 for engaging a surface 30 of the base 16. A close-up view of a preferred embodiment of serrations 28 is shown in FIG. 2. Serrations 28 facilitate desired angular adjustment of the body 14 and head assembly 12 with respect to the base 16. This is accomplished when serrations 28 mate with the pivot stop 29 located on base 16, as shown in FIG. 3.

In general, movement of the body 14 is achieved by two 45 pivot connection points 22 at each end of the body 14 to the base 16. The substantially flat, arched undersurface (not shown) of the base 16 facilitates standing of the flashlight 10 on a flat surface. It also facilitates attachment of the base 16 to a curved surface object, such as head gear, or placement directly on a human forehead. In this regard, attachment of the flashlight 10 to a safety helmet, for example, allows desired positioning of the direction of the light emanating from the lamp while providing more stability. Another advantage of the attachment feature of base 16 is hands free use of the 55 flashlight 10.

In the embodiment depicted, the base 16 is rectangular in shape and has an arm 32 projecting from each base end. A distal end 34 of the arm 32 is the location area of the pivot point 22 connecting the body 14 to the base 16. As shown in FIG. 4, screw 21 engages nut 23 to form pivot point 22. As shown in FIG. 5, use of the serrations 28 in conjunction with pivot point 22 allows for 180 degree angular adjustment of the body 14, and consequently the head light 12, with respect to the base 16. Additionally, when the flashlight 10 is used as a 65 head lamp, the pivot point 22 allows the body 14 to maintain contact with the base 16.

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Referring now to FIG. 6, there is shown a view of the flashlight showing removal of the body 14 casing, which covered the batteries 40. In the embodiment depicted, the two batteries 40 are exposed to illustrate that the pivot point 22 is spatially located at a distance 100 from the plane that intersects a center point of each battery. In this regard, the pivot point 22 is located between the batteries and the head assembly 12. Preferably, the pivot point 22 is located substantially along the tangent plane 41 of the two batteries 40. This advantageously facilitates the balanced positioning of the head assembly 12 and comfort for a user wearing the device.

Referring now to FIGS. 7-12, there is shown a longhandled flashlight having improved switching and focusing features in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention. It is important to note that the improved switching and focusing features described below and shown in FIGS. 7-12 are applicable to the head light 20 described above and shown in FIGS. 1-6. As depicted, the flashlight is shown as having a head assembly 62, a body 64 and a switching assembly 65. The head assembly 62 comprises a lamp 68, a reflector 70, a bezel 72, and a lens 73. The switching assembly 65 includes a first spring 66, a second spring 74, a first electrical contact 80 and a second electrical contact 82. The lamp 68 (partially shown) includes a first pin 84 that contacts the first electrical contact 80 and a second pin 86 that contacts the second electrical contact 82. The second pin 86 is electrically connected to the first spring 66 that is in electrical contact with one of the batteries 76. The body 64 includes a chamber contact 88 that runs the length of the body 64 and is capable of electrical connection to batteries 76 located within the body 64. A description of the switching, focusing and defocusing aspects of the flashlight is explained below with reference to FIGS. 7-12.

Referring to FIGS. 7 and 8, the flashlight is shown in the "off" position. In this position, the switching assembly 65 is permitted to move towards and away from the body 64 (i.e. axially). Axial movement of the switching assembly 65 is achieved by radial movement of the bezel 72. In this regard, the bezel 72 is capable of radial movement that causes the bezel 72 to move axially towards the battery 76. The bezel 72 is in contact with the reflector 70, and the reflector is in contact with the second spring 74. As a result of radial movement of the bezel 72, the reflector 70 moves axially towards the battery 76.

Referring now to FIGS. 9 and 10, the flashlight is shown in the "on" position. Noteworthy is the collapsed position of the first spring 66. The second spring 74 is not collapsed. This is accomplished by turning or rotating the bezel 72. As the bezel is rotated, the reflector 70 is caused to move axially towards the battery 76. The compression force of the first spring 66 and the second spring 74 are selected to allow the first spring 66 to substantially collapse before the second spring 74. As a result, as the bezel 72 is rotated, the reflector 70 exerts a downward axial compressive force, causing the first spring 66 only to collapse. At this juncture, the second spring 74 does not collapse during this movement and, as a result, the reflector 70 and the switching assembly move together towards the batteries 76. The compression of the first spring 66 causes the lamp 68 to turn on because an electrical connection is made with the batteries 76. In this regard, the first electrical contact 80 contacts the chamber contact 88 causing a completion of the electrical connection between the first pin 84 and second pin 86 and the batteries 76.

