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MAD DOGG ATHLETICS, INC.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

MAD DOGG ATHLETICS, INC., a California corporation,

Plaintiff,

v.

TUFF STUFF FITNESS EQUIPMENT, INC., a California corporation,

Defendant.

Case No. CV11-8815-DMG (PJWx)

COMPLAINT FOR:

1. **PATENT INFRINGEMENT (35 U.S.C. 271 et seq.);**
2. **FEDERAL TRADEMARK COUNTERFEITING AND INFRINGEMENT (15 U.S.C. § 1114);**
3. **FEDERAL UNFAIR COMPETITION AND FALSE DESIGNATION OF ORIGIN (15 U.S.C. § 1125(A));**
4. **STATE STATUTORY UNFAIR COMPETITION, TRADEMARK INFRINGEMENT AND TRADEMARK COUNTERFEITING (CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE §§ 17200 et seq., 14245 AND 14250); AND**
5. **STATE COMMON LAW UNFAIR COMPETITION AND TRADEMARK INFRINGEMENT.**

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

In this lawsuit, MAD DOGG ATHLETICS, INC. ("Mad Dogg" or "Plaintiff") seeks to protect its exclusive rights to United States Patent Nos. 6,468,185 ("the '185 patent"), 6,793,608 ("the '608 patent"), and 6,881,178 ("the '178 patent") and to its federally registered trademarks for SPINNER (Reg. No. 1972363) (the "SPINNER Trademark") and SPINNING (Reg. No. 2003922) (the "SPINNING Trademark") in connection with its sale of stationary exercise bicycles. Accordingly, Mad Dogg seeks an injunction against the unauthorized use by Tuff Stuff Fitness Equipment, Inc. ("Tuff Stuff" or "Defendant") of Mad Dogg's valuable intellectual property rights, monetary damages, and such other relief as the Court deems just and proper. In so doing, and demanding a trial by jury, Mad Dogg alleges as follows:

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. This is an action for patent infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271 et seq.; federal trademark counterfeiting and infringement under 15 U.S.C § 1114; federal unfair competition and false designation of origin under 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a); California statutory unfair competition, trademark infringement and counterfeiting under Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200 et seq.; 14245 and 14250, respectively; and common law trademark infringement and unfair competition. This Court has original jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a) and (b); 15 U.S.C §§ 1116(a) and 1121, and supplemental jurisdiction over the state and common law claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367.

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. Mad Dogg is a corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of California and has a principal place of business at 2111 Narcissus Court, Venice, California 90291.

4. Mad Dogg is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that, at all times relevant hereto, defendant Tuff Stuff is a California corporation with a place of business located at 13971 Norton Avenue, Chino, CA 91710-5473 and is and has been doing business in this judicial district and the State of California and is and has imported, manufactured, advertised, distributed, offered for sale, and sold stationary exercise bicycles that wrongfully use infringements of Mad Dogg's patents and that wrongfully use or bear infringements of Mad Dogg's SPINNER Trademark and SPINNING Trademark into this judicial district from its place(s) of business. On information and belief, TUFF STUFF is subject to the jurisdiction of this Court under 28 U.S.C. § 1391because it resides in this district, because it does business in this district, and because a substantial part of the events giving rise to the claims in this case occurred in this district.

PLAINTIFF'S RIGHTS

5. Mad Dogg was founded in 1994 and is the worldwide leader in indoor cycling instruction and the sale of stationary exercise bicycles, which Mad Dogg has branded under its SPINNER Trademark and SPINNING Trademark (the "SPINNER brand bikes"), and for which Mad Dogg has obtained several patents. Since then, Mad Dogg has promoted its SPINNER brand bikes into becoming the most successful brand of indoor cycles in the world.

6. The United States Patent and Trademark Office ("USPTO") issued the certificate of registration for the SPINNER Trademark on May 7, 1996. The registration for this mark is in full force and effect and has become incontestable pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1065. A true and correct printout from the USPTO website evidencing the federal registration for this mark is attached hereto as **Exhibit 1.**

7. The USPTO issued the certificate of registration for the SPINNING Trademark on October 1, 1996. The registration for this mark is in full force and effect and has become incontestable pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1065. True and

correct printouts from the USPTO Web site evidencing the federal registration for this mark are attached hereto as **Exhibit 2**.

8. On October 22, 2002, the '185 patent, for an invention entitled "Stationary Exercise Bicycle," was duly and legally issued. The '185 patent was later reexamined by the United States Patent Office which issued a reexamination certificate on May 24, 2011. By virtue of proper assignment, Mad Dogg 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 '185 reexamination certificate and patent are attached hereto as **Exhibit 3**.

9. On September 21, 2004, the '608 patent, for an invention entitled "Stationary Exercise Bicycle," was duly and legally issued. The '608 patent was later reexamined by the United States Patent Office which issued a reexamination certificate on July 5, 2011. By virtue of proper assignment, Mad Dogg 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 '608 reexamination certificate and patent are attached hereto as **Exhibit 4**.

10. On April 19, 2005, the '178 patent, for an invention entitled "Method of Exercising on a Stationary Bicycle," was duly and legally issued. By virtue of proper assignment, Mad Dogg 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 '178 patent is attached hereto as **Exhibit 5**.

11. Mad Dogg has expended substantial time, effort and financial resources in connection with its development and sale of its SPINNER brand bikes.

12. Mad Dogg's annual gross revenues received from its sale of SPINNER brand bikes is in the tens of millions of dollars per year.

13. Mad Dogg has successfully enforced its intellectual property rights against infringers in the past.

14. Mad Dogg has established and maintains high standards of quality for its SPINNER brand bikes bearing or being offered for sale under its SPINNER Trademark and SPINNING Trademark. Mad Dogg maintains quality control over licensees, sponsors, and users of the SPINNER Trademark and SPINNING Trademark with respect to the style and quality of stationary exercise bicycles sold or offered for sale under the SPINNER Trademark and SPINNING Trademark and the manner of use of said marks on said goods in order to preserve and protect Mad Dogg's valuable trademark rights. The foregoing quality control procedures ensure that all stationary exercise bicycles bearing or associated with the SPINNER Trademark and SPINNING Trademark will be identified by purchasers as high quality stationary exercise bicycles emanating from, licensed by, sponsored by, or authorized by Mad Dogg.

15. Mad Dogg's SPINNER brand bikes are widely distributed throughout the United States and worldwide. There is a substantial public demand for such goods, and because of said public demand, the right to manufacture, sell, distribute and/or license such goods is a valuable commercial property right.

16. Mad Dogg's SPINNER brand bikes have been advertised by Mad Dogg and its licensees to the public and trade throughout the United States and internationally on an extensive and frequent basis in a variety of media including without limitation newspapers, magazines, television, radio, the Internet, trade publications and trade shows.

17. Mad Dogg's SPINNER brand bikes, by reason of their excellence, have come to be known to the purchasing public throughout the United States and worldwide as representing products of the highest quality. As a result, the SPINNER Trademark and SPINNING Trademark and the goodwill associated therewith are of inestimable value to Mad Dogg.

18. In addition to the inherent distinctiveness of the SPINNER Trademark and SPINNING Trademark in connection with indoor cycles, these marks have an

established secondary meaning and significance in the minds of the purchasing public, and are thus well-recognized and distinctive by virtue of the wide renown of the marks and wide geographic distribution and extensive sale of SPINNER brand bikes bearing the marks. As such, Mad Dogg's stationary exercise bicycles bearing or being offered for sale under the SPINNER Trademark and SPINNING Trademark are immediately identified by the purchasing public with Mad Dogg.

Defendant's Infringing Activity

19. Long after Mad Dogg's adoption and use of its patents and its SPINNER Trademark and SPINNING Trademark in connection with the sale of Mad Dogg's SPINNER brand bikes, and long after said marks on stationary exercise bicycles became incontestable and well-recognized, Defendant, on information and belief, began to manufacture, import, advertise, distribute, offer for sale and/or sell into this judicial district stationary exercise bicycles entitled the "CTS-350SB Spinner Bike" through the unauthorized use of the SPINNER Trademark and SPINNING Trademark on and in connection with indoor cycles that do not originate from and are not sponsored by or affiliated with Mad Dogg (the "Infringing Bikes"). A true and correct copy of a printout of an advertisement for Defendant's Infringing Bikes printed from Defendant's website, www.tuffstufffitness.com, is attached hereto as **Exhibit 6**.

20. Upon information and belief, the activities of Defendant complained of herein constitute intentional counterfeiting and infringement of the SPINNER Trademark and SPINNING Trademark, infringement of Mad Dogg's patents, are in total disregard of Mad Dogg's rights, and were commenced and have continued despite Defendant's knowledge that the use by Defendant of Mad Dogg's patents and of copies or colorable imitations of Mad Dogg's SPINNER Trademark and SPINNING Trademark in connection with the advertisement, offering or sale and sale of Defendant's Infringing Bikes was and is in direct contravention of Mad Dogg's rights.

21. The use by Defendant of copies or colorable imitations of Mad Dogg's SPINNER Trademark and SPINNING Trademark in connection with Defendant's Infringing Bikes was and is without Mad Dogg's consent, is likely to cause confusion and mistake in the minds of the purchasing public, is likely to damage Mad Dogg's business and its SPINNER Trademark and SPINNING Trademark, and tends to and does falsely create the impression that Defendant, and Defendant's Infringing Bikes, originate from or are authorized, sponsored, or approved by Mad Dogg when they are not.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(Patent Infringement)

(United States Patent No. 6,468,185)

[35 U.S.C. § 271, et seq.]

22. Mad Dogg repeats and realleges all preceding paragraphs as if the same were fully stated herein.

23. On October 22, 2002, the '185 patent for an invention entitled "Stationary Exercise Bicycle," was duly and legally issued. The '185 patent was later reexamined by the United States Patent Office which issued a reexamination certificate on May 24, 2011. By virtue of proper assignment, Mad Dogg 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 '185 reexamination certificate and patent are attached hereto as **Exhibit 3**.

24. Upon information and belief, Tuff Stuff has notice of Mad Dogg's rights in the '185 patent.

25. Tuff Stuff has infringed the '185 patent by manufacturing, using, offering to sell, selling, and/or importing its Infringing Bikes embodying one or more of the inventions claimed therein within the United States. Upon information and belief, this infringement has included Tuff Stuff's use of its Infringing Bikes at

trade shows and/or Tuff Stuff's sales of its Infringing Bikes to retailers, gyms, health clubs, consumers and/or end users.

26. Tuff Stuff has also infringed the '185 patent by supplying its Infringing Bikes to others to use, thereby inducing and/or contributing to the infringement of the '185 patent. Upon information and belief, this infringement has included Tuff Stuff's distribution of its Infringing Bikes to third party retailers, gyms, health clubs, consumers and/or end users, with the intention that such third parties use Tuff Stuff's Infringing Bikes to infringe the '185 patent. Upon information and belief, this infringement has also occurred by Tuff Stuff's sale of components, such as spare or replacement parts, that Tuff Stuff knows are especially made for use with Tuff Stuff's Infringing Bikes and that are not staple articles or commodities of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use. Tuff Stuff will continue to do so unless enjoined by this Court.

27. By reason of Tuff Stuff's acts of infringement, Mad Dogg has suffered and is suffering damages, including impairment of the value of the '185 patent, in an amount yet to be determined.

28. Tuff Stuff's acts of infringement are causing irreparable harm to Mad Dogg and will continue to cause irreparable harm unless enjoined by this Court.

29. Upon information and belief, Tuff Stuff's acts have been committed willfully and with knowledge of Mad Dogg's patent rights and have resulted, and are currently resulting, in substantial unjust profits and unjust enrichment on the part of Tuff Stuff in an amount yet to be determined.

(Patent Infringement)

(United States Patent No. 6,793,608)

[35 U.S.C. § 271, et seq.]

30. On September 21, 2004, United States Patent No. 6,793,608 ("the '608 patent"), for an invention entitled "Stationary Exercise Bicycle," was duly and legally issued. The '608 patent was later reexamined by the United States Patent

Office which issued a reexamination certificate on July 5, 2011. By virtue of proper assignment, Mad Dogg 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 '608 reexamination certificate and patent are attached hereto as **Exhibit 4**.

31. Upon information and belief, Tuff Stuff has notice of Mad Dogg's rights in the '608 patent.

32. Tuff Stuff has infringed the '608 patent by manufacturing, using, offering to sell, selling, and/or importing its Infringing Bikes embodying one or more of the inventions claimed therein within the United States. Upon information and belief, this infringement has included Tuff Stuff's use of its Infringing Bikes at trade shows and/or Tuff Stuff's sales of its Infringing Bikes to retailers, gyms, health clubs, consumers and/or end users.

33. Tuff Stuff has also infringed the '608 patent by supplying its Infringing Bikes to others to use, thereby inducing and/or contributing to the infringement of the '608 patent. Upon information and belief, this infringement has included Tuff Stuff's distribution of its Infringing Bikes to retailers, gyms, health clubs, consumers and/or end users with the intention that such third parties use Tuff Stuff's Infringing Bikes to infringe the '608 patent. Upon information and belief, this infringement has also occurred by Tuff Stuff's sale of components, such as spare or replacement parts, that Tuff Stuff knows are especially made for use with Tuff Stuff's Infringing Bikes and that are not staple articles or commodities of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use. Tuff Stuff will continue to do so unless enjoined by this Court.

34. By reason of Tuff Stuff's acts of infringement, Mad Dogg has suffered and is suffering damages, including impairment of the value of the '608 patent, in an amount yet to be determined.

35. Tuff Stuff's acts of infringement are causing irreparable harm to Mad Dogg and will continue to cause irreparable harm unless enjoined by this Court.

36. Upon information and belief, Tuff Stuff's acts have been committed willfully and with knowledge of Mad Dogg's patent rights and have resulted, and are currently resulting, in substantial unjust profits and unjust enrichment on the part of Tuff Stuff in an amount yet to be determined.

(Patent Infringement)

(United States Patent No. 6,881,178)

[35 U.S.C. § 271, et sq.]

37. On April 19, 2005, the '178 patent, for an invention entitled "Method of Exercising on a Stationary Bicycle," was duly and legally issued. By virtue of proper assignment, Mad Dogg 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 '178 patent is attached hereto as **Exhibit 5**.

38. Upon information and belief, Tuff Stuff has notice of Mad Dogg's rights in the '178 patent.

39. Tuff Stuff has infringed the '178 patent by manufacturing, using, offering to sell, selling, and/or importing its Infringing Bikes embodying one or more of the inventions claimed therein within the United States. Upon information and belief, this infringement has included Tuff Stuff's use of its Infringing Bikes at trade shows and/or Tuff Stuff's sales of its Infringing Bikes to retailers, gyms, health clubs, consumers and/or end users.

40. Tuff Stuff has also infringed the '178 patent by supplying its Infringing Bikes to others to use, thereby inducing and/or contributing to the infringement of the '178 patent. Upon information and belief, this infringement has included Tuff Stuff's distribution of its Infringing Bikes to retailers, gyms, health clubs, consumers and/or end users, with the intention that such third parties use Tuff Stuff's Infringing Bikes to infringe the '178 patent. Upon information and

belief, this infringement has also occurred by Tuff Stuff's sale of components, such as spare or replacement parts, that Tuff Stuff knows are especially made for use with Tuff Stuff's Infringing Bikes and that are not staple articles or commodities of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use. Tuff Stuff will continue to do so unless enjoined by this Court.

41. By reason of Tuff Stuff's acts of infringement, Mad Dogg has suffered and is suffering damages, including impairment of the value of the '178 patent, in an amount yet to be determined.

42. Tuff Stuff's acts of infringement are causing irreparable harm to Mad Dogg and will continue to cause irreparable harm unless enjoined by this Court.

43. Upon information and belief, Tuff Stuff's acts have been committed willfully and with knowledge of Mad Dogg's patent rights and have resulted, and are currently resulting, in substantial unjust profits and unjust enrichment on the part of Tuff Stuff in an amount yet to be determined.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

(Federal Trademark Counterfeiting and Infringement)

[Lanham Act § 32; 15 U.S.C. §§ 1114]

44. Mad Dogg repeats and realleges all preceding paragraphs as if the same were fully stated herein.

45. Defendant has used in commerce spurious marks that are identical with, or substantially indistinguishable from, or that bear copies or colorable imitations of, the registered SPINNER Trademark and SPINNING Trademark in connection with Defendant's sale, offering for sale, distribution and advertising of Defendant's Infringing Bikes.

46. Defendant has used the SPINNER Trademark and SPINNING Trademark in connection with Defendant's advertising, distribution, offering for sale and sale of Defendant's Infringing Bikes.

47. Defendant's activities as set forth herein constitute Defendant's unauthorized use in commerce of the SPINNER Trademark and SPINNING Trademark.

48. Upon information and belief Defendant has counterfeited and infringed the SPINNER Trademark and SPINNING Trademark. Defendant's use of the SPINNER Trademark and SPINNING Trademark in connection with Defendant's Infringing Bikes was and is without Plaintiff's authorization or consent.

49. Defendant's use of the SPINNER Trademark and SPINNING Trademark in connection with Defendant's Infringing Bikes is likely to cause confusion, mistake or deception of consumers as to the source of origin or sponsorship of the products, in violation of Section 32 of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1114.

50. Defendant's advertising, offering for sale and sale of Defendant's Infringing Bikes has and is subjecting consumers to confusion in that consumers are likely to purchase Defendant's Infringing Bikes falsely believing that Defendant and/or Defendant's Infringing Bikes are affiliated, connected, or associated with Plaintiff, or falsely believing that Defendant and/or Defendant's Infringing Bikes originate from, or are sponsored or approved by, Plaintiff when they are not.

51. Defendant has used in connection with the advertisement, distribution, offering for sale and sale of Defendant's Infringing Bikes the SPINNER Trademark and SPINNING Trademark knowing said trademarks are the exclusive property of Plaintiff.

52. Defendant's conduct exploits the goodwill and reputation associated with Plaintiff and Plaintiff's registered SPINNER Trademark and SPINNING Trademark.

53. Plaintiff has no control over the quality of Defendant's Infringing Bikes. Because of the likelihood of confusion as to the source of Defendant's

Infringing Bikes, Plaintiff's reputation and valuable goodwill in its trademarks are subject to Defendant's unscrupulous tactics.

54. Defendant's activities as aforesaid create the false and misleading impression that Defendant is sanctioned, authorized and/or licensed by Plaintiff to use Plaintiff's SPINNER Trademark and SPINNING Trademark to manufacture, advertise, distribute, offer for sale or sell products bearing said marks when Defendant is not so authorized.

55. Defendant's unauthorized use of the SPINNER Trademark and SPINNING Trademark as set forth above has resulted in Defendant unfairly benefiting from Plaintiff's advertising and promotion, and profiting from Plaintiff's reputation and its registered SPINNER Trademark and SPINNING Trademark, to the substantial and irreparable injury of the public, Plaintiff, the SPINNER Trademark and SPINNING Trademark, and the substantial goodwill represented thereby.

56. Defendant's acts have caused, and will continue to cause, great and irreparable injury to Plaintiff, and unless such acts are restrained by this Court, they will be continued, thereby causing Plaintiff to continue to suffer great and irreparable injury. Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law.

57. Defendant's acts of counterfeiting and infringement as alleged herein have been undertaken with knowledge of Plaintiff's exclusive rights to the SPINNER Trademark and SPINNING Trademark, entitling Plaintiff to an award of treble Defendant's profits, plus attorneys' fees in bringing and maintaining this action, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1117(b); or, alternatively, of statutory damages of not more than $2,000,000 per counterfeit mark per type of goods or services sold, offered for sale, or distributed, as the court considers just, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1117(c).

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

(Federal Unfair Competition and False Designation of Origin)

[Lanham Act § 43(a); 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a)]

58. Mad Dogg repeats and realleges all preceding paragraphs as if the same were fully stated herein.

59. Defendant's use of Mad Dogg's SPINNER Trademark and SPINNING Trademark constitutes unfair competition and a false designation of origin that is likely to cause confusion, mistake or deception of consumers as to the source of origin or sponsorship of Defendant, and Defendant's Infringing Bikes, in violation of § 43(a) of the Lanham Act. Specifically, consumers are subject to confusion and are likely to purchase Defendant's stationary exercise bicycles falsely believing that Defendant, and Defendant's Infringing Bikes, are affiliated, connected, or associated with Mad Dogg, or falsely believing that Defendant, and Defendant's Infringing Bikes, originate from, or are sponsored or approved by Mad Dogg when they are not.

60. Mad Dogg has no control over the nature and quality of Defendant's products. Any failure, neglect or default by Defendant in providing high quality products will reflect adversely on Mad Dogg as the believed source of origin thereof. This activity and the false representations made by Defendant asserting an association, sponsorship or approval by Mad Dogg of Defendant's Infringing Bikes, impair efforts by Mad Dogg to continue to protect its outstanding reputation for high quality stationary exercise bicycles and will result in loss of sales and goodwill by Mad Dogg, all to the irreparable harm of Mad Dogg.

61. Unless enjoined by this Court, Defendant will continue to engage in the acts of false representation and designation complained of herein, to the irreparable damage and injury of Mad Dogg.

62. Defendant's false representation and designation have been made and are being made with full knowledge of Mad Dogg's exclusive rights in and to its

SPINNER Trademark and SPINNING Trademark, and such acts have been made and are being made willfully and in conscious disregard of Mad Dogg's rights, entitling Mad Dogg to an award of Defendant's profits, up to three times Mad Dogg's actual damages, and Mad Dogg's attorneys' fees in bringing and maintaining this action, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1117(a).

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(State Statutory Unfair Competition, Trademark Infringement and Trademark Counterfeiting)

[Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200 et seq., 14245 and 14250]

63. Mad Dogg repeats and realleges all preceding paragraphs as if the same were fully stated herein.

64. This claim arises under the California Business and Professions Code sections 17200 et seq., 14245 and 14250, relating to unfair competition, trademark infringement and trademark counterfeiting. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this claim pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 1338(b), this being a claim of unfair competition joined with a substantial and related claim under the trademark laws of the United States, and under 28 U.S.C. § 1367.