Referring now to FIGS. 11 and 12, there is shown the collapsed position of both the first spring 66 and the second spring 74. When the first electrical contact 80 contacts the chamber contact 88, and the bezel continues to rotate, further

movement of the reflector 70 exerts additional compressive forces in the direction of the batteries 76, causing the second spring 74 to collapse. As a consequence, the reflector 70 is caused to move relative to the lamp 68 and the switching assembly. In other words, the practical effect of this condition is that the position of the lamp 68 within the reflector 70 can be varied as desired to focus or defocus the light from the lamp 68 through the lens 73, depending on where the lamp 68 is positioned within the reflector 70.

The head portion of the flashlight can be disassembled by 10 rotating the bezel 72 from the "off" position in a direction opposite to the first rotation direction, thereby disengaging the second spring 74 and then the first spring 66 from electrical contact.

The foregoing description of the present invention has been presented for purposes of illustration and description. The description is not intended to limit the invention to the form disclosed herein. Consequently, the invention and modifications commensurate with the above teachings and skill and knowledge of the relevant art are within the scope of the present invention. It is intended that the appended claims be construed to include all alternative embodiments as permitted by the prior art.

What is claimed is:

1. A lighting apparatus, comprising:

a body for retaining at least one battery, said body having a plurality of serrations;

a base attached to said body by at least one pivot connection

point, said base having a stop; and

a light source, housed within said body, and selectively 30 electrically connected to said at least one battery to cause said light source to emanate light;

wherein said stop is capable of engaging with one or more of said serrations to facilitate desired angular adjustment of light emanating from said light source.

- 2. A lighting apparatus, comprising:
- a power supply;
- a body having a plurality of serrations;
- a base attached to said body by at least one pivot connection point, said base having a stop; and
- a light source, attached to said body, and selectively electrically connected to said power supply to cause said light source to emanate light;
- wherein said stop is capable of engaging with one or more of said serrations to facilitate desired angular adjustment of light emanating from said light source.
- 3. A lighting apparatus, comprising:
- a body for retaining at least one battery;
- a light source;
- a head capable of housing said light source, wherein said 50 head is removably attached to said body and movement thereof selectively electrically connects said light source with said at least one battery; and

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- a base, connected to said body, wherein at least one point of connection between said base and said body is located substantially between said at least one battery and said head to facilitate the balanced position of said head.
- 4. A lighting apparatus, comprising:
- a body for retaining at least one battery;
- a light source;
- a reflector;
- a head for retaining said reflector and said light source;
- wherein said light source is capable of being selectively electrically connected to said at least one battery to cause said light source to emit light;

wherein axial movement of said head toward said body is capable of causing axial movement of said reflector together with said light source; and

- wherein further axial movement of said head toward said body is capable of causing axial movement of said reflector relative to said light source.
- 5. A lighting apparatus, comprising:
- a body for retaining at least one battery;
- a light source:
- a reflector; and
- a head for retaining said reflector and said light source;
- wherein said light source is capable of being selectively electrically connected to said at least one battery to cause said light source to emit light;

wherein axial movement of said reflector toward said body is capable of causing axial movement of said reflector together with said light source; and

wherein further axial movement of said reflector toward said body is capable of causing axial movement of said reflector relative to said light source.

6. The lighting apparatus according to claim 5, wherein said head comprises a bezel and rotation of said bezel is capable of causing axial movement of said reflector toward said body.

7. A lighting apparatus including a switch assembly, comprising:

a reflector having a central opening;

a light source capable of protruding through the central opening of said reflector;

- a first spring electrically connected to said light source, wherein compression of said first spring causes axial movement of said reflector together with said light source:
- a second spring mechanically connected to said reflector, wherein compression of said second spring causes axial movement of said reflector relative to said light source; and

wherein said second spring has a greater resistance to compression than said first spring.

\* \* \* \* \*

## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

## NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT TO UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE FOR DISCOVERY

This case has been assigned to District Judge Percy Anderson and the assigned discovery Magistrate Judge is Victor B. Kenton.

The case number on all documents filed with the Court should read as follows:

CV09- 1842 PA (VBKx)

Pursuant to General Order 05-07 of the United States District Court for the Central District of California, the Magistrate Judge has been designated to hear discovery related motions.

All discovery related motions should be noticed on the calendar of the Magistrate Judge	

#### **NOTICE TO COUNSEL**

A copy of this notice must be served with the summons and complaint on all defendants (if a removal action is filed, a copy of this notice must be served on all plaintiffs).

Subsequent documents must be filed at the following location:

	est Fourth St., Rm. 1-053 Ana, CA 92701-4516	Eastern Division 3470 Twelfth St., Rm. 134 Riverside, CA 92501
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Failure to file at the proper location will result in your documents being returned to you.

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MAG INSTRUMENT, INC., a California corporation,	CV Q9-01842 VB/X
v. PLAINTIFF,	
THE COLEMAN COMPANY, INC., a Delaware corporation, and DOES 1-10,	SUMMONS
DEFENDANTS.	
TO: THE ABOVE-NAMED DEFENDANT(S):	
YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED and require	red to file with this court and serve upon plaintiff's attorney
Robert C. Weiss	, whose address is:
JONES DAY 555 South Flower Street, 50 <sup>th</sup> Floor Los Angeles, CA 90071 (213) 489-3939	
An answer to the $\boxtimes$ COMPLAINT, $\square$	AMENDED COMPLAINT,
	hich is herewith served upon you within 20 days after ay of service. If you fail to do so, judgment by default will
be taken against you for the relief demanded in the con	
Cl	LERK, U. S. DISTRICT COURT
DATE: MAR 1 8 2009 By	Deputy Clerk  (SEAL OF THE COURT)
CV-1A (01/01) SU	MMONS

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA Case 2:09-cv-01842-R-OP Document 14 contract 18/09 Page 27 of 28 Page ID #:27 **DEFENDANTS** I (a) PLAINTIFFS (Check box if you are representing , arself  $\square$  ) THE COLEMAN COMPANY, INC., a Delaware corporation, and MAG INSTRUMENT, INC., a California corporation **DOES 1-10** County of Residence of First Listed Defendant (In U.S. Plaintiff Cases Only): (b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff (Except in U.S. Plaintiff Cases): San Bernardino (c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address and Telephone Number. If you are representing Attorneys (If Known) yourself, provide same.) Robert C. Weiss JONES DAY 555 South Flower Street, 50th Floor Los Angeles, CA 90071 (213) 489-3939 III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES - For Diversity Cases Only II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an X in one box only.) (Place an X in one box for plaintiff and one for defendant.) PTF DEF ☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff Incorporated or Principal Place  $\Box$  4  $\square$  4 Citizen of This State Government Not a Party) of Business in this State Incorporated and Principal Place 5 5 5 ☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant ☐ 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship) Citizen of Another State of Business in Another State of Parties in Item III) Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country 3 3 3 Foreign Nation IV. ORIGIN (Place an X in one box only.) ☐ 7 Appeal to District □ 2 Removed from □ 3 Remanded from □ 4 Reinstated or □ 5 Transferred from another district (specify): □ 6 Multi-☑ 1 Original Judge from Appellate Court Reopened Proceeding State Court Magistrate Judge Litigation V. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT: JURY DEMAND: ☑ Yes ☐ No (Check 'Yes' only if demanded in complaint.) ■ MONEY DEMANDED IN COMPLAINT: \$ To Be Determined CLASS ACTION under F.R.C.P. 23: Yes No VI. CAUSE OF ACTION (Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing and write a brief statement of cause. Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.) Patent Infringement -- 35 United States Code, Section 271, et seq. VII. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an X in one box only.) PRISONER **TORTS TORTS** CONTRACT OTHER STATUTES PETITIONS PERSONAL ☐ 710 Fair Labor Standards PERSONAL INJURY ☐ 400 State Reapportionment ☐ 110 Insurance ☐ 120 Marine PROPERTY Act ☐ 410 Antitrust ☐ 510 Motions to ☐ 310 Airplane ☐ 720 Labor/Mgmt. ☐370 Other Fraud ☐ 130 Miller Act 430 Banks and Banking Vacate Sentence ☐ 315 Airplane Product ☐371 Truth in Lending ☐ 450 Commerce/ICC 140 Negotiable Instrument Relations Habeas Corpus Liability ☐ 730 Labor/Mgmt. ☐ 150 Recovery of ☐380 Other Personal ☐ 530 General Rates/etc. ☐ 320 Assault, Libel & Property Damage 535 Death Penalty Reporting & ☐ 460 Deportation Overpayment & Slander 385 Property Damage 540 Mandamus/ Disclosure Act ☐ 470 Racketeer Influenced Enforcement of 330 Fed. Employers' ☐ 740 Railway Labor Act **Product Liability** Judgment and Corrupt Other Liability 790 Other Labor Litigation ☐ 151 Medicare Act ☐ 550 Civil Rights Organizations BANKRUPTCY ☐ 340 Marine ☐ 152 Recovery of Defaulted 791 Empl. Ret. Inc. ☐ 555 Prison Condition ☐ 480 Consumer Credit ☐ 422 Appeal 28 USC ☐ 345 Marine Product Security Act Student Loan (Excl. ☐ 490 Cable/Sat TV 158 Liability Veterans) ☐ 810 Selective Service FORFEITURE/ PROPERTY RIGHTS ☐ 350 Motor Vehicle 423 Withdrawal 28 153 Recovery of ☐ 850 Securities/Commodities PENALTY ☐ 820 Copyrights **USC 157** ☐ 355 Motor Vehicle Overpayment of /Exchange ☐ 610 Agriculture ■ 830 Patent CIVIL RIGHTS Product Liability ■ 875 Customer Challenge 12 Veteran's Benefits ☐ 620 Other Food & ☐ 840 Trademark ☐ 360 Other Personal ☐ 441 Voting 160 Stockholders' Suits USC 3410 Drug SOCIAL SECURITY Injury ☐ 442 Employment 190 Other Contract ☐ 891 Agricultural Act ☐ 625 Drug Related ☐ 362 Personal Injury-☐ 195 Contract Product ☐ 443 Housing/Acco-☐ 861 HIA (1395ff) ■ 892 Economic Stabilization Seizure of Med Malpractice ☐ 862 Black Lung (923) mmodations Liability Act Property 21 USC ☐ 365 Personal Injury-☐ 863 DIWC/DIWW ☐ 444 Welfare ☐ 196 Franchise ■ 893 Environmental Matters 881 Product Liability 445 American with (405(g))☐ 894 Energy Allocation Act REAL PROPERTY ☐ 368 Asbestos Personal ☐ 630 Liquor Laws ■ 864 SSID Title XVI Disabilities -☐ 895 Freedom of Info. Act ☐ 640 R.R. &Truck Injury Product 210 Land Condemnation ☐ 865 RSI (405(g)) **Employment** ☐ 900 Appeal of Fee Determi-☐ 650 Airline Regs ☐ 220 Foreclosure Liability 7 446 American with FEDERAL TAX SUITS nation Under Equal ☐ 660 Occupational 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment Disabilities -Access to Justice ■ 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff Safety /Health 240 Torts to Land □ 950 Constitutionality of Other or Defendant) ☐ 690 Other 245 Tort Product Liability Other Civil State Statutes ☐ 871 IRS-Third Party 26 290 All Other Real Property ☐ 890 Other Statutory Actions Rights USC 7609 VIII(a). IDENTICAL CASES: Has this action been previously filed and dismissed, remanded or closed? If yes, list case number(s): FOR OFFICE USE ONLY: Case Number:

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Case 2:09-cv-01842-R-OP Documentivil control of the control of t

AFTER COMPLETING THE FRONT SIDE OF FORM JS-44C, COMPLETE THE INFORMATION REQUESTED BELOW.

VIII(b). REL	ATED CASES: Have ar	ny cases been previo	ously filed that ar	re related to the	present case?	□ No	⊠ Yes	
If yes, list case	e number(s): See Notic	e Of Related Ca	ases	CU 03:	<u> - 882</u>	<u> R</u>	(SGL)	
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Notice to or other filed but sheet.)	o Counsel/Parties: The	CV-71 (JS-44) Civi w. This form, appro he Court for the pur	il Cover Sheet an	d the information	on contained h			upplement the filing and service of pleading is required pursuant to Local Rule 3-1 is no letailed instructions, see separate instruction
	Nature of Suit Code	Abbreviation	Substantive S	tatement of Ca	use of Action			
	861	НІА	All claims for l	health insurance	e benefits (Med als, skilled nur	dicare) und rsing facilit	ler Title 18, Part ties, etc., for cer	A, of the Social Security Act, as amended. tification as providers of services under the
1	862	BL	All claims for (30 U.S.C. 923		enefits under T	Title 4, Part	B, of the Feder	al Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969
						****		And Title 2 of the Social Security Act as

		program. (42 U.S.C. 1935FF(b))
862	BL	All claims for "Black Lung" benefits under Title 4, Part B, of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969. (30 U.S.C. 923)
863	DIWC	All claims filed by insured workers for disability insurance benefits under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended; plus all claims filed for child's insurance benefits based on disability. (42 U.S.C. 405(g))
863	DIWW	All claims filed for widows or widowers insurance benefits based on disability under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended. (42 U.S.C. 405(g))
864	SSID	All claims for supplemental security income payments based upon disability filed under Title 16 of the Social Security Act, as amended.
865	RSI	All claims for retirement (old age) and survivors benefits under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended. (42 U.S.C. (g))