65. Plaintiff owns all right, title, and interest in and to its SPINNER Trademark and SPINNING Trademark in connection with the manufacture, advertisement, distribution, offering for sale and sale of stationary exercise bicycles.

66. Defendant has no right to use Plaintiff's SPINNER Trademark and SPINNING Trademark.

67. Defendant has manufactured (or caused to be manufactured), imported, advertised, distributed, offered for sale and sold stationary exercise bicycles bearing infringements of Mad Dogg's SPINNER Trademark and SPINNING Trademark. Such unauthorized use by Defendant of copies or colorable imitations of Plaintiff's SPINNER Trademark and SPINNING Trademark

is likely to cause confusion and mistake in the minds of the trade and the purchasing public and to deceive them as to the source of origin, authorization, or sponsorship of the Infringing Bikes and, therefore, to cause purchasers to buy such products in the erroneous belief that they are authentic.

68. Defendant has intentionally appropriated Plaintiff's SPINNER Trademark and SPINNING Trademark with the intent of causing confusion, mistake, and deception as to the source of their goods, and with the intent to palm off their goods as those of Plaintiff and to place others in the position to palm off their goods as those of Plaintiff.

69. The acts of Defendant have violated the trademark and unfair competition laws of the State of California and specifically California Business and Professions Code sections 17200 et seq., 14245 and 14250.

70. By such actions in infringing Plaintiff's SPINNER Trademark and SPINNING Trademark, Defendant is improperly trading upon the enviable reputation and goodwill of Plaintiff and is impairing Plaintiff's valuable rights in and to said trademarks.

71. Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law. Plaintiff is suffering irreparable harm and damage to Plaintiff's SPINNER Trademark and SPINNING Trademark and to its business, reputation, and goodwill as a result of the acts of Defendant complained of herein in an amount to be determined at trial.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(State Common Law Unfair Competition and Trademark Infringement)

72. Mad Dogg repeats and realleges all preceding paragraphs as if the same were fully stated herein.

73. This claim arises under the common law of California. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this claim pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 1338(b), this being a claim of unfair competition joined with a substantial

and related claim under the Trademark Laws of the United States, and under 28 U.S.C. § 1367.

74. Plaintiff is the owner of all right, title, and interest in and to Plaintiff's SPINNER Trademark and SPINNING Trademark and the common law rights in and to same, as set forth in detail in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

75. Defendant's Infringing Bikes incorporate matter constituting replicas and imitations of Plaintiff's SPINNER Trademark. Such unauthorized use by Defendant constitutes unfair competition and trademark infringement, and is likely to cause confusion and mistake in the minds of the trade and the purchasing public as to the source of Defendant's stationary exercise bicycles and to cause purchasers to believe such products are Plaintiff's authentic products when, in fact, they are not.

76. Defendant has intentionally appropriated Plaintiff's SPINNER Trademark and SPINNING Trademark with the intent of causing confusion, mistake, and deception as to the source of its goods and with the intent to palm off its goods as those of the Plaintiff and to place others in the position to palm off their goods as those of Plaintiff, and, as such, Defendant has committed unfair competition and trademark infringement under the common law of the state of California.

77. By infringing Plaintiff's trademark rights, Defendant has and is improperly trading upon Plaintiff's enviable reputation and goodwill and is impairing Plaintiff's valuable rights in and to its SPINNER Trademark and SPINNING Trademark.

78. The activities of Defendant complained of herein constitute willful and intentional acts of unfair competition and infringement of Plaintiff's rights.

79. Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law. The conduct of Defendant has caused, and if not enjoined will continue to cause, irreparable damage to

Plaintiff's rights in its SPINNER Trademark and SPINNING Trademark and to Plaintiff's business, reputation, and goodwill.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Mad Dogg respectfully demands judgment:

1. That Tuff Stuff, its officers, directors, agents, servants, employees, 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:

a. infringing the '185 patent, either directly or contributorily, and from inducing others to infringe the '185 patent;

b. infringing the '608 patent, either directly or contributorily, and from inducing others to infringe the '608 patent;

c. infringing the '178 patent, either directly or contributorily, and from inducing others to infringe the '178 patent;

d. using any reproduction, counterfeit, copy or colorable imitation or designation confusingly similar to the SPINNER Trademark and SPINNING Trademark in connection with importing, manufacturing, producing, advertising, promoting, marketing, distributing, offering for sale, selling, displaying or otherwise disposing of any goods or services not authorized by Mad Dogg, or to identify any goods services not authorized by Mad Dogg;

e. engaging in any course of conduct likely to cause confusion, deception or mistake, or to injure Mad Dogg's name, business reputation or trademarks;

f. using any simulation, reproduction, counterfeit, copy, colorable imitation, false description, representation or confusingly similar designation of Mad Dogg's trademarks, including words or other symbols, in a manner that relates or connects, or is likely to relate

or connect, Tuff Stuff or its products in any way to Mad Dogg, or to any goods or services sold, manufactured, sponsored or approved by, or connected with, Mad Dogg, or in a manner tending to falsely describe or represent Tuff Stuff's unauthorized goods as being those of Mad Dogg or sponsored by or associated with Mad Dogg, and from offering such goods into commerce;

g. secreting, destroying, altering, removing, or otherwise dealing with Tuff Stuff's Infringing Bikes, or any books or records containing any information relating to the importing, manufacturing, producing, advertising, promoting, marketing, distributing, offering for sale, selling, displaying or otherwise disposing of all such products that infringe Mad Dogg's rights; and

h. effecting assignments or transfers, forming new entities or associations or utilizing any other device for the purpose of circumventing or otherwise avoiding the prohibitions set forth in subparagraphs "a." through "g." above.

2. That the Court issue an order requiring Tuff Stuff to show cause why, pending a trial on the merits, it should not issue a Preliminary Injunction Order in accordance with Paragraph 1 of this Prayer for Relief.

3. That the Court issue a Preliminary Injunction in accordance with the orders requested in Paragraph 1 of this Prayer for Relief.

4. That the Court issue a Permanent Injunction making permanent the orders requested in Paragraph 1 of this Prayer for Relief.

5. That Tuff Stuff be required to deliver up to the Court, or Mad Dogg, any and all stationary bicycles in its possession, custody, or control that infringe the '185, '608 and/or '178 patents, or that constitute counterfeits of Mad Dogg's SPINNER Trademark or SPINNING Trademark pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1118.

6. That Tuff Stuff be required to prepare and deliver to the Court a complete list of entities from whom Tuff Stuff purchased, and to whom it distributed and/or sold, stationary bicycles that infringe the '185, '608 and/or '178 patents and/or, and to serve a copy of such list on Mad Dogg's attorneys.

7. That Tuff Stuff be required to deliver to the Court any and all documents reflecting or relating to the purchase, sale, and/or distribution of any stationary bicycles that infringe the '185, '608 and/or '178 patents.

8. That Tuff Stuff, within thirty (30) days after service of judgment with notice of entry thereof upon it, be required to file with the Court and serve upon Mad Dogg's attorneys a written report, under oath, setting forth in detail the manner in which Tuff Stuff has complied with paragraphs 1-7, above.

9. That Tuff Stuff be required to account for and pay over to Mad Dogg cumulative damages sustained by Mad Dogg by reason of Tuff Stuff's 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 Mad Dogg under 35 U.S.C. § 284.

10. That Tuff Stuff be required to account for and pay over to Mad Dogg cumulative damages sustained by Mad Dogg by reason of Tuff Stuff's unlawful acts of trademark counterfeiting and 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 Mad Dogg under 15 U.S.C. § 1117(a) or (b); or, alternatively, that Mad Dogg be awarded statutory damages of up to $2,000,000 per counterfeit mark per type of goods or services sold, offered for sale, or distributed, as the court considers just, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1117(c).

11. That Mad Dogg be awarded damages for Tuff Stuff's common law unfair competition and trademark infringement, together with prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

12. That the present case be found exceptional and that attorneys' fees be awarded to Mad Dogg under 35 U.S.C. § 285 and 15 U.S.C. § 1117(a).

13. That Mad Dogg be awarded punitive damages for Tuff Stuff's acts of common law unfair competition in an amount to be determined at trial.

14. That the Court award Mad Dogg its costs of suit incurred herein.

15. That the Court retain jurisdiction of this action for the purpose of enabling Mad Dogg to apply to the Court at any time for such further orders and interpretation or execution of any order entered in this action, for the modification of any such order, for the enforcement or compliance therewith, and for the punishment of any violations thereof.

16. That the Court grant Mad Dogg such other and further relief as it deems just and equitable to make Mad Dogg whole for the damage caused by Tuff Stuff and to prevent the trade and public from deriving any erroneous impression that any products manufactured, sold or otherwise circulated or promoted by Tuff Stuff are authorized by Mad Dogg or related in any way to Mad Dogg or Mad Dogg's products.

Dated: October 24, 2011

MACEIKO IP

By: _____
Theodore S. Maceiko

RAINES FELDMAN LLP

By: _____
Konrad Gatien

Attorneys for Plaintiff
MAD DOGG ATHLETICS, INC.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Pursuant to Fed.R.Civ.P. 38(b) and Local Rule 38-1, Mad Dogg Mad Dogg Athletics, Inc. hereby demands a trial by jury on all issues triable in this action.

Dated: October 24, 2011

MACEIKO IP

By: _____
Theodore S. Maceiko

RAINES FELDMAN LLP

By: _____
Konrad Gatien

Attorneys for Plaintiff
MAD DOGG ATHLETICS, INC.

EXHIBIT 1

Trademarks > Trademark Electronic Search System (TESS)

TESS was last updated on Thu Oct 13 04:35:46 EDT 2011

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Record 1 out of 1

TARR Status | ASSIGN Status | TDR | TTAB Status *(Use the "Back" button of the Internet Browser to return to TESS)*

Typed Drawing

Word Mark	SPINNER
Goods and Services	IC 028. US 022 023 038 050. G & S: exercise equipment in the nature of stationary exercise bicycles and accessories, and weight training machines. FIRST USE: 19850600. FIRST USE IN COMMERCE: 19850600
Mark Drawing Code	(1) TYPED DRAWING
Serial Number	74587584
Filing Date	October 19, 1994
Current Filing Basis	1A
Original Filing Basis	1A
Published for Opposition	February 13, 1996
Registration Number	1972363
Registration Date	May 7, 1996
Owner	(REGISTRANT) Mad Dogg Athletics, Inc. CORPORATION CALIFORNIA 2111 NARCISUS COURT VENICE CALIFORNIA 90291
Attorney of Record	Konrad K. Gatien
Type of Mark	TRADEMARK
Register	PRINCIPAL
Affidavit Text	SECT 15. SECT 8 (6-YR). SECTION 8(10-YR) 20070221.
Renewal	1ST RENEWAL 20070221
Live/Dead Indicator	LIVE

TESS Home | New User | Structured | Free Form | Browse Dict | Search OG | Top | Help

EXHIBIT 2

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Trademarks > Trademark Electronic Search System (TESS)

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Record 1 out of 1

TARR Status | ASSIGN Status | TDR | TTAB Status *(Use the "Back" button of the Internet Browser to return to TESS)*

Typed Drawing

Word Mark	SPINNING
Goods and Services	IC 009. US 021 023 026 036 038. G & S: prerecorded video cassettes featuring exercise and general physical fitness instruction. FIRST USE: 19900200. FIRST USE IN COMMERCE: 19900200 IC 025. US 022 039. G & S: clothing in the nature of sports and leisure clothing, namely shoes, T-shirts, sweatshirts, sweat pants, polo shirts, shorts, sports coats and jackets, socks, sweatbands, and warmup suits. FIRST USE: 19900100. FIRST USE IN COMMERCE: 19900100 IC 028. US 022 023 038 050. G & S: exercise equipment in the nature of stationary exercise bicycles and weight training machines. FIRST USE: 19900100. FIRST USE IN COMMERCE: 19900100
Mark Drawing Code	(1) TYPED DRAWING
Serial Number	74587547
Filing Date	October 19, 1994
Current Filing Basis	1A
Original Filing Basis	1A
Published for Opposition	July 9, 1996
Registration Number	**2003922**
Registration Date	October 1, 1996
Owner	(REGISTRANT) Mad Dogg Athletics, Inc. CORPORATION CALIFORNIA 2111 Narcisus Court Venice CALIFORNIA 90291
Attorney of Record	Konrad K. Gatien
Prior Registrations	1780650;1808045

Type of Mark	TRADEMARK
Register	PRINCIPAL
Affidavit Text	SECT 15. SECT 8 (6-YR). SECTION 8(10-YR) 20060414.
Renewal	1ST RENEWAL 20060414
Live/Dead Indicator	LIVE

EXHIBIT 3

US006468185C1

(12) EX PARTE REEXAMINATION CERTIFICATE (8258th)

United States Patent
Goldberg

(10) Number: US 6,468,185 C1
(45) Certificate Issued: May 24, 2011

(54) STATIONARY EXERCISE BICYCLE

(75) Inventor: Johnny Goldberg, Los Angeles, CA (US)

(73) Assignee: Mad Dogg Athletics, Inc., Venice, CA (US)

Reexamination Request:
No. 90/010,829, Jan. 15, 2010

Reexamination Certificate for:
Patent No.: 6,468,185
Issued: Oct. 22, 2002
Appl. No.: 09/672,197
Filed: Sep. 28, 2000

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. 09/019,352, filed on Feb. 5, 1998, now Pat. No. 6,155,958, which is a continuation of application No. 08/736,976, filed on Oct. 25, 1996, now Pat. No. 5,722,916, which is a continuation of application No. 08/391,438, filed on Feb. 21, 1995, now abandoned, which is a continuation of application No. 07/969,765, filed on Oct. 30, 1992, now Pat. No. 5,423,728.

(51) Int. Cl.
A63B 21/00 (2006.01)

(52) U.S. Cl. 482/57; D21/663

(58) Field of Classification Search 482/57
See application file for complete search history.

(56) References Cited

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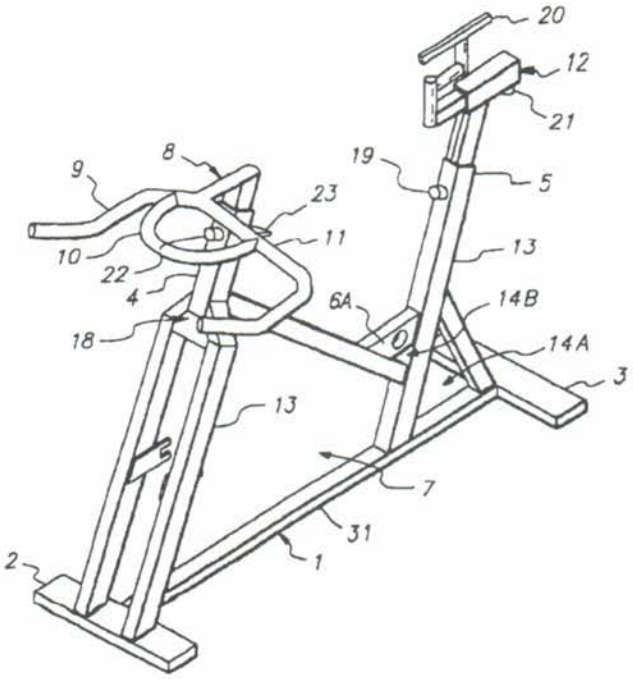
Bicycling magazine cover, Nov. 1989, 1 page.

Primary Examiner—William C. Doerrler

(57) ABSTRACT

A stationary exercise bicycle comprises a frame having front and rear ground support elements, a front socket and a rear socket, and a seat socket; a pedal mechanism on said frame and a seat mounted on a seat socket at a level above the pedal mechanism, the seat being mounted for movement fore and aft relative to the seat socket, and upwardly and downwardly relative to the pedal mechanism.



EX PARTE REEXAMINATION CERTIFICATE ISSUED UNDER 35 U.S.C. 307

THE PATENT IS HEREBY AMENDED AS INDICATED BELOW.

Matter enclosed in heavy brackets [ ] appeared in the patent, but has been deleted and is no longer a part of the patent; matter printed in italics indicates additions made to the patent.

AS A RESULT OF REEXAMINATION, IT HAS BEEN DETERMINED THAT:

Claims **1**, **14**, **15** and **19** are determined to be patentable as amended.

Claims **2-13** and **16-18**, dependent on an amended claim, are determined to be patentable.

1. A stationary exercise bicycle that is adjustable to allow a rider to adopt different riding positions, comprising:

a frame having front and rear sockets;

an adjustable seat mounted in the rear socket, the adjustable seat being extendable in fore and aft directions relative to the rear socket; **[**and**]**

an adjustable handlebar *including a stem portion that is adjustably* mounted in the front socket, **[**the handlebar including**]** *a forward portion that is fixed to the stem portion, and a handle portion that is coupled to the forward portion in a manner that does not allow rotational adjustability of the handle portion when the stationary exercise bicycle is being ridden or not ridden and that includes* a lateral bar directed outwardly from the front socket, a first handle having at least one prong extending forwardly from said lateral bar, and at least one second handle inwardly located relative to the at least one prong *fixed to the handle porton*.

14. A stationary exercise bicycle that is adjustable to allow a rider to adopt different riding positions, including alternating sitting and standing positions, while remaining on the bicycle. comprising:

a frame having front and rear sockets;

a seat adjustably mounted in the rear socket, the adjustable seat being extendable in fore and aft directions relative to the rear socket, and being adjustable to a seat position that allows the rider to adopt different riding positions, including alternating sitting and standing positions, while remaining on the bicycle; and

an adjustable handlebar **[**adjustable**]** *including a stem portion that is adjustably* mounted in the front socket, **[**the handlebar including**]** *a forward portion that is fixed to the stem portion, and a handle portion that is coupled to the forward portion in a manner that does not allow rotational adjustability of the handle portion when the stationary exercise bicycle is being ridden or not ridden and that includes* a lateral bar directed outwardly from the front socket, a first handle having prongs extending forwardly from the **[**soid**]** lateral bar, and a second handle inwardly located relative to the prongs *and fixed to the handle* portion, the handlebar being adjustable to a handlebar position that allows the rider to adopt different riding positions, including alternating sitting and standing positions, while remaining on the bicycle.

15. A stationary exercise bicycle that is adjustable to allow a rider to adopt different riding positions, comprising:

a front socket;

a rear socket;

a singular diagonal frame element that is connected to the front socket and the rear socket, that extends diagonally and linearly downward from the front socket to the rear socket, and that includes a mount for a pedal assembly;

a seat adjustably mounted in the rear socket, the seat being extendable in fore and aft directions relative to the rear socket; and

a handlebar adjustably mounted in the front socket wherein the handlebar further comprises an upright portion**[**,**]** *that is adjustable in the front socket, a forward portion that is fixed to the upright portion, and a handle portion that is coupled to the forward portion in a manner that does not allow rotational adjustability of the handle portion when the stationary exercise bicycle is being ridden or not ridden and that includes* a lateral bar directed outwardly from the upright portion, a first handle having at least one prong extending forwardly from said lateral bar, and at least one second handle extending forwardly from said lateral bar *and fixed to said lateral bar*.

19. A stationary exercise bicycle that is adjustable to allow a rider to adopt different riding positions, the stationary exercise bicycle comprising:

a frame having front and rear sockets;

an adjustable seat mounted in the rear socket, the adjustable seat being extendable in fore and aft directions relative to the rear socket; and

a handlebar *including a stem portion that is adjustably* mounted in the front socket, the handlebar *further* comprising a *forward portion that is fixed to the stem portion, and a handle portion that is coupled to the forward portion in a manner that does not allow rotational adjustability of the handle portion when the stationary bicycle is being ridden or not ridden and that includes a* lateral bar directed outwardly from the front socket and prongs connected to the lateral bar and having forwardly extending free ends, the free ends extending upwardly to form handle portions, and at least one second bar *fixed to the handle portion and* extending forwardly in a common plane relative to said lateral bar.

* * * * *

US006468185B1

(12) **United States Patent**
Goldberg

(10) **Patent No.: US 6,468,185 B1**
(45) **Date of Patent: *Oct. 22, 2002**

(54) **STATIONARY EXERCISE BICYCLE**

(75) Inventor: **Johnny Goldberg**, Los Angeles, CA (US)

(73) Assignee: **Mad Dog Athletics, Inc.**, Venice, 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 disclaimer.

(21) Appl. No.: **09/672,197**

(22) Filed: **Sep. 28, 2000**

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. 09/019,352, filed on Feb. 2, 1998, now Pat. No. 6,155,958, which is a continuation of application No. 08/736,976, filed on Oct. 25, 1996, now Pat. No. 5,722,916, which is a continuation of application No. 08/391,438, filed on Feb. 21, 1995, now abandoned, which is a continuation of application No. 07/969,765, filed on Oct. 30, 1992, now Pat. No. 5,423,728.

(51) **Int. Cl.**[7] **A63B 21/00**
(52) **U.S. Cl.** **482/57**; D21/663
(58) **Field of Search** 482/148, 51, 57–65; D21/663, 666, 667; 74/551.1, 551.8

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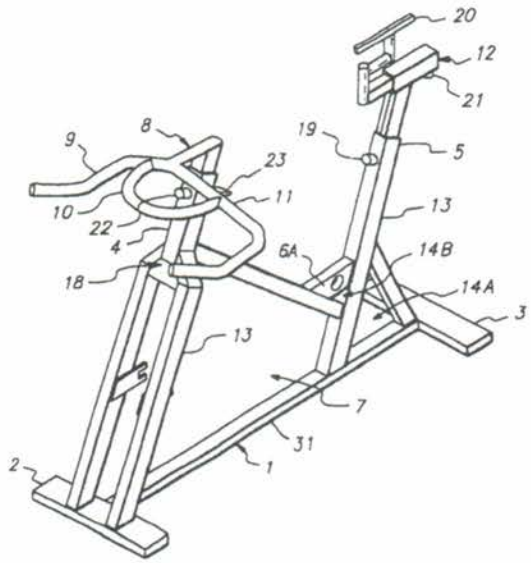
5,423,728	A	6/1995	Goldberg	482/57

Primary Examiner—Stephen R. Crow
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Lyon & Lyon LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A stationary exercise bicycle comprises a frame having front and rear ground support elements, a front socket and a rear socket, and a seat socket; a pedal mechanism on said frame and a seat mounted on a seat socket at a level above the pedal mechanism, the seat being mounted for movement fore and aft relative to the seat socket, and upwardly and downwardly relative to the pedal mechanism.

19 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets



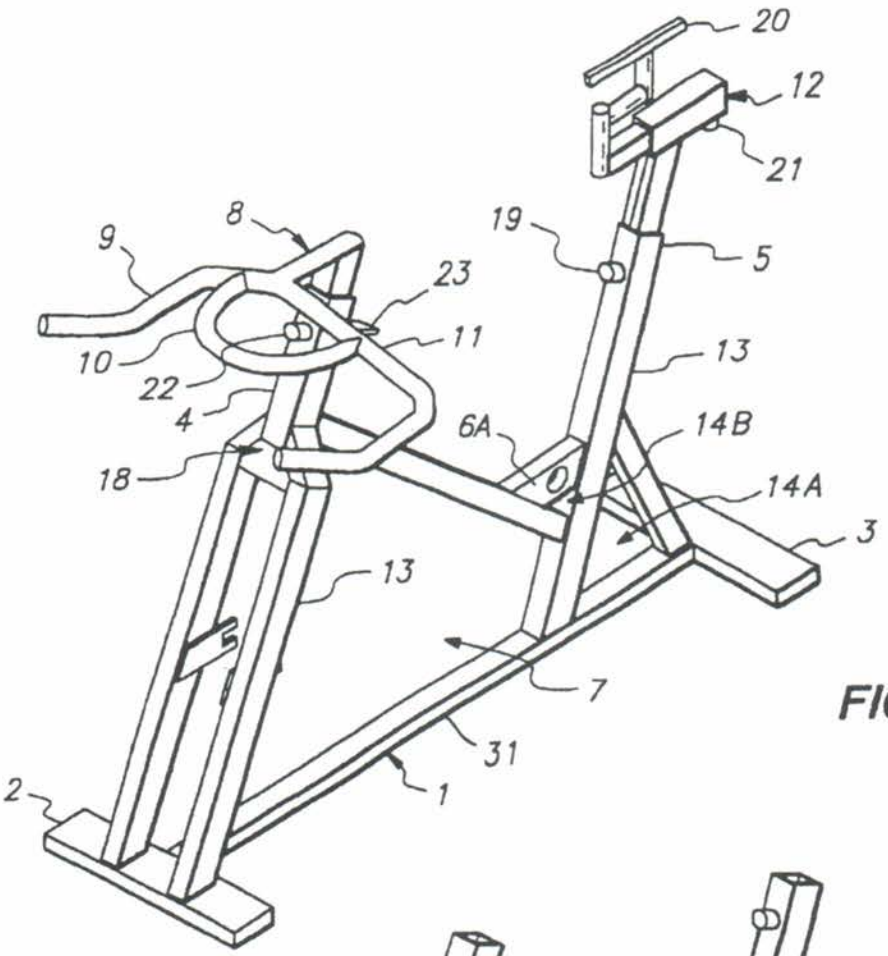

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FIG. 1

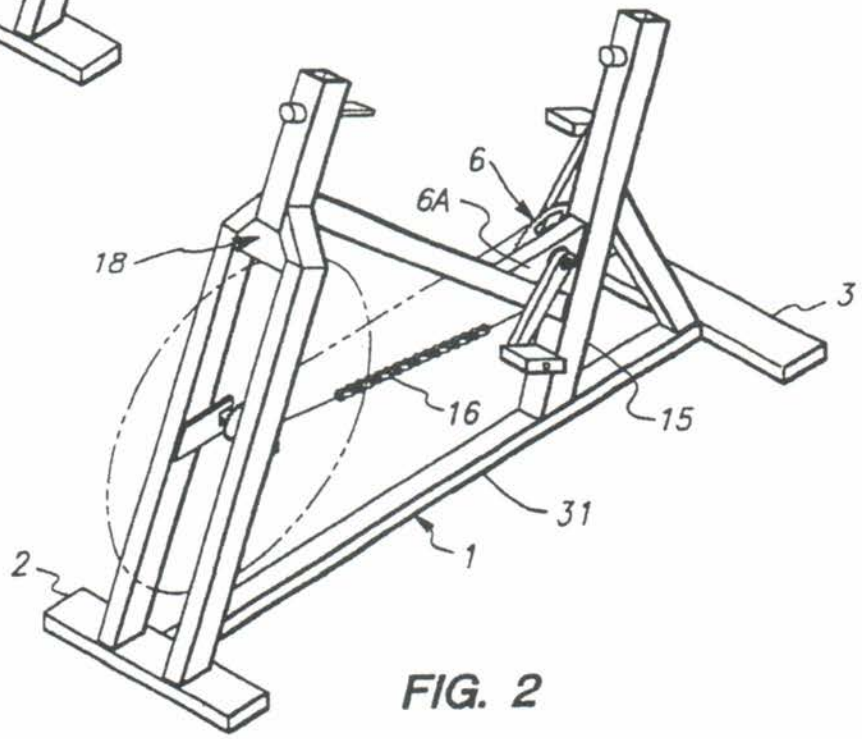
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FIG. 2

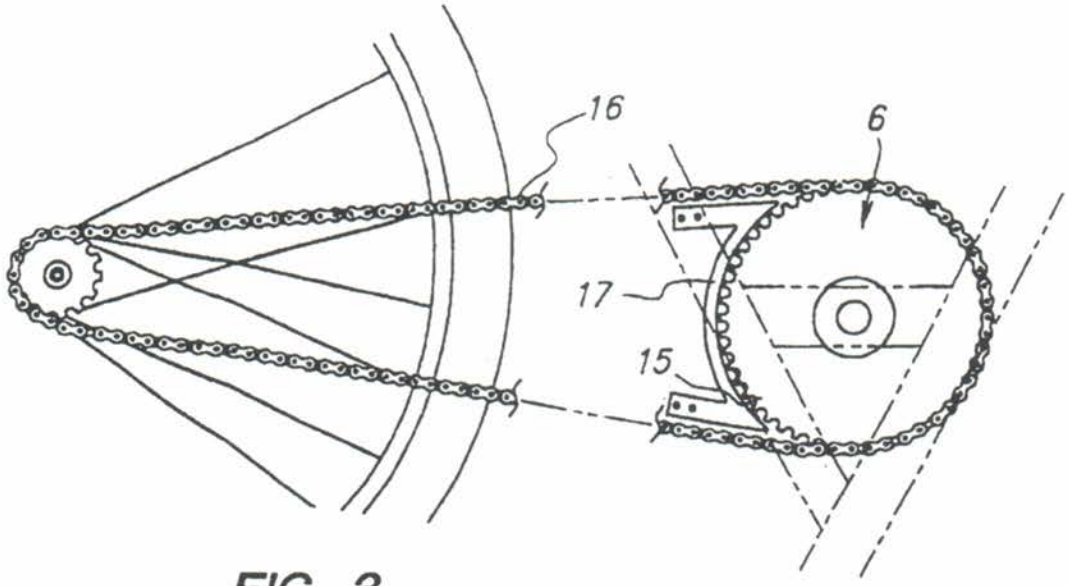

FIG. 3

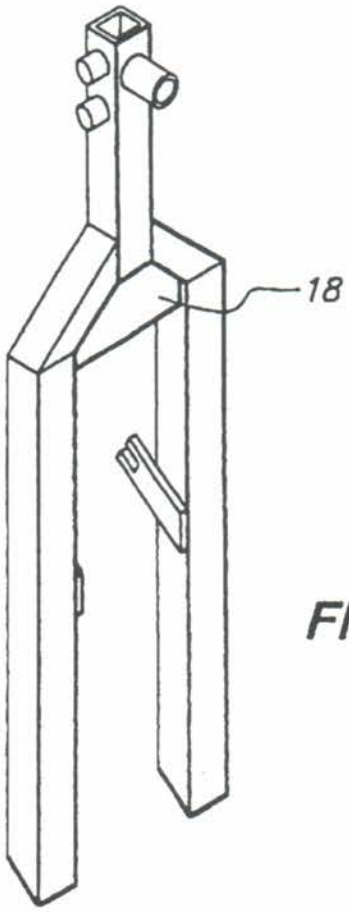

FIG. 4

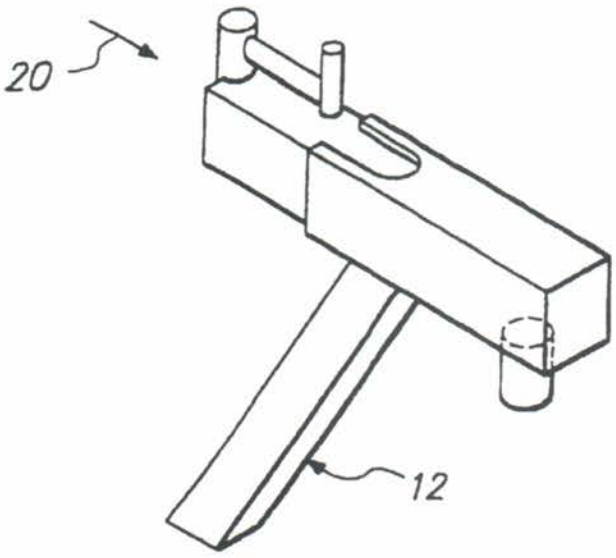

FIG. 5

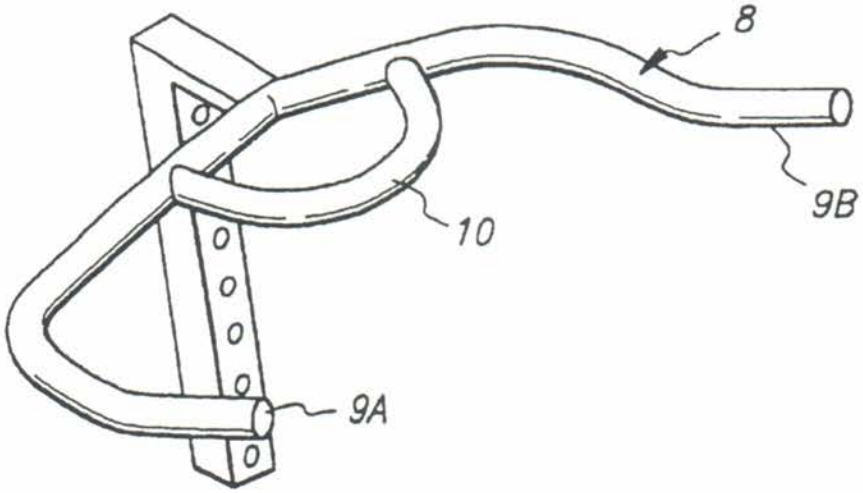

FIG. 6A

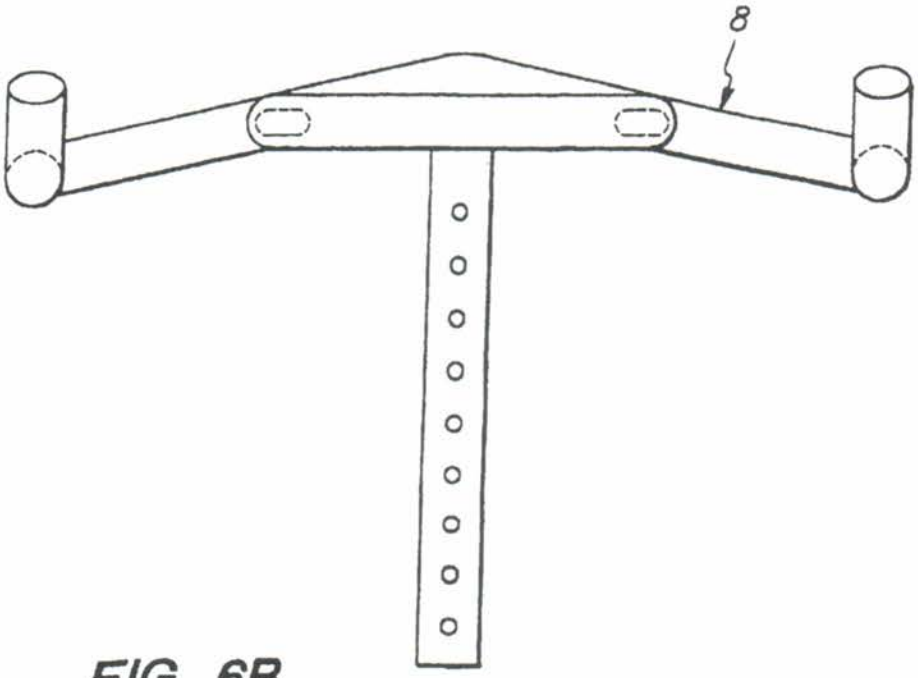

FIG. 6B

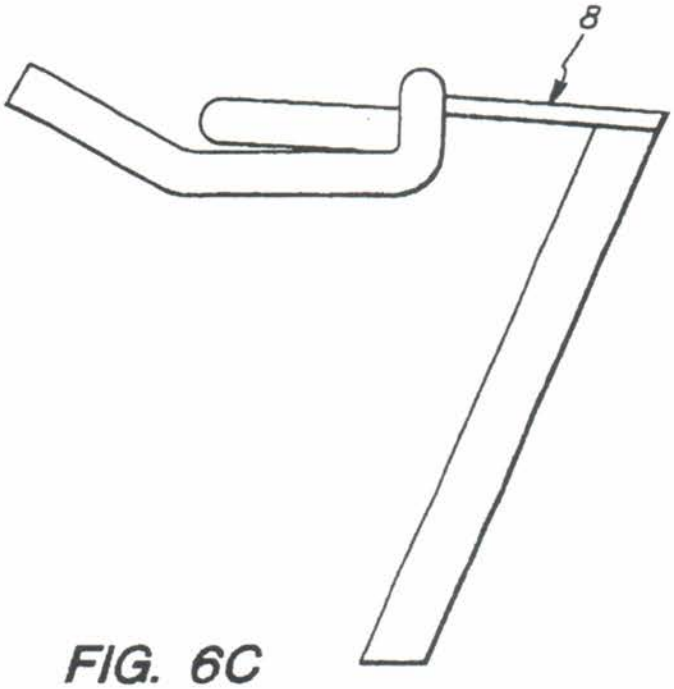

FIG. 6C

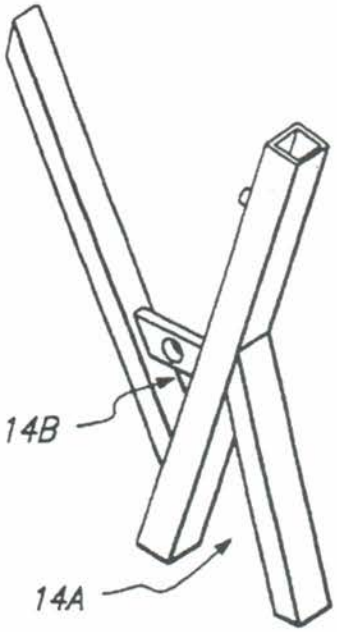

FIG. 7

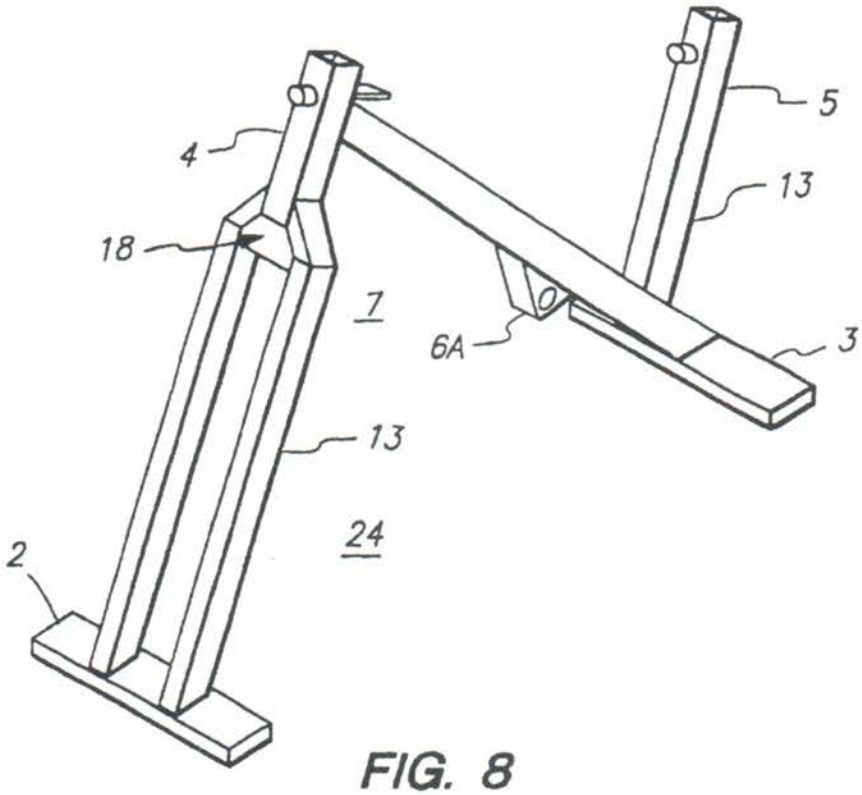

FIG. 8

STATIONARY EXERCISE BICYCLE

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This is a continuation application of application Ser. No. 09/019,352, filed on Feb. 2, 1998, now U.S. Pat. No. 6,155,958 to Johnny Goldberg, which is a continuation of Ser. No. 08/736,976, filed on Oct. 25, 1996, now U.S. Pat. No. 5,722,916 to Johnny Goldberg, which is a continuation of application Ser. No. 08/391,438, filed on Feb. 21, 1995, now abandoned, which is a continuation of Ser. No. 07/969,765, filed on Oct. 30, 1992, now U.S. Pat. No. 5,423,728 to Johnny Goldberg.

BACKGROUND

Having a stationary exercise bicycle capable of simulating mountain bike riding is valuable.

This invention relates to a stationary exercise bicycle which is sturdy and comfortable for use during extended periods of pedaling while standing or sitting or a combination thereof and thus capable of meeting the needs of the more demanding rider.

In recent years, the popularity of the stationary exercise bicycle has increased dramatically together with the fitness craze. Stationary exercise bicycles are conventionally made with straight, brazed round tubing. A problem associated with using the round tubing in these bicycles is their propensity for fragility. They easily snap under increased stress, for example, during periods when the rider is pedaling in a standing position or in an alternating standing and sitting pedaling position. Also, the bicycle structure does not provide for the best flexibility according to the preferences of the rider.

There is a need to provide a stationary exercise bicycle which is more durable and overcomes the problems of the prior art.

SUMMARY

The invented stationary exercise bicycle seeks to avoid the disadvantages associated with conventional stationary exercise bicycles.

According to the invention, the stationary exercise bicycle comprises a stable frame. Additionally, the frame comprises a front socket and a rear socket, and front and rear ground support elements. Also provided is a pedal mechanism on said frame.

Also, the bicycle comprises a detachable seat socket. A seat is mounted on a seat socket at a level above the pedal mechanism. The seat is mounted for movement fore and aft relative to the seat socket and upwardly and downwardly relative to the pedal mechanism.

Additionally, the stationary exercise bicycle comprises a handlebar mounted in the front socket. The handlebar includes at least two different handle means. One handle means includes spaced apart and outwardly directed elements. The second handle means includes an element inwardly located relative to the first handle means. The handlebar is adjustable in the front socket.

Further, in one preferred form, the frame comprises at least multiple upstanding posts. The posts are inter-engaging to form at least one triangulated structure between the ground support elements and one of the sockets.

Additionally, at least part of the front socket, rear socket, or seat socket are formed with a hollow member having a cross-section which is non-cylindrical.

The pedal mechanism may include a cog operative with an endless chain having slots for engagement with the cog. A ring guard is provided and protective of at least the interaction of the teeth of the cog with the endless chain. The ring guard is located internally of the perimeter defined by the endless chain.

The invented stationary exercise bicycle is strong and comfortable for the rider. The adjustability of the bicycle facilitates comfortable riding of the bicycle in multiple positions, for example, sitting, standing and different gripping positions. Moreover, it is stress-resistant so that it can be used by the rider in a standing position or in an alternating standing and sitting pedaling position for extended periods. Riders of this bicycle can simulate the aerobic effect of mountain bike racing.

According to another aspect of the invention, a stationary exercise bicycle is provided wherein the height and the fore and aft position of the seat is adjustable. The height of the handlebar is also adjustable. This adjustability allows the stationary exercise bicycle to be ridden in multiple positions to simulate different bicycle riding conditions.

Additionally, the invented stationary exercise bicycle is mobile and the parts, easily replaceable. Unlike conventional stationary exercise bicycles, the present invention utilizes regular bicycle components. The user can replace certain parts from conventional bicycle shops and thus service the present invention with conventional bicycle componentry. Further, unlike prior art stationary exercise bicycles, the present invention has four basic parts which are detachable and can be placed in a portable transport carrier for mobility.

The invention is now further described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

DRAWINGS

FIG. **1** is an isometric view of a frame for a stationary exercise bicycle;

FIG. **2** is an isometric view of the pedal mechanism and a flywheel, both shown in phantom, including the ring guard, cog, and endless chain;

FIG. **3** is a detailed view of the ring guard in relation to the cog and frame;

FIG. **4** is an isometric view of the front fork triangle and an upstanding post;

FIG. **5** is an isometric view of the seat socket and the connective member;

FIGS. **6**A, **6**B, and **6**C are isometric, front and side views, respectively, of the adjustable and detachable handlebar including the forwardly extending prongs, the lateral bar, and the element inwardly located relative to the forwardly extending prongs;

FIG. **7** is an isometric view of the triangulated structure portion of the frame; and

FIG. **8** is an Isometric view of an alternative frame.

DESCRIPTION

A stationary exercise bicycle comprises a frame **1** (FIG. 1) or **24** (FIG. **8**). The frame has a central ground support element **31**, front **2** and rear **3** ground support elements, a front socket **4** and a rear socket **5** and a pedal mechanism **6**. As discussed below and as shown in FIG. **1**, pedal mechanism **6** generally includes a crankarm and crankset. The rear socket **5** is capable of receiving a seat socket **12**. Further, a seat **20** may be mounted on the seat socket **12** at a level

above the pedal mechanism **6**. The seat **20** is mounted for movement fore and aft relative to the seat socket **12** and upwardly and downwardly relative to the pedal mechanism **6**.

This stationary exercise bicycle further comprises a handlebar **8** mounted in the front socket **4**. The handlebar **8** includes at least two different handle means **9** and **10**. One handle means includes spaced apart and outwardly directed elements **9**. The second handle means includes an element inwardly located **10** relative to the first handle means.

The outwardly directed handle means **9** have forwardly extending prongs **9**A and **9**B (FIG. **6**A) which are directed axially away from the seat socket **12**. The axially directed prongs **9**A and **9**B are connected with a lateral bar **11** of the handlebar **8** at one end and are free at an opposite end.

The inner handle means **10** is at least part of a closed ring. The ring is located between the outer handle prongs. Further, the ring is connected to a lateral bar **11** of the handlebar **8**.

The closed ring may be a semi-circle. The axis for the semi-circle is located substantially about midway through the lateral bar **11** of the handlebar **8**.

The handlebars have been designed with the user's handlebar position needs in mind. Because of the need for the different hand positions during the ride, the ring allows for different hand positions, movements, quick transition from sitting to standing, and standing back to sitting. It also allows, without the use of an attached arm pad, the ability to lie the forearm on the ring portion of the handlebar and simulate a real training cycling position.

The handlebar **8** may be connected to the frame **1** by the front socket **4**. A handlebar pop pin **22** permits adjustment of the handlebar **8** according to the requirements of the rider. FIGS. **6**A and **6**B show the holes which permit the connecting member to be arrest-able by a pop pin for adjustment.

Applicant contemplates that alternative handlebars may be connected to the frame **1** or **24** in accordance with the rider's needs.

The frame **1** (FIG. **1**) or **24** (FIG. **8**) further comprises at least multiple upstanding posts **13**. In a preferred form, the posts inter-engage to form at least one triangulated structure **14** between the ground support elements **2** or **3** and one of the sockets.

The frame **1** includes at least two triangulated structures **7** and **14** between the sockets **4**, **5**, and **12**. The two triangulated structures **7** and **14** have at least one common upstanding post **13** forming at least one wall of the triangulated structures **7** and **14**. One of the triangulated structures **7** and **14** includes an arm or cross-element **6**A intended to mount the pedal mechanism **6**.

The upstanding posts **13** form part of the triangulated structure **7** and **14**. Moreover, the upstanding posts **13** are all located at a non-horizontal, non-vertical axis.

The triangulated structures **7** and **14** include the rear triangle **14**A which includes an inverted V-shaped section and which functions to stabilize the frame **1**; the bottom bracket triangle **14**B which includes an upstanding V-shaped section and which functions to stabilize the frame **1** so a rider can pedal standing; the front triangle-like structure **7** which includes an inverted V-shaped section and which functions to permit total range of motion; and a front fork triangle **18**.

The rear triangle **14**A is important as a stabilizing block. Unlike conventional stationary exercise bicycles, the small base of this triangle gives the bike its total rigidity in the rear.

The bottom bracket triangle **14**B gives the central part of the stationary exercise bicycle its rigidity and form for standing. Further, arm or cross-element **6**A allows for conventional pedal mechanisms (i.e., crankarm and crankset) to be used with a conventional clipless pedal or a regular bicycle pedal and toe clip.

The front triangle-like structure **7** is wide enough to house a flywheel (FIG. **2**). The front triangle-like structure **7** gives the stationary exercise bicycle its total range of motion moving the flywheel in and out and giving the stationary exercise bicycle its base length or reel length from foot position to foot position.

The flywheel is connected to the frame **1** or **24** by the front fork triangle **18**.

Further, at least part of the front socket **4**, rear socket **5**, or seat socket **12** are formed with a hollow member having a cross section being non-cylindrical. The sockets described herein permit a matingly shaped connecting member (such as the handlebar **8**, the adjustable and detachable seat **20**), the connecting member being arrestable by a pop pin **19**, **21**, or **22**.

The hollow member may have a polygonal cross section (preferably quadratic). For example, in the illustrated example, the polygonal cross section is substantially square.

The seat is adjustable for height and connected to the seat socket **12**. The seat post pop pin **19** permits height adjustment of the seat. The fore and aft saddle pop pin **21** permits adjustment of the seat **20** by sliding fore and aft in the seat socket **12**.

Because of the adjustability of the seat and the handlebar, a rider theoretically may be as tall as 15 feet and weigh up to 900 pounds. The handlebar and seat adjustability provides for a versatile bicycle which can be used by persons of many different physiques, from small, light and short to large, tall and heavy.

Referring now to FIG. **3**, the pedal mechanism **6** includes a cog **15** operative with an endless chain **16** having slots for engagement with the cog **15**. Additionally, the pedal mechanism **6** includes a ring guard **17** protective of at least the interaction of the teeth of the cog **15** with the endless chain **16**. The ring guard **17** is located internally of the perimeter defined by the endless chain **16**.

It would be desirable to provide attachments to the present invention. For example, a water bottle may be attached directly to the present invention or indirectly by means of a velcro device or any carrier means for attaching the water bottle to the stationary exercise bicycle.

Additionally, an ergometer may be attached to the present invention. Also, a computer controlled energy measuring and indicating device may be attached to the present invention.

The stationary exercise bicycle may comprise a dual chain tension device which is adjustable while the rider is in motion. Moreover, the stationary exercise bicycle may comprise a cable resistance braking system which permits the rider to adjust the resistance of the flywheel. A resistance plate **23** may support a cable to the flywheel.

The length and width of the stationary exercise bicycle is appropriate for standing and sitting while pedaling. Additionally, the width is appropriate for pedaling while sitting and for stabilization when the rider pedals while standing and rocking the body from side to side.

In a preferred form, the triangulated structures **14**A, **14**B, **7** stabilize the stationary exercise bicycle. These triangulated structures form the "integrity" structure of the stationary exercise bicycle.

The symmetry of this machine is very basic. The genius in the present invention is in its simplicity. The present

invention simulates road conditions exactly as if the rider is pedaling a conventional, non-stationary bicycle.

Applicant contemplates many other examples of the present invention each differing by detail only. For example, there are many variations of the sockets described herein. The sockets described herein may not only permit a matingly shaped connecting member to fit inside (such as the handlebar **8**, the adjustable and detachable seat **20**), the connecting member being arrestable by a pop pin **19**, **21**, or **22**. In fact, the matingly shaped connecting member may be a hollow into which the socket fits, e.g., the rear, front, or seat socket.

Additionally, the handlebar **8** may include at least two different handle means. One handle means includes spaced apart and outwardly directed elements **9**. The second handle means may include an element (e.g., a closed ring) outwardly located relative to the first handle means.

Further, in one form, the frame may have a plurality of segments. Instead of a single unit, the frame may collapse into several units which permits even greater mobility of the stationary exercise bicycle for transport. Each unit of the frame may be re-assembled using bolts or any other type of well known connecting means.

The above description and drawings are only illustrative. They are not intended to limit in any way the invention as set out in the claims which follow.

What is claimed is:

1. A stationary exercise bicycle that is adjustable to allow a rider to adopt different riding positions, comprising:

a frame having front and rear sockets;

an adjustable seat mounted in the rear socket, the adjustable seat being extendable in fore and aft directions relative to the rear socket; and

an adjustable handlebar mounted in the front socket, the handlebar including a lateral bar directed outwardly from the front socket, a first handle having at least one prong extending forwardly from said lateral bar, and at least one second handle inwardly located relative to the at least one prong.

2. The stationary exercise bicycle of claim **1** wherein the at least one second handle is a ring.

3. The stationary exercise bicycle of claim **2** wherein the ring is a semi-circle.

4. The stationary exercise bicycle of claim **1** wherein the first handle includes two prongs having free ends extending upwardly.

5. The stationary exercise bicycle of claim **1**, further comprising a pedal mechanism mounted to the frame.

6. The stationary exercise bicycle of claim **5** wherein the pedal mechanism comprises a crank arm and a crankset.

7. The stationary exercise bicycle of claim **6**, wherein the pedal mechanism is a conventional non-stationary bicycle pedal assembly.

8. The stationary exercise bicycle of claim **1** wherein the seat includes a means for detaching the seat from the rear socket.

9. The stationary exercise bicycle of claim **1** wherein the handlebar includes a means for detaching the handlebar from the front socket.

10. The stationary exercise bicycle of claim **1**, further comprising a resistance system for simulating outdoor riding conditions.

11. The stationary exercise bicycle of claim **1** wherein the handlebar comprises a first gripping position, a second gripping position different from the first, and a third gripping position different from the first and the second gripping positions for use by the rider to simulate outdoor riding conditions.

12. The stationary exercise bicycle of claim **5** wherein the pedal mechanism is a clipless pedal.

13. The stationary exercise bicycle of claim **1** wherein the handlebar is adjustable relative to the adjustable seat.

14. A stationary exercise bicycle that is adjustable to allow a rider to adopt different riding positions, including alternating sitting and standing positions, while remaining on the bicycle, comprising:

a frame having front and rear sockets;

a seat adjustably mounted in the rear socket, the adjustable seat being extendable in fore and aft directions relative to the rear socket, and being adjustable to a seat position that allows the rider to adopt different riding positions, including alternating sitting and standing positions, while remaining on the bicycle; and

a handlebar adjustably mounted in the front socket, the handlebar including a lateral bar directed outwardly from the front socket, a first handle having prongs extending forwardly from soid lateral bar, and a second handle inwardly located relative to the prongs, the handlebar being adjustable to a handlebar position that allows the rider to adopt different riding positions, including alternating sitting and standing positions, while remaining on the bicycle.

15. A stationary exercise bicycle that is adjustable to allow a rider to adopt different riding positions, comprising:

a front socket;

a rear socket;

a singular diagonal frame element that is connected to the front socket and the rear socket, that extends diagonally and linearly downward from the front socket to the rear socket, and that includes a mount for a pedal assembly;

a seat adjustably mounted in the rear socket, the seat being extendable in fore and aft directions relative to the rear socket; and

a handlebar adjustably mounted in the front socket wherein the handlebar further comprises an upright portion, a lateral bar directed outwardly from the upright portion, a first handle having at least one prong extending forwardly from said lateral bar, and at least one second handle extending forwardly from said lateral bar.

16. The stationary exercise bicycle of claim **15**, wherein the singular diagonal frame element extends beyond the rear socket, the bicycle further comprising:

a front ground support connected to the front socket; and

a rear ground support connected to the singular diagonal frame element.

17. The stationary exercise bicycle of claim **16**, further comprising a central ground support connected to and extending between the front ground support and the rear ground support.

18. The stationary exercise bicycle of claim **15**, wherein the singular diagonal frame element terminates at the rear socket, the bicycle further comprising:

a front ground support connected to the front socket;

a central ground support connected to the front ground support and the rear socket, and extending rearward of the rear socket;

a second frame element that is connected to the rear socket and the central ground support, and that extends downward from the rear socket to the central ground support; and

a rear ground support connected to the central ground support.

19. A stationary exercise bicycle that is adjustable to allow a rider to adopt different riding positions, the stationary exercise bicycle comprising:

a frame having front and rear sockets;

an adjustable seat mounted in the rear socket, the adjustable seat being extendable in fore and aft directions relative to the rear socket; and

a handlebar mounted in the front socket, the handlebar comprising a lateral bar directed outwardly from the front socket and prongs connected to the lateral bar and having forwardly extending free ends, the free ends extending upwardly to form handle portions, and at least one second bar extending forwardly in a common plane relative to said lateral bar.

* * * * *

EXHIBIT 4

US006793608C1

(12) EX PARTE REEXAMINATION CERTIFICATE (8388th)

United States Patent
Goldberg et al.

(10) **Number: US 6,793,608 C1**
(45) **Certificate Issued: Jul. 5, 2011**

(54) **STATIONARY EXERCISE BICYCLE**

(75) Inventors: **Johnny Goldberg**, Montecito, CA (US); **John R. Baudhuin**, Santa Monica, CA (US)

(73) Assignee: **Mad Dogg Athletics, Inc.**, Venice, CA (US)

Reexamination Request:
No. 90/010,855, Feb. 9, 2010

Reexamination Certificate for:

Patent No.:	**6,793,608**
Issued:	**Sep. 21, 2004**
Appl. No.:	**10/092,958**
Filed:	**Mar. 7, 2002**

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation-in-part of application No. 09/672,197, filed on Sep. 28, 2000, now Pat. No. 6,468,185, which is a continuation of application No. 09/019,352, filed on Feb. 5, 1998, now Pat. No. 6,155,958, which is a continuation of application No. 08/736,976, filed on Oct. 25, 1996, now Pat. No. 5,722,916, which is a continuation of application No. 08/391,438, filed on Feb. 21, 1995, now abandoned, which is a continuation of application No. 07/969,765, filed on Oct. 30, 1992, now Pat. No. 5,423,728.

(51) **Int. Cl.**
A63B 21/00 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **482/57**
(58) **Field of Classification Search** ..... None
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

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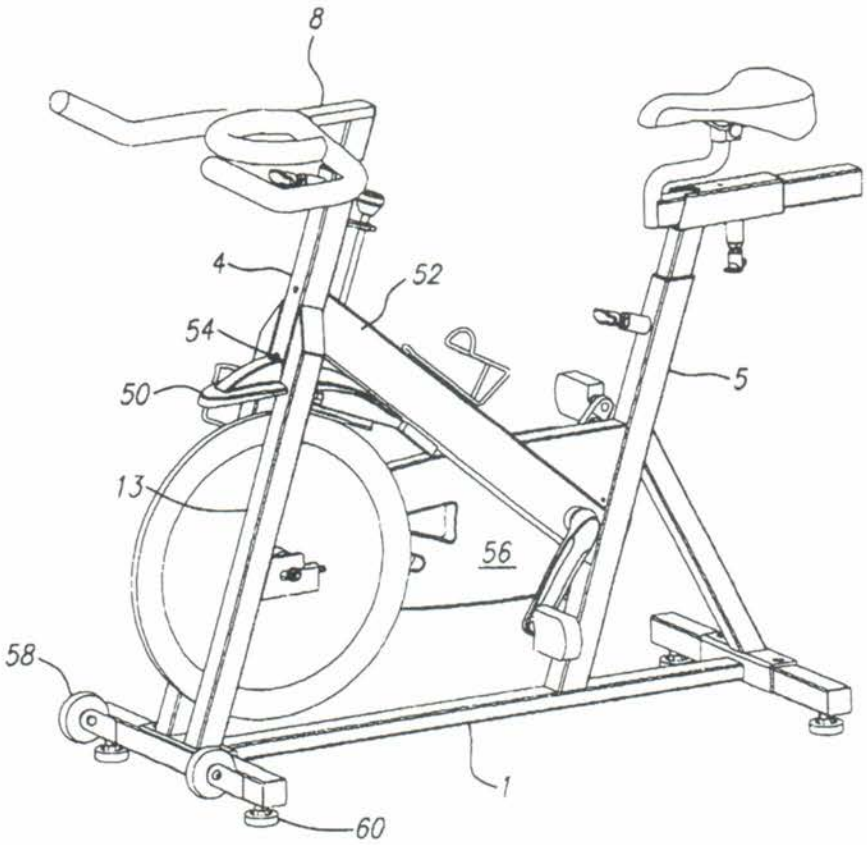
Primary Examiner—William C Doerrler

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A novel stationary exercise bicycle and method for exercising on that bicycle is disclosed. The novel bicycle, comprising a frame having front and rear sockets, a seat mounted into the rear socket, and a handlebar mounted in the front socket, can advantageously be adjusted so that a rider can adopt different riding positions to simulate outdoor bicycle riding conditions.



EX PARTE REEXAMINATION CERTIFICATE ISSUED UNDER 35 U.S.C. 307

THE PATENT IS HEREBY AMENDED AS INDICATED BELOW.

Matter enclosed in heavy brackets [ ] appeared in the patent, but has been deleted and is no longer a part of the patent; matter printed in italics indicates additions made to the patent.

AS A RESULT OF REEXAMINATION, IT HAS BEEN DETERMINED THAT:

Claims **1**, **5** and **6** are determined to be patentable as amended.

Claims **2-4** and **7-9**, dependent on an amended claim, are determined to be patentable.

1. A stationary exercise bicycle that allows a rider to adopt different riding positions *while riding the bicycle*, comprising:

a corrosion-resistant frame comprising a front socket, a rear socket, *a pair of forks, a flywheel located between the forks and coupled to the frame*, a pedel mechanism coupled to **[**a**]** *the* flywheel, and a down tube coupling the front socket to the rear socket;

a deflector *that is* coupled to the frame **[**extending**]** *at or near the top of the flywheel, that extends* toward the down tube, *that extends over the flywheel and that has a width extending beyond the interior surfaces of the forks* for preventing sweat of a rider from contacting the flywheel *at or near the top of the flywheel*;

a chainguard coupled to the frame that encapsulates the pedal mechanism for preventing sweat of a rider from contacting the pedal mechanism;

a cover mounted to the frame that covers a portion of the frame including parts of the down tube and the rear socket for preventing sweat of a rider from contacting that portion of the frame, and

a handlebar mounted to the frame having multiple handles that allow the rider to adopt different riding positions, *including alternating sitting and standing positions while riding the bicycle*.

5. The stationary exercise bicycle according to claim **1** wherein the front socket includes a front fork triangle *including the pair of forks*, and the deflector is mounted underneath the front fork triangle *at the top of the flywheel and has a width that extends beyond the interior surface of the forks*.

6. A stationary exercise bicycle comprising:

a base including a central ground support, a front ground support attached to the central ground support, and a rear ground support attached to the central ground support;

a front post including two forks attached to the base, and a handlebar socket attached to the forks thereby forming a front fork triangle;

a handlebar that is attached to the handlebar socket and that includes a plurality of handles to permit different riding positions *while the rider is riding the bicycle, including alternating sitting and standing positions*;

a rear post that is attached to the base and that includes a seat socket;

a seat assembly attached to the seat socket;

a **[**linear**]** *linearly* diagonally extending down tube having ends that are attached to the front post and the rear post, wherein the front post, the down tube and the base form a forward triangle;

a support member having ends that are attached to the base and the rear post, wherein the rear post, the support member and the base form a rearward triangle;

a flywheel mounted to the front post;

a pedal assembly mounted to the down tube and coupled to the flywheel;

a deflector attached to the front post *that is positioned at or near the top of the flywheel and that has a width extending beyond the interior surfaces of the forks and* that prevents a rider's sweat from contacting the flywheel *at or near the top of the flywheel*;

a chainguard attached to *the* down tube that prevents a rider's sweat from contacting the pedal assembly; and

a cover mounted to the down tube and rear post that prevents a rider's sweat from contacting a portion of the down tube and rear post;

wherein the front fork triangle, the forward triangle and the rearward triangle provide rigidity to the bicycle.

* * * * *

US006793608B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Goldberg et al.

(10) **Patent No.: US 6,793,608 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent: Sep. 21, 2004**

(54) **STATIONARY EXERCISE BICYCLE**

(75) Inventors: **Johnny Goldberg**, Montecito, CA (US); **John R. Baudhuin**, Santa Monica, CA (US)

(73) Assignee: **Mad Dogg Athletics, Inc.**, Venice, CA (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 12 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **10/092,958**

(22) Filed: **Mar. 7, 2002**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2002/0168792 A1 Nov. 14, 2002

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation-in-part of application No. 09/672,197, filed on Sep. 28, 2000, which is a continuation of application No. 09/019,352, filed on Feb. 2, 1998, now Pat. No. 6,155,958, which is a continuation of application No. 08/736,976, filed on Oct. 25, 1996, now Pat. No. 5,722,916, which is a continuation of application No. 08/391,438, filed on Feb. 21, 1995, now abandoned, which is a continuation of application No. 07/969,765, filed on Oct. 30, 1992, now Pat. No. 5,423,728.

(51) **Int. Cl.**[7] **A63B 21/00**
(52) **U.S. Cl.** **482/57**
(58) **Field of Search** 482/57–65

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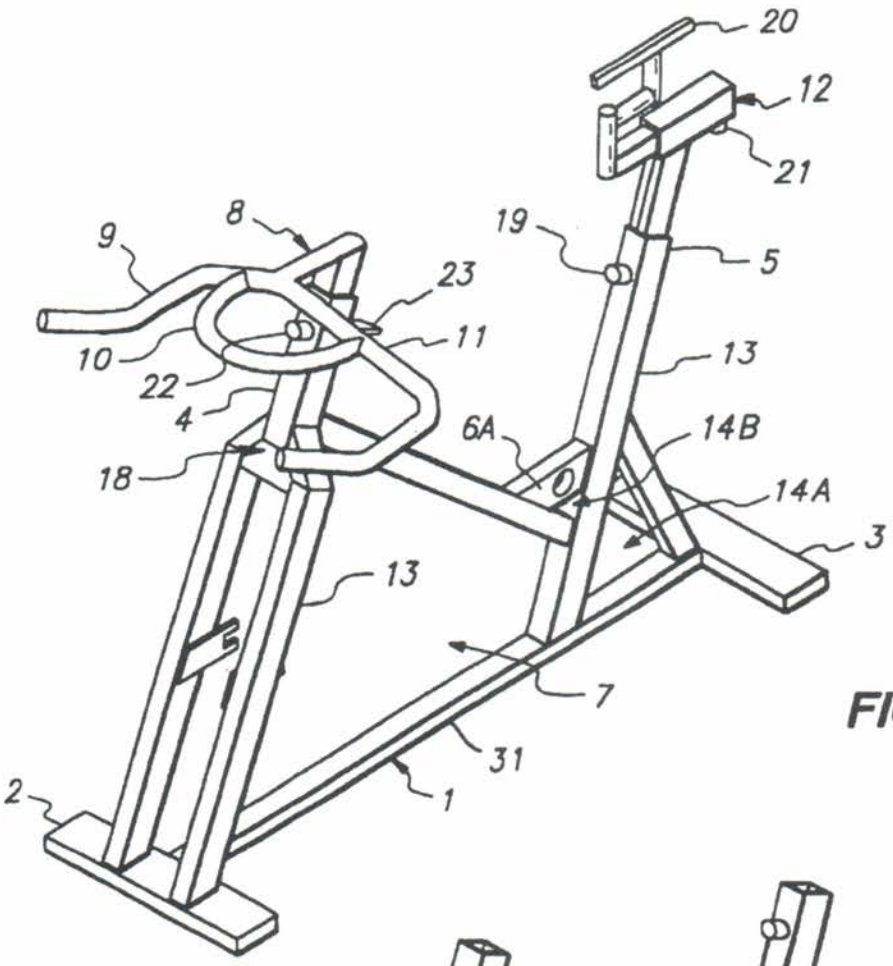
Primary Examiner—Stephen R. Crow
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Jones Day

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A novel stationary exercise bicycle and method for exercising on that bicycle is disclosed. The novel bicycle, comprising a frame having front and rear sockets, a seat mounted into the rear socket, and a handlebar mounted in the front socket, can advantageously be adjusted so that a rider can adopt different riding positions to simulate outdoor bicycle riding conditions.

9 Claims, 6 Drawing Sheets


20
12
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8
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6A
14B
18
14A
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FIG. 1

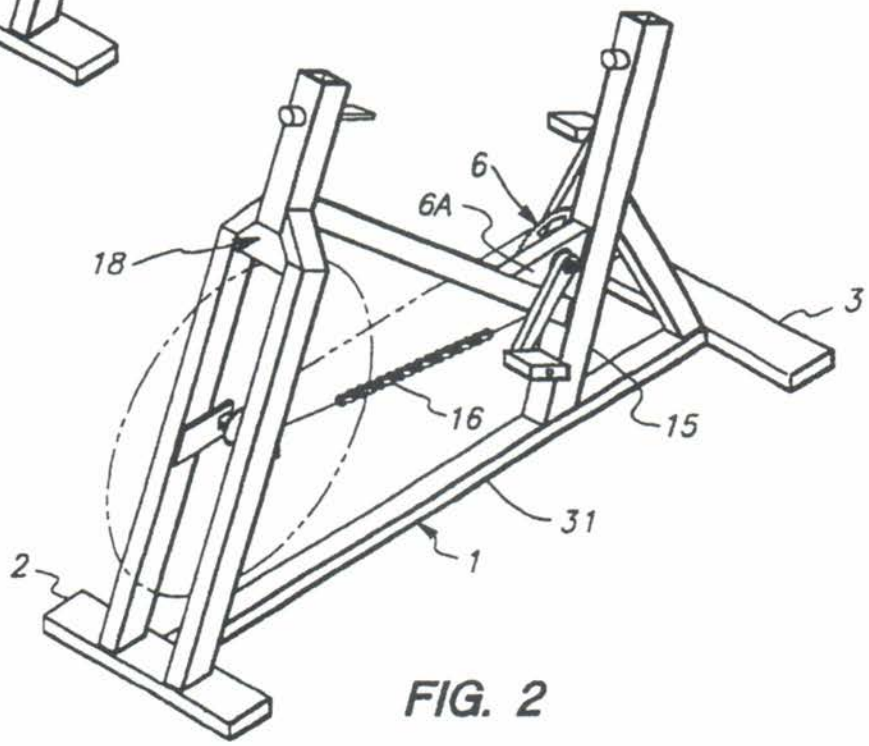
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FIG. 2

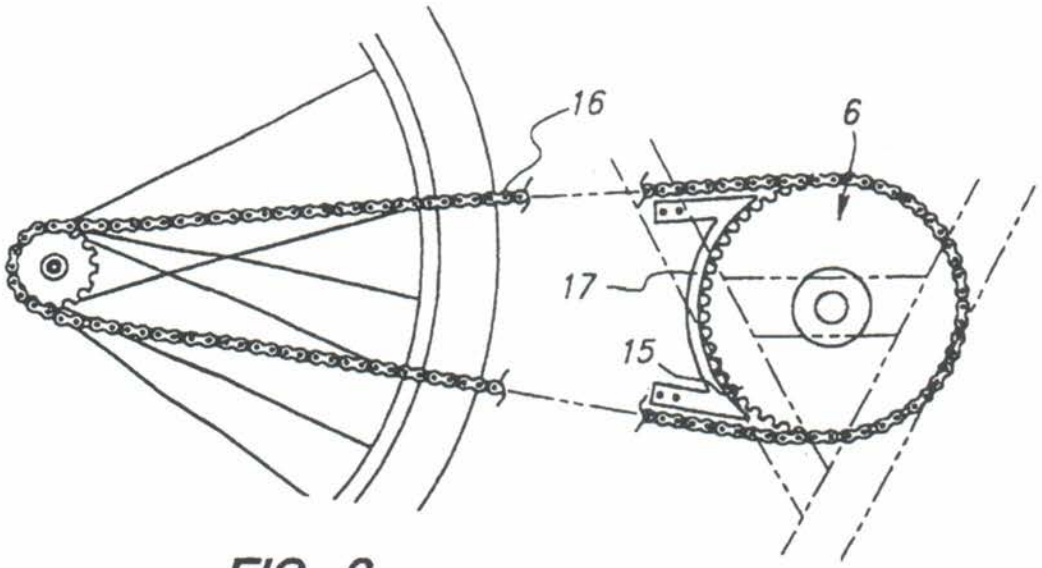

FIG. 3

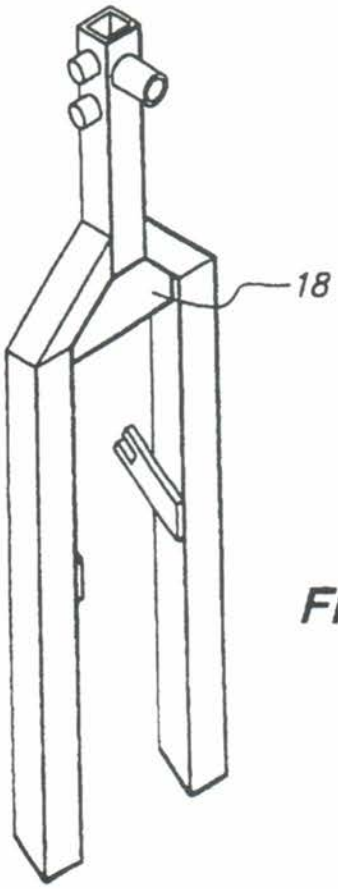

FIG. 4

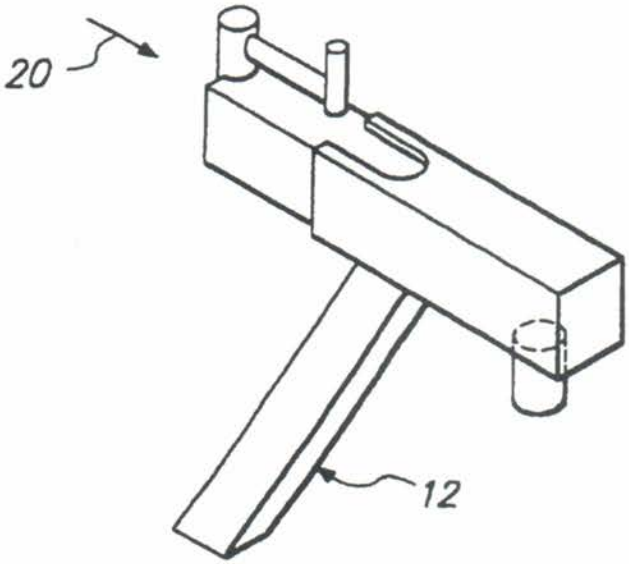

FIG. 5

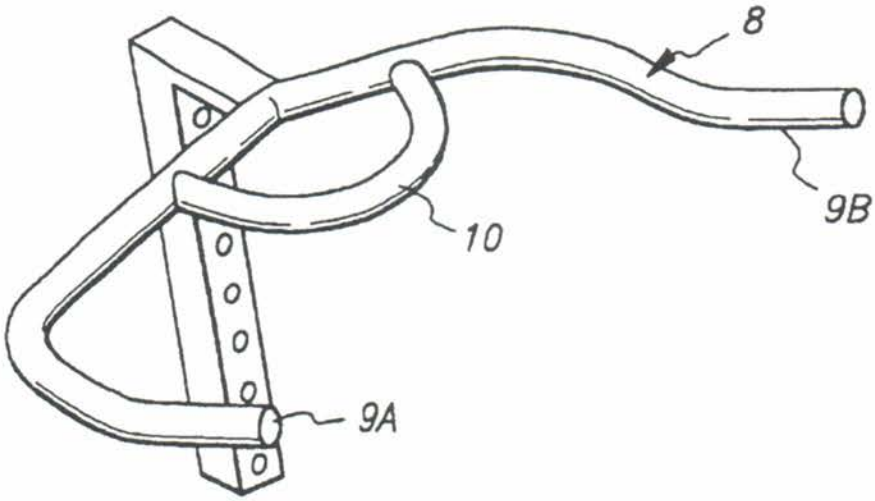

FIG. 6A

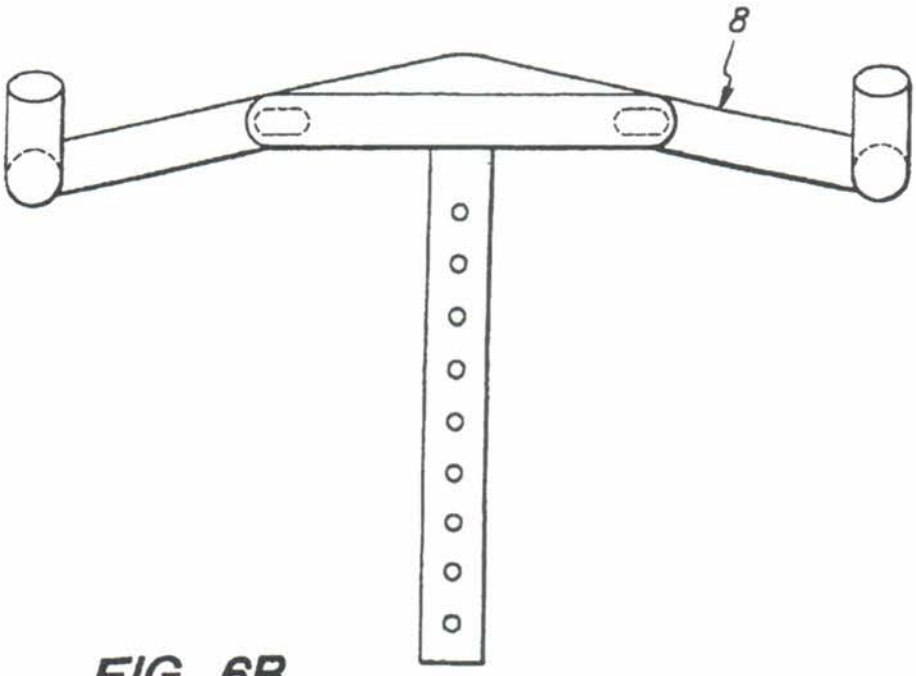

FIG. 6B

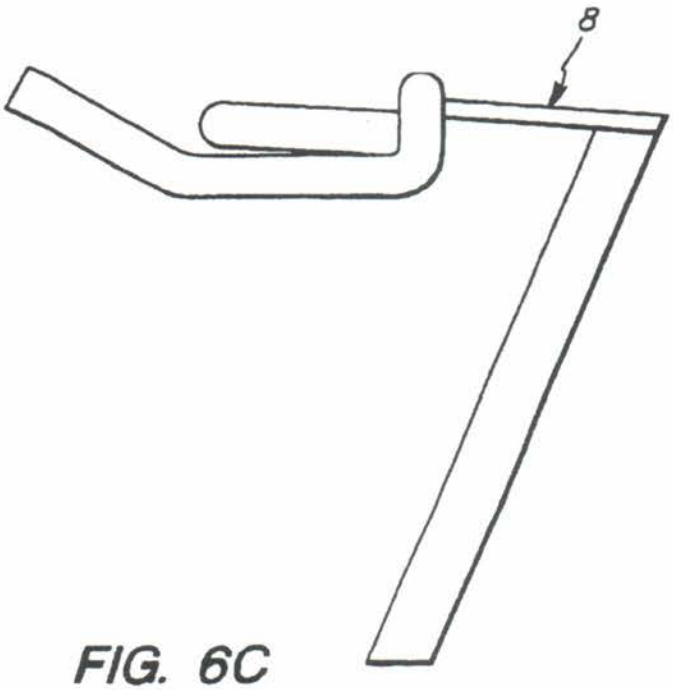

FIG. 6C

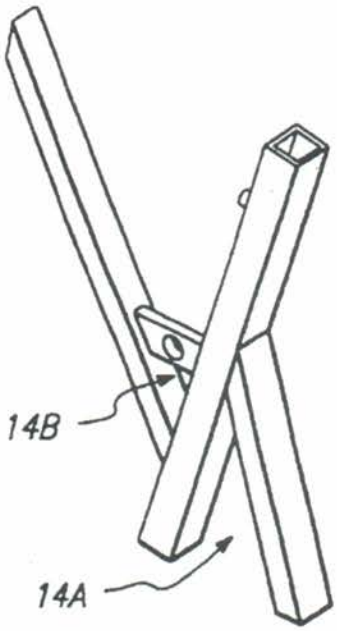

FIG. 7

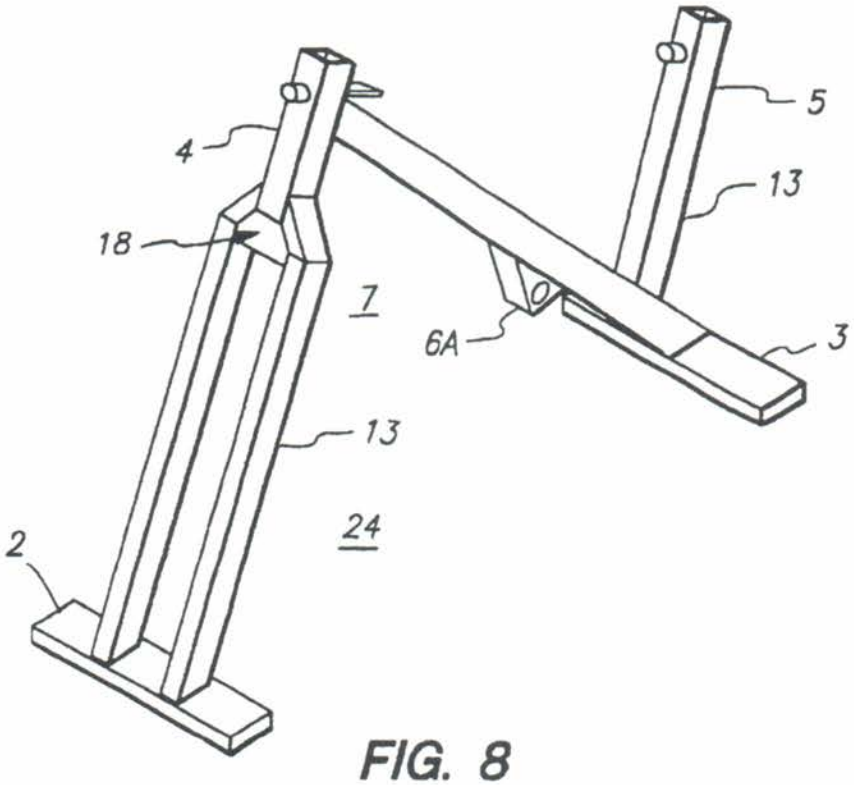

FIG. 8

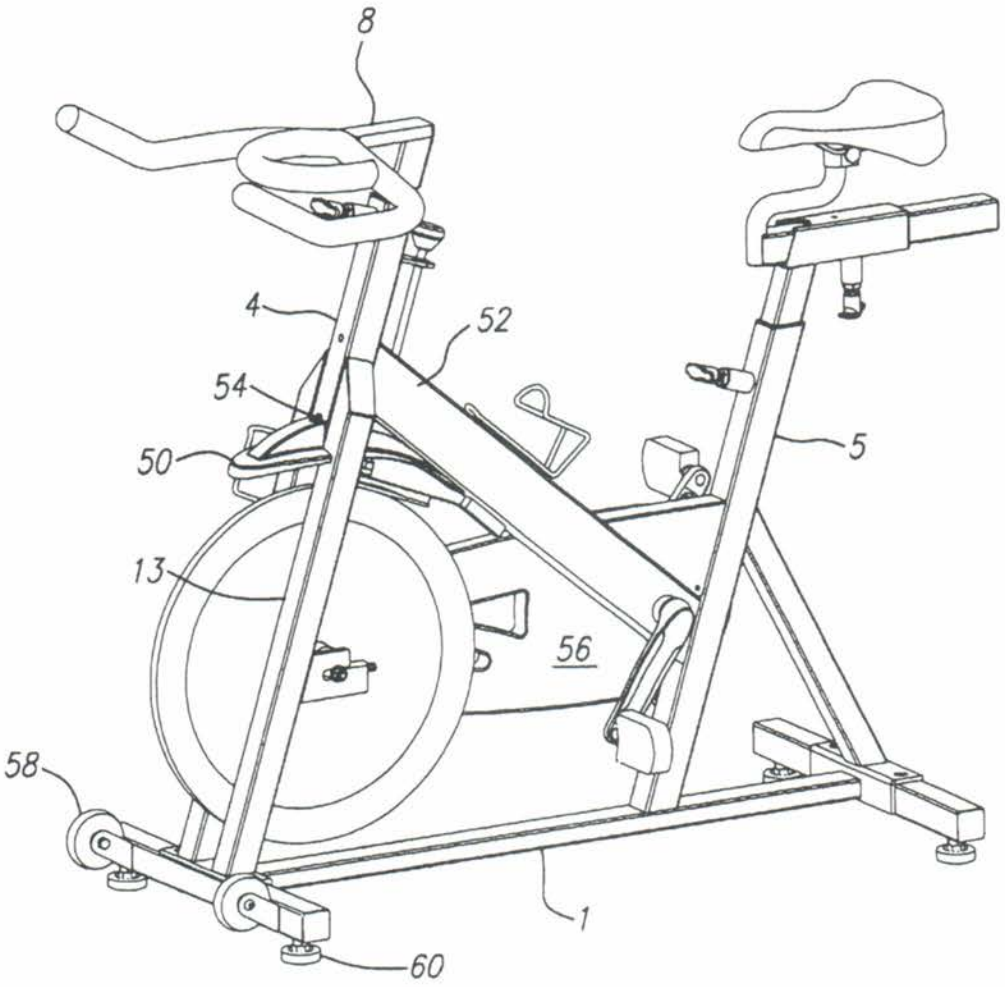

Fig. 9

STATIONARY EXERCISE BICYCLE

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This is a continuation-in-part application of application Ser. No. 09/672,197, filed Sep. 28, 2000, which is a continuation of Ser. No. 09/019,352, filed on Feb. 2, 1998, now U.S. Pat. No. 6,155,958, which is a continuation of Ser. No. 08/736,976, filed on Oct. 25, 1996, now U.S. Pat. No. 5,722,916, which is a continuation of application Ser. No. 08/391,438, filed on Feb. 21, 1995, now abandoned, which is a continuation of Ser. No. 07/969,765, filed on Oct. 30, 1992, now U.S. Pat. No. 5,423,728.

BACKGROUND

Having a stationary exercise bicycle capable of simulating outdoor bike riding is valuable.

This invention relates to a stationary exercise bicycle which is sturdy and comfortable for use during extended periods of pedaling while standing or sitting or a combination thereof and thus capable of meeting the needs of the more demanding rider.

In recent years, the popularity of the stationary exercise bicycle has increased dramatically together with the fitness craze. Stationary exercise bicycles are conventionally made with straight, brazed round tubing. A problem associated with using the round tubing in these bicycles is their propensity for fragility. They easily snap under increased stress, for example, during periods when the rider is pedaling in a standing position or in an alternating standing and sitting pedaling position. Also, the bicycle structure does not provide for the best flexibility according to the preferences of the rider.

There is a need to provide a stationary exercise bicycle which is more durable and overcomes the problems of the prior art.

SUMMARY

The invented stationary exercise bicycle seeks to avoid the disadvantages associated with conventional stationary exercise bicycles.

According to the invention, the stationary exercise bicycle comprises a stable frame. Additionally, the frame comprises a front socket and a rear socket, and front and rear ground support elements. Also provided is a pedal mechanism on said frame.

Also, the bicycle comprises a detachable seat socket. A seat is mounted on a seat socket at a level above the pedal mechanism. The seat is mounted for movement fore and aft relative to the seat socket and upwardly and downwardly relative to the pedal mechanism.

Additionally, the stationary exercise bicycle comprises a handlebar mounted in the front socket. The handlebar includes at least two different handle means. One handle means includes spaced apart and outwardly directed elements. The second handle means includes an element inwardly located relative to the first handle means. The handlebar is adjustable in the front socket.

Further, in one preferred form, the frame comprises at least multiple upstanding posts. The posts are inter-engaging to form at least one triangulated or V-shaped structure between the ground support elements and one of the sockets.

Additionally, at least part of the front socket, rear socket, or seat socket are formed with a hollow member having a cross-section which is non-cylindrical.

The pedal mechanism may include a cog operative with an endless chain having slots for engagement with the cog. A ring guard is provided and protective of at least the interaction of the teeth of the cog with the endless chain. The ring guard is located internally of the perimeter defined by the endless chain.

The invented stationary exercise bicycle is strong and comfortable for the rider. The adjustability of the bicycle facilitates comfortable riding of the bicycle in multiple positions, for example, sitting, standing and different gripping positions. Moreover, it is stress-resistant so that it can be used by the rider in a standing position or in an alternating standing and sitting pedaling position for extended periods. Riders of this bicycle can simulate the aerobic effect of mountain bike racing.

According to another aspect of the invention, a method of exercising on the stationary exercise bicycle comprises adjusting the height and the fore and aft position of the seat and optionally also adjusting the height of the handlebars to facilitate riding the stationary exercise bicycle in multiple positions and then riding the bicycle in multiple positions to simulate different bicycle riding conditions.

Additionally, the invented stationary exercise bicycle is mobile and the parts, easily replaceable. Unlike conventional stationary exercise bicycles, the present invention utilizes regular bicycle components. The user can replace certain parts from conventional bicycle shops and thus service the present invention with conventional bicycle componentry. Further, unlike prior art stationary exercise bicycles, the present invention has four basic parts which are detachable and can be placed in a portable transport carrier for mobility.

According to a further aspect of the invention, the novel stationary exercise bicycle may comprise a deflector mounted underneath the front socket and a portion of a down tube coupling the front socket to the rear socket. The deflector advantageously prevents sweat, accumulating on a rider, from entering into the flywheel mechanism. In this manner, increased corrosive resistance is effected. In a similar manner, the novel bicycle may comprise a chain guard **56** that entirely encapsulates the chain, hub, and other working components so as to enhance corrosion resistance even further.

The down tube of the novel bicycle is preferably rectangular in shape and generally large in cross section. Such a structural difference advantageously permits better rigidity, lower cost, and by eliminating welds, an increased resistance to corrosion. Welds are eliminated by advantageously eliminating an arm or cross-element, further increasing rigidity and support. Moreover, this feature allows for a larger seat post member to be matingly engaged in the rear socket to advantageously accommodate taller riders.

The invention is now further described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

DRAWINGS

FIG. **1** is an isometric view of a frame for a stationary exercise bicycle;

FIG. **2** is an isometric view of the pedal mechanism and a flywheel, both shown in phantom, including the ring guard, cog, and endless chain;

FIG. **3** is a detailed view of the ring guard in relation to the cog and frame;

FIG. **4** is an isometric view of the front fork triangle and an upstanding post;

FIG. **5** is an isometric view of the seat socket and the connective member;

FIGS. **6**A, **6**B, and **6**C are isometric, front and side views, respectively, of the adjustable and detachable handlebar including the forwardly extending prongs, the lateral bar, and the element inwardly located relative to the forwardly extending prongs;

FIG. **7** is an isometric view of the triangulated structure portion of the frame;

FIG. **8** is an isometric view of an alternative frame; and

FIG. **9** is a perspective view of another preferred embodiment directed to a novel stationary bicycle.

DESCRIPTION

A stationary exercise bicycle comprises a frame **1** (FIG. 1) or **24** (FIG. **8**). The frame has a central ground support element **31**, front **2** and rear **3** ground support elements, a down tube **52**, multiple upstanding posts **13**, a front socket **4** and a rear socket **5** and a pedal mechanism **6**. As discussed below and as shown in FIG. **2**, pedal mechanism **6** generally includes a crankarm and crankset. The rear socket **5** is capable of receiving a seat socket **12**. Further, a seat **20** may be mounted on the seat socket **12** at a level above the pedal mechanism **6**. The seat **20** is mounted for movement fore and aft relative to the seat socket **12** and upwardly and downwardly relative to the pedal mechanism **6**.

This stationary exercise bicycle further comprises a handlebar **8** mounted in the front socket **4**. The handlebar **8** includes at least two different handle means **9** and **10**. One handle means includes spaced apart and outwardly directed elements **9**. The second handle means includes an element inwardly located **10** relative to the first handle means.

The outwardly directed handle means **9** have forwardly extending prongs **9**A and **9**B (FIG. **6**A) which are directed axially away from the seat socket **12**. The axially directed prongs **9**A and **9**B are connected with a lateral bar **11** of the handlebar **8** at one end and are free at an opposite end.

The inner handle means **10** is at least part of a closed ring. The ring is located between the outer handle prongs. Further, the ring is connected to a lateral bar **11** of the handlebar **8**.

The closed ring may be a semi-circle. The axis for the semi-circle is located substantially about midway through the lateral bar **11** of the handlebar **8**.

The handlebars have been designed with the user's handlebar position needs in mind. Because of the need for the different hand positions during the ride, the ring allows for different hand positions, movements, quick transition from sitting to standing, and standing back to sitting. It also allows, without the use of an attached arm pad, the ability to lie the forearm on the ring portion of the handlebar and simulate a real training cycling position.

The handlebar **8** may be connected to the frame **1** or **24** by the front socket **4**. A handlebar pop pin **22** permits adjustment of the handlebar **8** according to the requirements of the rider. FIGS. **6**A and **6**B show the holes which permit the connecting member to be arrestable by a pop pin for adjustment.

Applicant contemplates that alternative handlebars may be connected to the frame **1** or **24** in accordance with the rider's needs.

The frame **1** (FIG. 1) or **24** (FIG. **8**) further comprises at least multiple upstanding posts **13**. In a preferred form, the posts inter-engage to form at least one triangulated structure **14** between the ground support elements **2** or **3** and one of the sockets.

The frame **1** includes at least two triangulated structures **7** and **14** between the sockets **4**, **5**, and **12**. The two triangulated structures **7** and **14** have at least one common upstanding post **13** forming at least one wall of the triangulated structures **7** and **14**. One of the triangulated structures **7** and **14** includes an arm or cross-element **6**A intended to mount the pedal mechanism **6**.

The upstanding posts **13** form part of the triangulated structure **7** and **14**. Moreover, the upstanding posts **13** are all located at a non-horizontal, non-vertical axis.

The triangulated structures **7** and **14** include the rear triangle **14**A which includes an inverted V-shaped section and which functions to stabilize the frame **1**; the bottom bracket triangle **14**B which includes an upstanding V-shaped section and which functions to stabilize the frame **1** so a rider can pedal standing; the front triangle-like structure **7** which functions to permit total range of motion; and a front fork triangle **18**.

The rear triangle **14**A is important as a stabilizing block. Unlike conventional stationary exercise bicycles, the small base of this triangle gives the bike its total rigidity in the rear.

The bottom bracket triangle **14**B gives the central part of the stationary exercise bicycle its rigidity and form for standing. Further, arm or cross-element **6**A allows for conventional pedal mechanisms (i.e., crankarm and crankset) to be used with a conventional clipless pedal or a regular bicycle pedal and toe clip.

The front triangle-like structure **7** is wide enough to house a flywheel (FIG. **2**). The front triangle-like structure **7** gives the stationary exercise bicycle its total range of motion moving the flywheel in and out and giving the stationary exercise bicycle its base length or reel length from foot position to foot position.

The flywheel is connected to the frame **1** or **24** by the front forks **13** and the front fork triangle **18**.

Further, at least part of the front socket **4**, rear socket **5**, or seat socket **12** are formed with a hollow member having a cross section being non-cylindrical. The sockets described herein permit a matingly shaped connecting member (such as the handlebar **8**, the adjustable and detachable seat **20**), the connecting member being arrestable by a pop pin **19**, **21**, or **22**.

The hollow member may have a polygonal cross section (preferably quadratic). For example, in the illustrated example, the polygonal cross section is substantially square.

The seat is adjustable for height and connected to the seat socket **12**. The seat post pop pin **19** permits height adjustment of the seat. The fore and aft saddle pop pin **21** permits adjustment of the seat **20** by sliding fore and aft in the seat socket **12**.

Because of the adjustability of the seat and the handlebar, a rider theoretically may be as tall as 15 feet and weigh up to 900 pounds. The handlebar and seat adjustability provides for a versatile bicycle which can be used by persons of many different physiques, from small, light and short to large, tall and heavy.

Referring now to FIG. **3**, the pedal mechanism **6** includes a cog **15** operative with an endless chain **16** having slots for engagement with the cog **15**. Additionally, the pedal mechanism **6** includes a ring guard **17** protective of at least the interaction of the teeth of the cog **15** with the endless chain **16**. The ring guard **17** is located internally of the perimeter defined by the endless chain **16**.

It would be desirable to provide attachments to the present invention. For example, a water bottle may be attached

directly to the present invention or indirectly by means of a Velcro™ device or any carrier means for attaching the water bottle to the stationary exercise bicycle.

Additionally, an ergometer may be attached to the present invention. Also, a computer controlled energy measuring and indicating device may be attached to the present invention.

The stationary exercise bicycle may comprise a dual chain tension device which is adjustable while the rider is in motion. Moreover, the stationary exercise bicycle may comprise a cable resistance braking system which permits the rider to adjust the resistance of the flywheel. A resistance plate **23** may support a cable to the flywheel.

The length and width of the stationary exercise bicycle is appropriate for standing and sitting while pedaling. Additionally, the width is appropriate for pedaling while sitting and for stabilization when the rider pedals while standing and rocking the body from side to side.

In a preferred form, the triangulated structures **14A**, **14B**, **7** stabilize the stationary exercise bicycle. These triangulated structures form the "integrity" structure of the stationary exercise bicycle.

The symmetry of this machine is very basic. The genius in the present invention is in its simplicity. The present invention simulates road conditions exactly as if the rider is pedaling a conventional, non-stationary bicycle.

Applicant contemplates many other examples of the present invention each differing by detail only. For example, there are many variations of the sockets described herein. The sockets described herein may not only permit a matingly shaped connecting member to fit inside (such as the handlebar **8**, the adjustable and detachable seat **20**), the connecting member being arrestable by a pop pin **19**, **21**, or **22**. In fact, the matingly shaped connecting member may be a hollow into which the socket fits, e.g., the rear, front, or seat socket.

Additionally, the handlebar **8** may include at least two different handle means. One handle means includes spaced apart and outwardly directed elements **9**. The second handle means may include an element (e.g., a closed ring) outwardly located relative to the first handle means.

Further, in one form, the frame may have a plurality of segments. Instead of a single unit, the frame may collapse into several units which permits even greater mobility of the stationary exercise bicycle for transport. Each unit of the frame may be re-assembled using bolts or any other type of well known connecting means.

FIG. **9** illustrates an example of the present invention that is substantially similar to the preferred embodiments shown in FIGS. **1–8**. The structural differences of this embodiment, with their corresponding functional advantages, are set forth below.

Turning to FIG. **9**, a deflector **50** can be seen mounted underneath the front fork triangle **18** extending toward a down tube **52**. A fastening member **54**, such as a screw, bolt, or the like, couples the deflector **50** to the front socket **4**. The deflector **50** is preferably a one-piece unit made from a flexible polymeric material, allowing for this plastic piece to be economically manufactured via injection molding or similar process.

The deflector **50** advantageously prevents sweat, accumulating on a rider, from entering into the flywheel mechanism. In this manner, increased corrosive resistance is effected.

As shown in FIG. **9**, the down tube **52** couples the front socket **4** to the rear socket **5**. The down tube **52** may be rectangular in shape and generally large in cross section. Such a structural difference advantageously permits better rigidity and lower cost, and by eliminating welds, an increased resistance to corrosion. Welds may be eliminated by directly mounting the down tube **52** to the rear socket **5** and by directly mounting pedal mechanism **6** to the down tube **52** that may advantageously eliminate the arm or cross-element **6A** as shown in FIG. **1** and FIG. **8**. Such direct coupling further increases rigidity and support. Moreover, this feature allows for a larger seat post member to be matingly engaged in the rear socket **5** to advantageously accommodate taller riders.

FIG. **9** also illustrates a unique chain guard casing or encapsulation **56** disposed proximate the down tube **52**. The chain guard casing **56** entirely encapsulates the chain, hub, and other working components (shown, for example, as chain **16** in FIG. **2**) so as to further enhance corrosion resistance.

FIG. **9** also illustrates a cover or encapsulation **57** that may be attached to frame **1** at down tube **52** and rear socket **5**. As shown, cover **52** may protect down tube **52** and rear socket **5**, and the weld therebetween, from the sweat that may fall down from a rider. This is advantageous because without cover **57**, sweat might accumulate at the weld between down tube **52** and rear socket **5**.

The handlebar **8** of this embodiment preferably has rounded ends, as shown in FIG. **9**, to enhance safety and provide an ergonomic benefit to the rider. The handlebar **8** is also preferably made from stainless steel to increase this part's resistance to corrosion.

As seen in FIG. **9**, the posts or forks **13** are closer together compared to those shown in the prior drawing figures. This arrangement allows for better rigidity and increased corrosion resistance due to a tighter fit between the components.

Wheels **58** coupled to the frame **1** advantageously allow for easy portability of the novel stationary bicycle.

Leveling pads **60** add stability and allow the user to compensate for non-level surfaces.

Thus, while embodiments and applications of the novel and improved stationary exercise bicycle have been shown and described, it would be apparent to one skilled in the art that other modifications are possible without departing from the inventive concepts herein. The invention, therefore, is not to be restricted except in the spirit of the claims that follow.

What is claimed is:

1. A stationary exercise bicycle that allows a rider to adopt different riding positions, comprising:

a corrosion-resistant frame comprising a front socket, a rear socket, a pedal mechanism coupled to a flywheel, and a down tube coupling the front socket to the rear socket;

a deflector coupled to the frame extending toward the down tube for preventing sweat of a rider from contacting the flywheel;

a chainguard coupled to the frame that encapsulates the pedal mechanism for preventing sweat of a rider from contacting the pedal mechanism;

a cover mounted to the frame that covers a portion of the frame including parts of the down tube and the rear socket for preventing sweat of a rider from contacting that portion of the frame, and

a handlebar mounted to the frame having multiple handles that allow the rider to adopt different riding positions.

2. The stationary exercise bicycle according to claim **1** wherein the down tube extends diagonally and linearly from

the front socket to the rear socket and is mounted directly to the rear socket.

3. The stationary exercise bicycle according to claim 1 wherein the down tube is rectangular in shape.

4. The stationary exercise bicycle according to claim 1 wherein the deflector is a unitary plastic member.

5. The stationary exercise bicycle according to claim 1 wherein the front socket includes a front fork triangle and the deflector is mounted underneath the front fork triangle.

6. A stationary exercise bicycle comprising:

a base including a central ground support, a front ground support attached to the central ground support, and a rear ground support attached to the central ground support;

a front post including two forks attached to the base, and a handlebar socket attached to the forks thereby forming a front fork triangle;

a handlebar that is attached to the handlebar socket and that includes a plurality of handles to permit different riding positions;

a rear post that is attached to the base and that includes a seat socket;

a seat assembly attached to the seat socket;

a linear diagonally extending down tube having ends that are attached to the front post and the rear post, wherein the front post, the down tube and the base form a forward triangle;

a support member having ends that are attached to the base and the rear post, wherein the rear post, the support member and the base form a rearward triangle;

a flywheel mounted to the front post;

a pedal assembly mounted to the down tube and coupled to the flywheel;

a deflector attached to the front post that prevents a rider's sweat from contacting the flywheel;

a chainguard attached to down tube that prevents a rider's sweat from contacting the pedal assembly; and

a cover mounted to the down tube and rear post that prevents a rider's sweat from contacting a portion of the down tube and rear post;

wherein the front fork triangle, the forward triangle and the rearward triangle provide rigidity to the bicycle.

7. The stationary exercise bicycle of claim 6 wherein the handlebar is adjustable.

8. The stationary exercise bicycle of claim 6 wherein the pedal assembly includes a crank arm mounted to the down tube, a cog mounted to the crank arm and a chain coupling the cog and the flywheel, wherein the cog and chain are encapsulated by the chainguard.

9. The stationary exercise bicycle of claim 6 wherein the cover prevents the rider's sweat from contacting a weld between the down tube and rear post.

* * * * *

EXHIBIT 5

US006881178B1

(12) **United States Patent**
Goldberg

(10) **Patent No.: US 6,881,178 B1**
(45) **Date of Patent: Apr. 19, 2005**

(54) **METHOD OF EXERCISING ON A STATIONARY BICYCLE**

(75) Inventor: **Johnny Goldberg**, Los Angeles, CA (US)

(73) Assignee: **Mad Dogg Athletics, Inc.**, Venice, CA (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 416 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **10/086,662**

(22) Filed: **Feb. 28, 2002**

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. 09/672,197, filed on Sep. 28, 2000, now Pat. No. 6,468,185, which is a continuation of application No. 09/019,352, filed on Feb. 5, 1998, now Pat. No. 6,155,958, which is a continuation of application No. 08/736,976, filed on Oct. 25, 1996, now Pat. No. 5,722,916, which is a continuation of application No. 08/391,438, filed on Feb. 21, 1995, now abandoned, which is a continuation of application No. 07/969,765, filed on Oct. 30, 1992, now Pat. No. 5,423,728.

(51) **Int. Cl.**[7] **A63B 21/00**
(52) **U.S. Cl.** **482/57**; 482/63
(58) **Field of Search** 482/31–65

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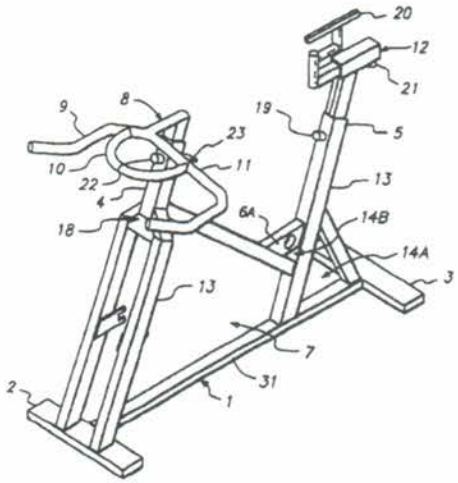
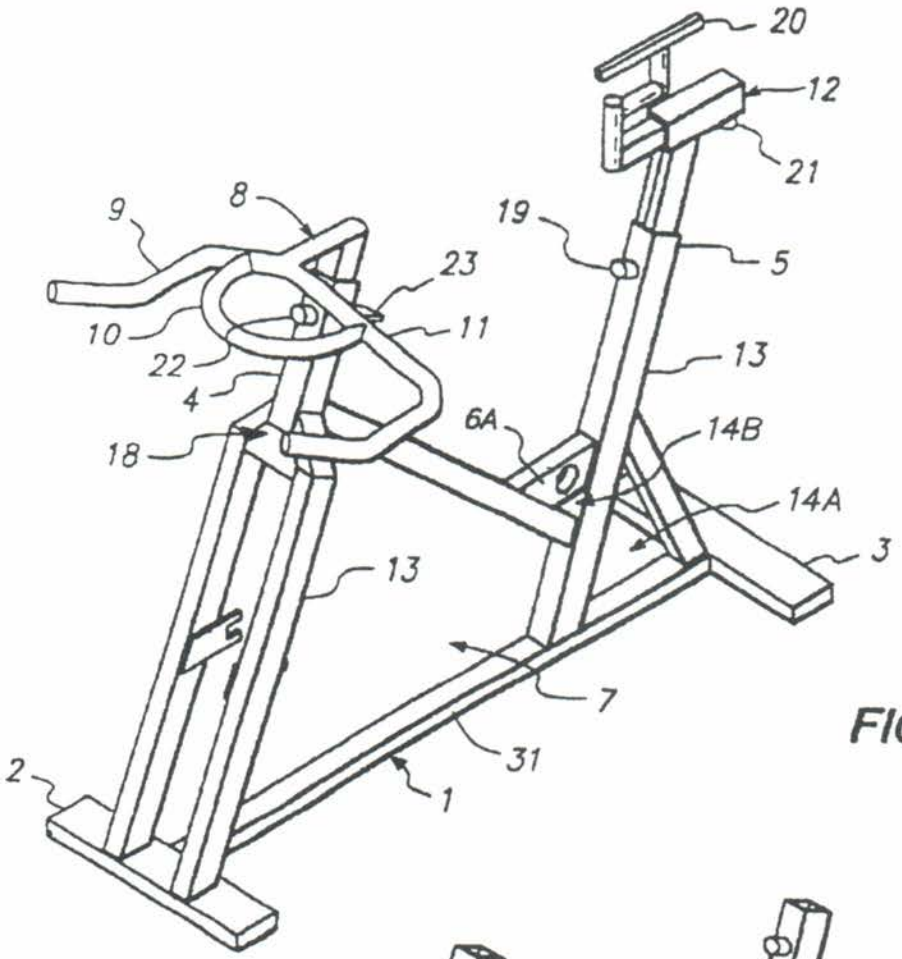
Primary Examiner—Stephen R. Crow
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Jones Day

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A novel stationary exercise bicycle and method for exercising on that bicycle is disclosed. The novel bicycle, comprising a frame having front and rear sockets, a seat mounted into the rear socket, and a handlebar mounted in the front socket, can advantageously be adjusted so that a rider can adopt different riding positions to simulate outdoor bicycle riding conditions.

19 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets

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8
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14B
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FIG. 1

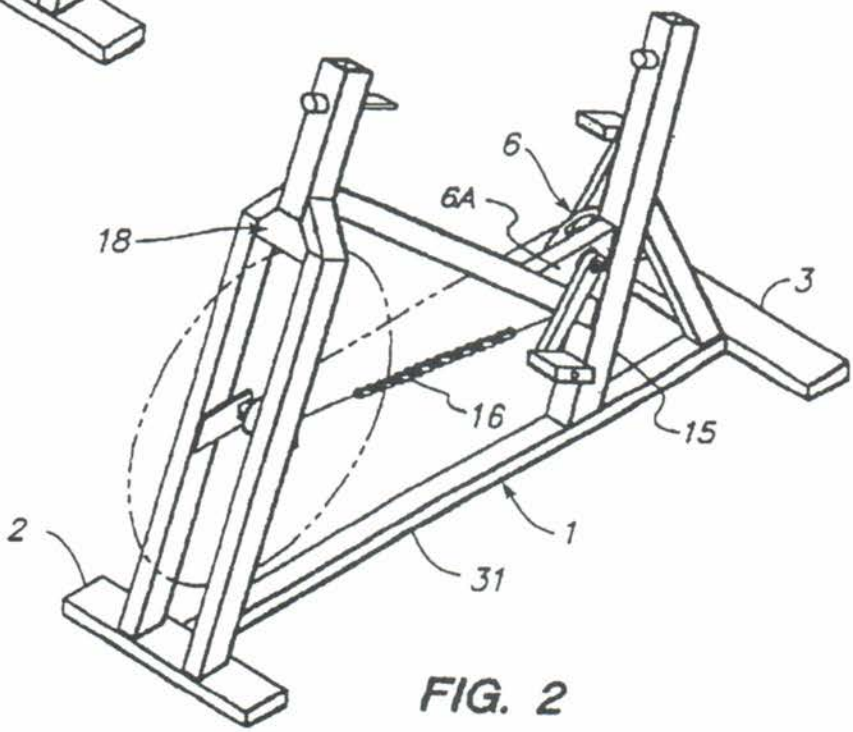
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FIG. 2

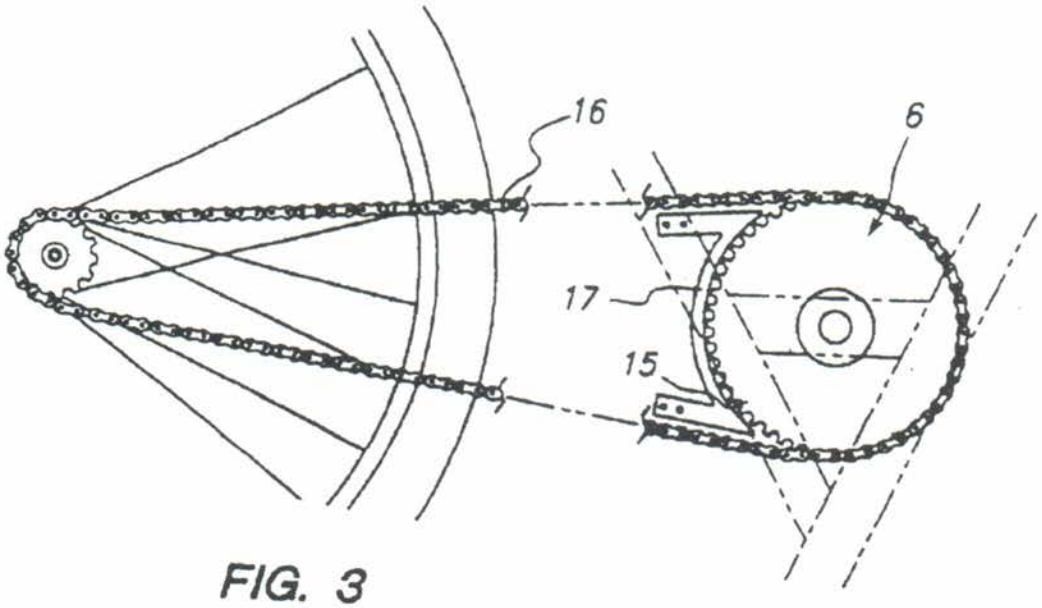

FIG. 3

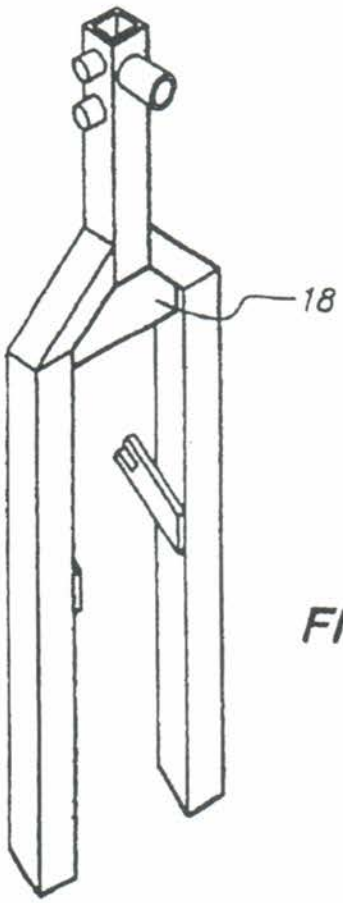

FIG. 4

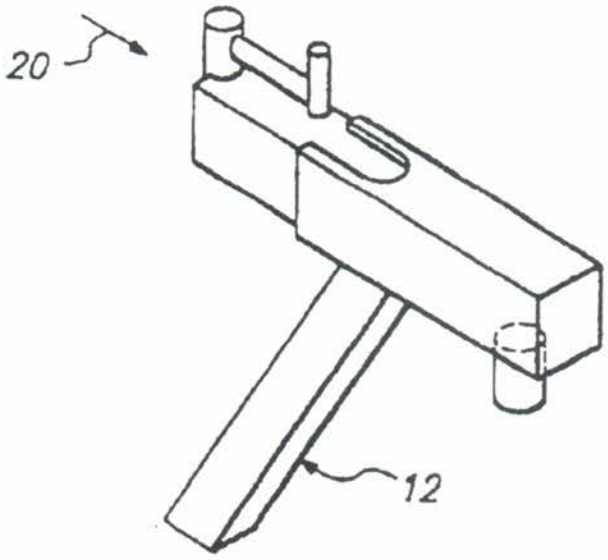

FIG. 5

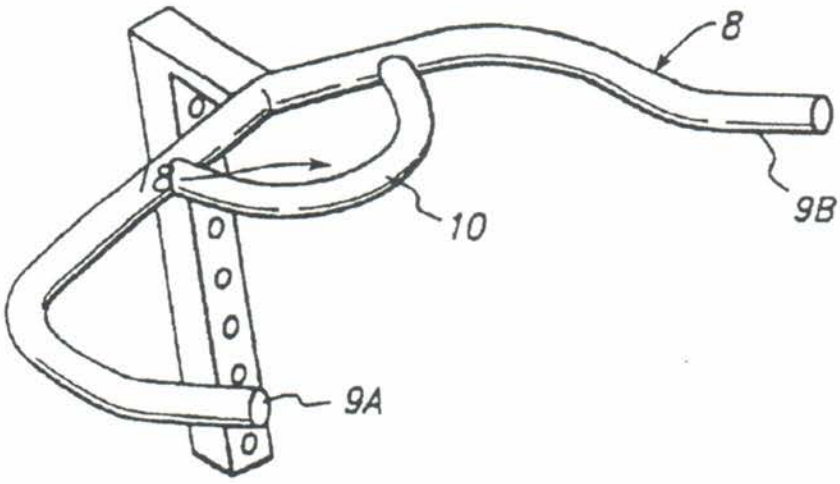

FIG. 6A

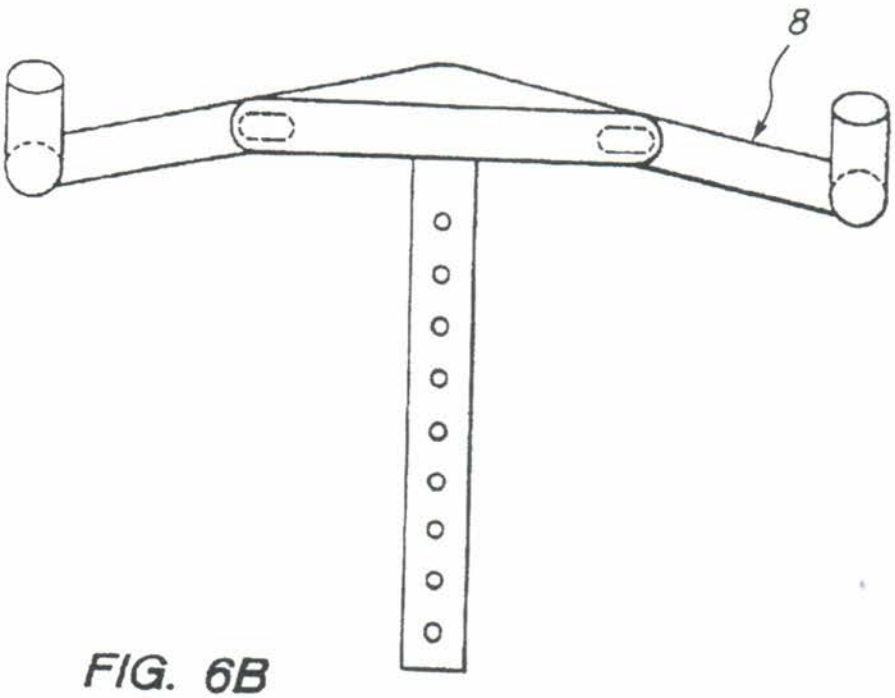

FIG. 6B

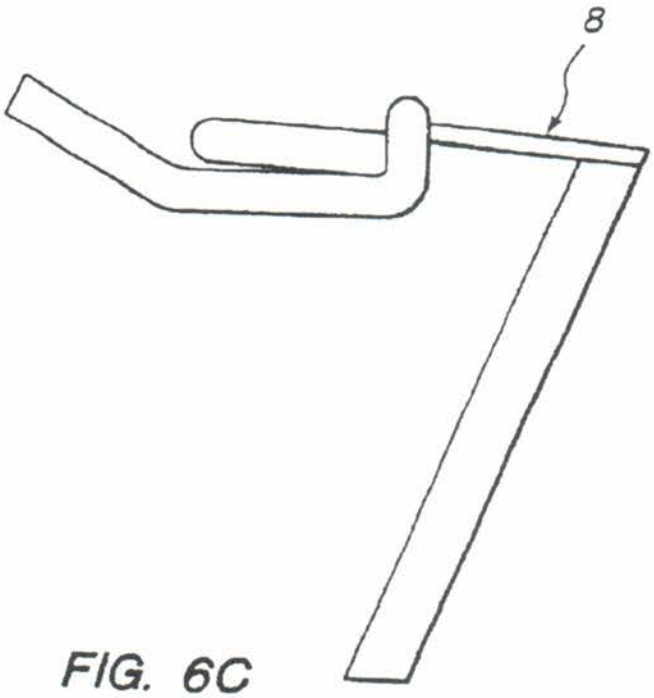

FIG. 6C

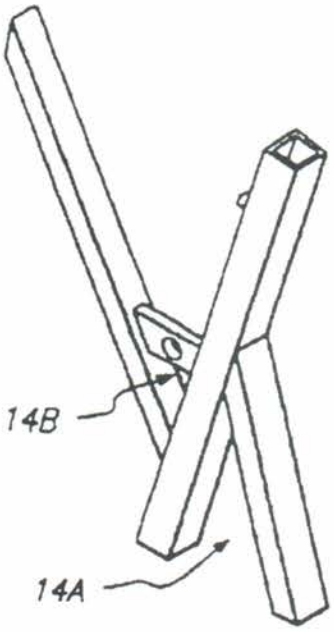

FIG. 7

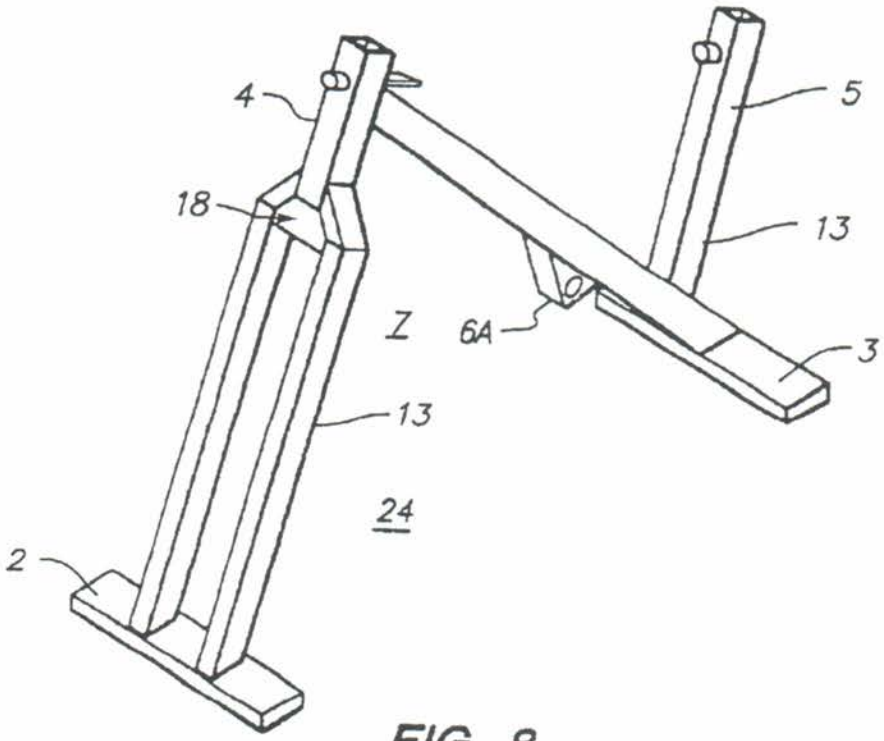

FIG. 8

METHOD OF EXERCISING ON A STATIONARY BICYCLE

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This is a continuation application of application Ser. No. 09/672,197, filed Sep. 28, 2000 now U.S. Pat. No. 6,468,185, which is a continuation of Ser. No. 09/019,352, filed on Feb. 5, 1998, now U.S. Pat. No. 6,155,958 to Johnny Goldberg, which is a continuation of Ser. No. 08/736,976, filed on Oct. 25, 1996, now U.S. Pat. No. 5,722,916 to Johnny Goldberg, which is a continuation of application Ser. No. 08/391,438, filed on Feb. 21, 1995, now abandoned, which is a continuation of Ser. No. 07/969,765, filed on Oct. 30, 1992, now U.S. Pat. No. 5,423,728 to Johnny Goldberg.

BACKGROUND

Having a stationary exercise bicycle capable of simulating mountain bike riding is valuable.

This invention relates to a stationary exercise bicycle which is sturdy and comfortable for use during extended periods of pedaling while standing or sitting or a combination thereof and thus capable of meeting the needs of the more demanding rider.

In recent years, the popularity of the stationary exercise bicycle has increased dramatically together with the fitness craze. Stationary exercise bicycles are conventionally made with straight, brazed round tubing. A problem associated with using the round tubing in these bicycles is their propensity for fragility. They easily snap under increased stress, for example, during periods when the rider is pedaling in a standing position or in an alternating standing and sitting pedaling position. Also, the bicycle structure does not provide for the best flexibility according to the preferences of the rider.

There is a need to provide a stationary exercise bicycle which is more durable and overcomes the problems of the prior art.

SUMMARY

The invented stationary exercise bicycle seeks to avoid the disadvantages associated with conventional stationary exercise bicycles.

According to the invention, the stationary exercise bicycle comprises a stable frame. Additionally, the frame comprises a front socket and a rear socket, and front and rear ground support elements. Also provided is a pedal mechanism on said frame.

Also, the bicycle comprises a detachable seat socket. A seat is mounted on a seat socket at a level above the pedal mechanism. The seat is mounted for movement fore and aft relative to the seat socket and upwardly and downwardly relative to the pedal mechanism.

Additionally, the stationary exercise bicycle comprises a handlebar mounted in the front socket. The handlebar includes at least two different handle means. One handle means includes spaced apart and outwardly directed elements. The second handle means includes an element inwardly located relative to the first handle means. The handlebar is adjustable in the front socket.

Further, in one preferred form, the frame comprises at least multiple upstanding posts. The posts are inter-engaging to form at least one triangulated or V-shaped structure between the ground support elements and one of the sockets.

Additionally, at least part of the front socket, rear socket, or seat socket are formed with a hollow member having a cross-section which is non-cylindrical.

The pedal mechanism may include a cog operative with an endless chain having slots for engagement with the cog. A ring guard is provided and protective of at least the interaction of the teeth of the cog with the endless chain. The ring guard is located internally of the perimeter defined by the endless chain.

The invented stationary exercise bicycle is strong and comfortable for the rider. The adjustability of the bicycle facilitates comfortable riding of the bicycle in multiple positions, for example, sitting, standing and different gripping positions. Moreover, it is stress-resistant so that it can be used by the rider in a standing position or in an alternating standing and sifting pedaling position for extended periods. Riders of this bicycle can simulate the aerobic effect of mountain bike racing.

According to another aspect of the invention, a method of exercising on the stationary exercise bicycle comprises adjusting the height and the fore and aft position of the seat and optionally also adjusting the height of the handlebars to facilitate riding the stationary exercise bicycle in multiple positions and then riding the bicycle in multiple positions to simulate different bicycle riding conditions.

Additionally, the invented stationary exercise bicycle is mobile and the parts, easily replaceable. Unlike conventional stationary exercise bicycles, the present invention utilizes regular bicycle components. The user can replace certain parts from conventional bicycle shops and thus service the present invention with conventional bicycle componentry. Further, unlike prior art stationary exercise bicycles, the present invention has four basic parts which are detachable and can be placed in a portable transport carrier for mobility.

The invention is now further described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

DRAWINGS

FIG. **1** is an isometric view of a frame for a stationary exercise bicycle;

FIG. **2** is an isometric view of the pedal mechanism and a flywheel, both shown in phantom, including the ring guard, cog, and endless chain;

FIG. **3** is a detailed view of the ring guard in relation to the cog and frame;

FIG. **4** is an isometric view of the front fork triangle and an upstanding post;

FIG. **5** is an isometric view of the seat socket and the connective member;

FIGS. **6**A, **6**B, and **6**C are isometric, front and side views, respectively, of the adjustable and detachable handlebar including the forwardly extending prongs, the lateral bar, and the element inwardly located relative to the forwardly extending prongs;

FIG. **7** is an isometric view of the triangulated structure portion of the frame; and

FIG. **8** is an isometric view of an alternative frame.

DESCRIPTION

A stationary exercise bicycle comprises a frame **1** (FIG. **1**) or **24** (FIG. **8**). The frame has a central ground support element **31**, front **2** and rear **3** ground support elements, a front socket **4** and a rear socket **5** and a pedal mechanism **6**.

As discussed below and as shown in FIG. 1, pedal mechanism 6 generally includes a crankarm and crankset. The rear socket 5 is capable of receiving a seat socket 12. Further, a seat 20 may be mounted on the seat socket 12 at a level above the pedal mechanism 6. The seat 20 is mounted for movement fore and aft relative to the seat to socket 12 and upwardly and downwardly relative to the pedal mechanism 6.

This stationary exercise bicycle further comprises a handlebar 8 mounted in the front socket 4. The handlebar 8 includes at least two different handle means 9 and 10. One handle means includes spaced apart and outwardly directed elements 9. The second handle means includes an element inwardly located 10 relative to the first handle means.

The outwardly directed handle means 9 have forwardly extending prongs 9A and 9B (FIG. 6A) which are directed axially away from the seat socket 12. The axially directed prongs 9A and 9B are connected with a lateral bar 11 of the handlebar 8 at one end and are free at an opposite end.

The inner handle means 10 is at least part of a closed ring. The ring is located between the outer handle prongs. Further, the ring is connected to a lateral bar 11 of the handlebar 8.

The closed ring may be a semi-circle. The axis for the semi-circle is located substantially about midway through the lateral bar 11 of the handlebar 8.

The handlebars have been designed with the user's handlebar position needs in mind. Because of the need for the different hand positions during the ride, the ring allows for different hand positions, movements, quick transition from sitting to standing, and standing back to sitting. It also allows, without the use of an attached arm pad, the ability to lie the forearm on the ring portion of the handlebar and simulate a real training cycling position.

The handlebar 8 may be connected to the frame 1 by the front socket 4. A handlebar pop pin 22 permits adjustment of the handlebar 8 according to the requirements of the rider. FIGS. 6A and 6B show the holes which permit the connecting member to be arrestable by a pop pin for adjustment.

Applicant contemplates that alternative handlebars may be connected to the frame 1 or 24 in accordance with the rider's needs.

The frame 1 (FIG. 1) or 24 (FIG. 8) further comprises at least multiple upstanding posts 13. In a preferred form, the posts inter-engage to form at least one triangulated structure 14 between the ground support elements 2 or 3 and one of the sockets.

The frame 1 includes at least two triangulated structures 7 and 14 between the sockets 4, 5, and 12. The two triangulated structures 7 and 14 have at least one common upstanding post 13 forming at least one wall of the triangulated structures 7 and 14. One of the triangulated structures 7 and 14 includes an arm or cross-element 6A intended to mount the pedal mechanism 6.

The upstanding posts 13 form part of the triangulated structure 7 and 14. Moreover, the upstanding posts 13 are all located at a non-horizontal, non-vertical axis.

The triangulated structures 7 and 14 include the rear triangle 14A which includes an inverted V-shaped section and which functions to stabilize the frame 1; the bottom bracket triangle 14B which includes an upstanding V-shaped section and which functions to stabilize the frame 1 so a rider can pedal standing; the front triangle-like structure 7 which functions to permit total range of motion; and a front fork triangle 18.

The rear triangle 14A is important as a stabilizing block. Unlike conventional stationary exercise bicycles, the small base of this triangle gives the bike its total rigidity in the rear.

The bottom bracket triangle 14B gives the central part of the stationary exercise bicycle its rigidity and form for standing. Further, arm or cross-element 6A allows for conventional pedal mechanisms (i.e., crankarm and crankset) to be used with a conventional clipless pedal or a regular bicycle pedal and toe clip.

The front triangle-like structure 7 is wide enough to house a flywheel (FIG. 2). The front triangle-like structure 7 gives the stationary exercise bicycle its total range of motion moving the flywheel in and out and giving the stationary exercise bicycle its base length or reel length from foot position to foot position.

The flywheel is connected to the frame 1 or 24 by the front fork triangle 18.

Further, at least part of the front socket 4, rear socket 5, or seat socket 12 are formed with a hollow member having a cross section being non cylindrical. The sockets described herein permit a matingly shaped connecting member (such as the handlebar 8, the adjustable and detachable seat 20), the connecting member being arrestable by a pop pin 19, 21, or 22.

The hollow member may have a polygonal cross section (preferably quadratic). For example, in the illustrated example, the polygonal cross section is substantially square.

The seat is adjustable for height and connected to the seat socket 12. The seat post pop pin 19 permits height adjustment of the seat. The fore and aft saddle pop pin 21 permits adjustment of the seat 20 by sliding fore and aft in the seat socket 12.

Because of the adjustability of the seat and the handlebar, a rider theoretically may be as tall as 15 feet and weigh up to 900 pounds. The handlebar and seat adjustability provides for a versatile bicycle which can be used by persons of many different physiques, from small, light and short to large, tall and heavy.

Referring now to FIG. 3, the pedal mechanism 6 includes a cog 15 operative with an endless chain 16 having slots for engagement with the cog 15. Additionally, the pedal mechanism 6 includes a ring guard 17 protective of at least the interaction of the teeth of the cog 15 with the endless chain 16. The ring guard 17 is located internally of the perimeter defined by the endless chain 16.

It would be desirable to provide attachments to the present invention. For example, a water bottle may be attached directly to the present invention or indirectly by means of a velcro device or any carrier means for attaching the water bottle to the stationary exercise bicycle.

Additionally, an ergometer may be attached to the present invention. Also, a computer controlled energy measuring and indicating device may be attached to the present invention.

The stationary exercise bicycle may comprise a dual chain tension device which is adjustable while the rider is in motion. Moreover, the stationary exercise bicycle may comprise a cable resistance braking system which permits the rider to adjust the resistance of the flywheel. A resistance plate 23 may support a cable to the flywheel.

The length and width of the stationary exercise bicycle is appropriate for standing and sitting while pedaling. Additionally, the width is appropriate for pedaling while sitting and for stabilization when the rider pedals while standing and rocking the body from side to side.

In a preferred form, the triangulated structures 14A, 14B, 7 stabilize the stationary exercise bicycle. These triangulated structures form the "integrity" structure of the stationary exercise bicycle.

The symmetry of this machine is very basic. The genius in the present invention is in its simplicity. The present invention simulates road conditions exactly as if the rider is pedaling a conventional, non-stationary bicycle.

Applicant contemplates many other examples of the present invention each differing by detail only. For example, there are many variations of the sockets described herein. The sockets described herein may not only permit a matingly shaped connecting member to fit inside (such as the handlebar **8**, the adjustable and detachable seat **20**), the connecting member being arrestable by a pop pin **19**, **21**, or **22**. In fact, the matingly shaped connecting member may be a hollow into which the socket fits, e.g., the rear, front, or seat socket.

Additionally, the handlebar **8** may include at least two different handle means. One handle means includes spaced apart and outwardly directed elements **9**. The second handle means may include an element (e.g., a closed ring) outwardly located relative to the first handle means.

Further, in one form, the frame may have a plurality of segments. Instead of a single unit, the frame may collapse into several units which permits even greater mobility of the stationary exercise bicycle for transport. Each unit of the frame may be re-assembled using bolts or any other type of well known connecting means.

The above description and drawings are only illustrative. They are not intended to limit in any way the invention as set out in the claims which follow.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of exercising by simulating different bicycle riding conditions on a stationary exercise bicycle, the stationary exercise bicycle comprising a frame having front and rear sockets, a pedal assembly mounted on the frame, a seat adjustably mounted in the rear socket, the seat being adjustable in the fore and aft directions relative to the rear socket, a flywheel mounted on the frame and coupled to the pedal assembly via a chain thereby forming a dual chain tension device, and a handlebar adjustably mounted in the front socket, the handle bar including at least one handle that provides multiple gripping positions for a rider's hands, the method comprising:

adjusting the height and the fore and aft position of the seat relative to the rear socket to facilitate riding the stationary exercise bicycle in multiple positions; and

riding the stationary exercise bicycle in multiple positions to simulate different bicycle riding conditions wherein the multiple positions include:

a standing position where the riders center of gravity is over or in front of the pedal assembly and a sitting positions where the rider's center of gravity is behind the pedal assembly, wherein the dual chain tension device facilitates a smooth transition between the sitting and standing positions; and

multiple gripping positions on the handlebar.

2. The method of claim **1**, further comprising adjusting the handlebar relative to the front socket to facilitate riding the stationary exercise bicycle in multiple positions.

3. The method of claim **1** wherein the handlebar includes two handles, the method further comprising the rider resting his or her hands on one of the handles of the handlebar while riding in a seated position.

4. The method of claim **1**, further comprising riding the stationary exercise bicycle in a seated position while gripping the handlebar at a first gripping position, and riding the stationary exercise bicycle in a standing position while gripping the handlebar at a second gripping position.

5. The method of claim **1** wherein the stationary exercise bicycle includes a device to vary the resistance imparted to the flywheel, the method further comprising varying the resistance while riding the stationary exercise bicycle to simulate different riding conditions.

6. The method of claim **1** wherein the seat and handlebar are positioned relative to the frame so that when the rider grips the handlebar, the rider's torso is bent over while the rider is in a seated riding position.

7. The method of claim **1** wherein the seat and handlebar are positioned relative to the frame so that when the rider grips the handlebar, the rider's arms are bent at substantially a 90 degree angle while the rider is in a seated riding position.

8. The method of claim **1** wherein the frame is mounted to the base having a width that maintains the stability of the stationary exercise bicycle, the method further comprising riding the stationary exercise bicycle in a standing position while rocking the body side to side.

9. A method of exercising by simulating different bicycle riding conditions on a stationary exercise bicycle, the stationary exercise bicycle comprising a frame with interengaging multiple upstanding posts forming at least one triangulated structure, a pedal assembly mounted to the frame, a seat adjustably mounted on the frame, the seat being adjustable in the fore and aft directions relative to the frame, a flywheel mounted on the frame and coupled to the pedal assembly via a chain thereby forming a dual chain tension device, and a handlebar adjustably mounted on the frame, the handlebar including at least one handle that provides multiple gripping positions for a rider's hands, the method comprising:

adjusting the positions of the seat and the handlebar relative to the frame to facilitate riding the stationary exercise bicycle in multiple positions; and

riding the stationary exercise bicycle in multiple positions to simulate different bicycle riding conditions wherein the multiple positions include:

a standing position where the rider's center of gravity is over or in front of the pedal assembly and a sitting positions where the rider's center of gravity is behind the pedal assembly, wherein the dual chain tension device facilitates a smooth transition between the sitting and standing positions: and

multiple gripping positions on the handlebar.

10. The method of claim **9**, further comprising riding the stationary exercise bicycle in a seated position while gripping the handlebar at a first gripping position, and riding the stationary exercise bicycle in a standing position while gripping the handlebar at a second gripping position.

11. The method of claim **9** wherein the stationary exercise bicycle includes a device to vary the resistance imparted to the flywheel, the method further comprising varying the resistance while riding the stationary exercise bicycle to simulate different riding conditions.

12. The method of claim **9** wherein the frame is mounted to the base having a width that maintains the stability of the stationary exercise bicycle, the method further comprising riding the stationary exercise bicycle in a standing position while rocking the body side to side.

13. The method of claim **9** wherein the frame comprises two triangulated structures, the method further comprising riding the stationary exercise bicycle in a standing position while rocking the body side to side.

14. A method of exercising by simulating different bicycle riding conditions on a stationary exercise bicycle, the stationary exercise bicycle comprising a frame having ground

supports; a seat holding mechanism; a handlebar holding mechanism; a frame structure connecting the seat holding mechanism and the handlebar holding mechanism; wherein the frame structure comprises two V-shaped sections, one V-shaped section comprising two members converging to a point, the other V-shaped section comprising members converging to a different point, wherein the two V-shaped sections overlap along a member, the member including one of the holding mechanisms; a pedal assembly; a seat adjustably mounted in the seat holding mechanism, the seat being adjustable in the fore and aft directions relative to the rear socket; and a handlebar adjustably mounted in the handlebar holding mechanism, the handle bar including multiple gripping positions, the method comprising:

adjusting the height and the fore and aft position of the seat relative to the frame structure to facilitate riding the stationary exercise bicycle in multiple positions; and

riding the stationary exercise bicycle in multiple positions to simulate different bicycle riding conditions wherein the multiple positions include:

a standing position where the rider's center of gravity is over or in front of the pedal assembly;

a sitting position where the rider's center of gravity is behind the pedal assembly; and

multiple gripping positions on the handlebar.

15. The method of claim **14**, further comprising adjusting the handlebar relative to the handlebar holding mechanism to facilitate riding the stationary exercise bicycle in multiple positions.

16. The method of claim **14** wherein the stationary exercise bicycle includes a flywheel mounted to the frame and coupled to the pedal assembly via a chain thereby forming a dual chain tension device, wherein the dual chain tension device facilitates the smooth transition between sitting and standing positions.

17. A method of exercising by simulating different bicycle riding conditions on a stationary exercise bicycle, the stationary exercise bicycle comprising a frame having front and rear sockets, a pedal assembly mounted on the frame, a seat adjustably mounted in the rear socket, the seat being adjustable in the fore and aft directions relative to the rear socket, and a handlebar adjustably mounted in the front socket, the handle bar including a lateral bar directed outwardly to form the front socket, a first handle having at least one prong extending forwardly from said lateral bar, and at least one second handle inwardly located relative to the at least one prong, the method comprising:

adjusting the height and the fore and aft position of the seat relative to the rear socket to facilitate riding the stationary exercise bicycle in multiple positions; and

riding the stationary exercise bicycle in multiple positions to simulate different bicycle riding conditions wherein the multiple positions include:

a standing position where the rider's center of gravity is over or in front of the pedal assembly;

a sitting position where the riders center of gravity is behind the pedal assembly; and

multiple gripping positions on the handlebar, including multiple gripping positions on one or more of the lateral bar, the at least one prong and the at least one second handle.

18. The method of claim **17**, further comprising adjusting the handlebar relative to the front socket to facilitate riding the stationary exercise bicycle in multiple positions.

19. The method of claim **17** wherein the stationary exercise bicycle includes a flywheel mounted to the frame and coupled to the pedal assembly via a chain thereby forming a dual chain tension device, wherein the dual chain tension device facilitates the smooth transition between sitting and standing positions.

* * * * *

EXHIBIT 6

ONLINE STORE

Login | View Cart | Checkout

TUFFSTUFF PRODUCTS | WHY TUFFSTUFF | SHOWCASE | SUPPORT | CONTACT | DEALER LOCATOR

Home Strength | Commercial Strength | Kids Fitness | Club Cardio

Home > Products > Club Cardio > Bikes > CTS-350SB Spinning Exercise Bike

Club Cardio
CTS-300UB Upright Exercise Bike
CTS-325RB Recumbent Exercise Bike
CTS-350SB Spinning Exercise Bike

CTS-350SB Spinning Exercise Bike

CTS-350SB Spinner Bike

price: $1,499.00MSRP

qty: 1 ADD TO CART

options/accessories
No options/accessories.

- Full commercial, heavy weight group exercise bike
- Industrial ball bearings and 45 lbs. precision balanced flywheel provide smooth, reliable performance
- Three piece crank and direct drive chain enhance "real life" road feel and allow high RPM training
- Adjustable seat features height and fore/aft adjustability to customize K.O.P.S. positioning
- Nickel-plated, copper enhanced frame components resist rust and moisture
- Convenient emergency stop lever allows quick and secure cessation of motion

size and weight
Dimension: 47 x 20 x 43/119 x 51 x 109 cm
User Capacity: 350 lb/159 kg
Weight: 143 lb/65 kg
Flywheel: 45 lb/20 kg
Frame: Steel
Resistance: Friction

warranty
Frame: 7 Years
Parts: 2 Years
Labor: 1 Year

downloads

Assembly Instructions	Product Brochures
CTS-350SB_OM	CTS-350SB_BR

Product | Why Tuff Stuff | Showcase | Support | Contact | Dealer Locator | Financing

GSA Contract Holder

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 Dolly Gee and the assigned discovery Magistrate Judge is Patrick J. Walsh.

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

CV11- 8815 DMG (PJWx)

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

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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:

[X] **Western Division**
312 N. Spring St., Rm. G-8
Los Angeles, CA 90012

[ ] **Southern Division**
411 West Fourth St., Rm. 1-053
Santa Ana, CA 92701-4516

[ ] **Eastern Division**
3470 Twelfth St., Rm. 134
Riverside, CA 92501

Failure to file at the proper location will result in your documents being returned to you.

AO 440 (Rev. 12/09) Summons in a Civil Action

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

Mad Dogg Athletics, Inc.,
a California Corporation

Plaintiff

v.

Tuff Stuff Fitness Equipment, Inc.,
a California corporation

Defendant

Civil Action No. CV 11-8815 -DMG (PJWx)

SUMMONS IN A CIVIL ACTION

To: *(Defendant's name and address)* TuffStuff Fitness Equipment, Inc.
13971 Norton Avenue
Chino, CA 91710

A lawsuit has been filed against you.

Within 21 days after service of this summons on you (not counting the day you received it) — or 60 days if you are the United States or a United States agency, or an officer or employee of the United States described in Fed. R. Civ. P. 12 (a)(2) or (3) — you must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached complaint or a motion under Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer or motion must be served on the plaintiff or plaintiff's attorney, whose name and address are: Theodore S. Maceiko, Esq.
Maceiko IP
3770 Highland Avenue, Suite 207
Manhattan Beach, CA 90266

If you fail to respond, judgment by default will be entered against you for the relief demanded in the complaint. You also must file your answer or motion with the court.

CLERK OF COURT

Date: OCT 24 2011

Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CIVIL COVER SHEET

I (a) PLAINTIFFS (Check box if you are representing yourself ☐)

Mad Dogg Athletics, Inc., a California corporation

DEFENDANTS

Tuff Stuff Fitness Equipment, Inc., a California corporation

(b) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address and Telephone Number. If you are representing yourself, provide same.)

Theodore S. Maceiko, Esq., Maceiko IP
3770 Highland Ave., Suite 207, Manhattan Beach, CA 90266
Phone 310-545-3311 / Fax 310-545-3344

Attorneys (If Known)

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an X in one box only.)

☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff ☑ 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)

☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant ☐ 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES - For Diversity Cases Only
(Place an X in one box for plaintiff and one for defendant.)

	PTF	DEF		PTF	DEF
Citizen of This State	☐ 1	☐ 1	Incorporated or Principal Place of Business in this State	☐ 4	☐ 4
Citizen of Another State	☐ 2	☐ 2	Incorporated and Principal Place of Business in Another State	☐ 5	☐ 5
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	☐ 3	☐ 3	Foreign Nation	☐ 6	☐ 6

IV. ORIGIN (Place an X in one box only.)

☑ 1 Original Proceeding ☐ 2 Removed from State Court ☐ 3 Remanded from Appellate Court ☐ 4 Reinstated or Reopened ☐ 5 Transferred from another district (specify) ☐ 6 Multi-District Litigation ☐ 7 Appeal to District Judge from Magistrate Judge

V. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT JURY DEMAND: ☑ Yes ☐ No (Check 'Yes' only if demanded in complaint.)

CLASS ACTION under F.R.C.P. 23: ☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ **MONEY DEMANDED IN COMPLAINT: $** _____

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.)

Title 35, United States Code

VII. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an X in one box only.)

OTHER STATUTES
- ☐ 400 State Reapportionment
- ☐ 410 Antitrust
- ☐ 430 Banks and Banking
- ☐ 450 Commerce/ICC Rates/etc.
- ☐ 460 Deportation
- ☐ 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations
- ☐ 480 Consumer Credit
- ☐ 490 Cable/Sat TV
- ☐ 810 Selective Service
- ☐ 850 Securities/Commodities/ Exchange
- ☐ 875 Customer Challenge 12 USC 3410
- ☐ 890 Other Statutory Actions
- ☐ 891 Agricultural Act
- ☐ 892 Economic Stabilization Act
- ☐ 893 Environmental Matters
- ☐ 894 Energy Allocation Act
- ☐ 895 Freedom of Info. Act
- ☐ 900 Appeal of Fee Determination Under Equal Access to Justice
- ☐ 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes

CONTRACT
- ☐ 110 Insurance
- ☐ 120 Marine
- ☐ 130 Miller Act
- ☐ 140 Negotiable Instrument
- ☐ 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment
- ☐ 151 Medicare Act
- ☐ 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loan (Excl. Veterans)
- ☐ 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits
- ☐ 160 Stockholders' Suits
- ☐ 190 Other Contract
- ☐ 195 Contract Product Liability
- ☐ 196 Franchise

REAL PROPERTY
- ☐ 210 Land Condemnation
- ☐ 220 Foreclosure
- ☐ 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment
- ☐ 240 Torts to Land
- ☐ 245 Tort Product Liability
- ☐ 290 All Other Real Property

TORTS
PERSONAL INJURY
- ☐ 310 Airplane
- ☐ 315 Airplane Product Liability
- ☐ 320 Assault, Libel & Slander
- ☐ 330 Fed. Employers' Liability
- ☐ 340 Marine
- ☐ 345 Marine Product Liability
- ☐ 350 Motor Vehicle
- ☐ 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability
- ☐ 360 Other Personal Injury
- ☐ 362 Personal Injury-Med Malpractice
- ☐ 365 Personal Injury-Product Liability
- ☐ 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability

IMMIGRATION
- ☐ 462 Naturalization Application
- ☐ 463 Habeas Corpus-Alien Detainee
- ☐ 465 Other Immigration Actions

TORTS
PERSONAL PROPERTY
- ☐ 370 Other Fraud
- ☐ 371 Truth in Lending
- ☐ 380 Other Personal Property Damage
- ☐ 385 Property Damage Product Liability

BANKRUPTCY
- ☐ 422 Appeal 28 USC 158
- ☐ 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157

CIVIL RIGHTS
- ☐ 441 Voting
- ☐ 442 Employment
- ☐ 443 Housing/Accommodations
- ☐ 444 Welfare
- ☐ 445 American with Disabilities - Employment
- ☐ 446 American with Disabilities - Other
- ☐ 440 Other Civil Rights

PRISONER PETITIONS
- ☐ 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence Habeas Corpus
- ☐ 530 General
- ☐ 535 Death Penalty
- ☐ 540 Mandamus/ Other
- ☐ 550 Civil Rights
- ☐ 555 Prison Condition

FORFEITURE / PENALTY
- ☐ 610 Agriculture
- ☐ 620 Other Food & Drug
- ☐ 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881
- ☐ 630 Liquor Laws
- ☐ 640 R.R. & Truck
- ☐ 650 Airline Regs
- ☐ 660 Occupational Safety /Health
- ☐ 690 Other

LABOR
- ☐ 710 Fair Labor Standards Act
- ☐ 720 Labor/Mgmt. Relations
- ☐ 730 Labor/Mgmt. Reporting & Disclosure Act
- ☐ 740 Railway Labor Act
- ☐ 790 Other Labor Litigation
- ☐ 791 Empl. Ret. Inc. Security Act

PROPERTY RIGHTS
- ☐ 820 Copyrights
- ☑ 830 Patent
- 840 Trademark

SOCIAL SECURITY
- ☐ 861 HIA (1395ff)
- ☐ 862 Black Lung (923)
- ☐ 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g))
- ☐ 864 SSID Title XVI
- ☐ 865 RSI (405(g))

FEDERAL TAX SUITS
- ☐ 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant)
- ☐ 871 IRS-Third Party 26 USC 7609

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY: Case Number: CV11-8815

AFTER COMPLETING THE FRONT SIDE OF FORM CV-71, COMPLETE THE INFORMATION REQUESTED BELOW.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
CIVIL COVER SHEET

VIII(a). IDENTICAL CASES: Has this action been previously filed in this court and dismissed, remanded or closed? ☑ No ☐ Yes
If yes, list case number(s): _____

VIII(b). RELATED CASES: Have any cases been previously filed in this court that are related to the present case? ☑ No ☐ Yes
If yes, list case number(s): _____

Civil cases are deemed related if a previously filed case and the present case:
(Check all boxes that apply) ☐ A. Arise from the same or closely related transactions, happenings, or events; or
☐ B. Call for determination of the same or substantially related or similar questions of law and fact; or
☐ C. For other reasons would entail substantial duplication of labor if heard by different judges; or
☐ D. Involve the same patent, trademark or copyright, and one of the factors identified above in a, b or c also is present

IX. VENUE: (When completing the following information, use an additional sheet if necessary.)

(a) List the County in this District; California County outside of this District; State if other than California; or Foreign Country, in which **EACH** named plaintiff resides.
☐ Check here if the government, its agencies or employees is a named plaintiff. If this box is checked, go to item (b).

County in this District:*	California County outside of this District; State, if other than California; or Foreign Country
Los Angeles County	

(b) List the County in this District; California County outside of this District; State if other than California; or Foreign Country, in which **EACH** named defendant resides.
☐ Check here if the government, its agencies or employees is a named defendant. If this box is checked, go to item (c).

County in this District:*	California County outside of this District; State, if other than California; or Foreign Country
Los Angeles County	

(c) List the County in this District; California County outside of this District; State if other than California; or Foreign Country, in which **EACH** claim arose.
Note: In land condemnation cases, use the location of the tract of land involved.

County in this District:*	California County outside of this District; State, if other than California; or Foreign Country
Los Angeles County	

*** Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, Riverside, Ventura, Santa Barbara, or San Luis Obispo Counties**
Note: In land condemnation cases, use the location of the tract of land involved

X. SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY (OR PRO PER): _____ Date OCTOBER 24, 2011

Notice to Counsel/Parties: The CV-71 (JS-44) Civil Cover Sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required pursuant to Local Rule 3-1 is not filed but is used by the Clerk of the Court for the purpose of statistics, venue and initiating the civil docket sheet. (For more detailed instructions, see separate instructions sheet.)

Key to Statistical codes relating to Social Security Cases:

Nature of Suit Code	Abbreviation	Substantive Statement of Cause of Action
861	HIA	All claims for health insurance benefits (Medicare) under Title 18, Part A, of the Social Security Act, as amended. Also, include claims by hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, etc., for certification as providers of services under the 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))