

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

FILED BY [Signature] D.C.

2007 MAY 18 PH 4: 02

CASE NO.

07-21300

CLARENCE MADDOX
CLERK U.S. DIST. CT.
S.D. OF FLORIDA - MIAMI

MAJESTIC MIRRORS & FRAME, LLC, a
Florida limited liability company,

Plaintiff,

v.

ELECTRIC MIRROR, LLC, a Washington
limited liability company,

Defendant.

CV-HOEVELER
MAGISTRATE JUDGE
BROWN

COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY JUDGMENT

Plaintiff, MAJESTIC MIRRORS & FRAME, LLC, a Florida limited liability company,
sues Defendant, ELECTRIC MIRROR, LLC, a Washington limited liability company, and
alleges the following:

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. This is a civil action seeking a declaratory judgment under 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202 that (a) Defendant's U.S. design patent is invalid and unenforceable under the Patent Act of 1952, 35 U.S.C. §§ 1 et seq., due to the inequitable conduct of the purported inventors and Defendant during the procurement of the design patent at issue; (b) Defendant's design patent is invalid and unenforceable because the claimed design of the lighted mirror is not novel; and (c) Plaintiff's sales and offers to sell certain lighted mirrors do not constitute patent infringement of Defendant's U.S. design patent.

SCANNED

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

2. This action arises under the Patent Act of 1952, 35 U.S.C. §§ 1 et seq., as amended, and the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2201 et seq.

3. This Court has exclusive original jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action. Exclusive jurisdiction for any action arising under any Act of Congress relating to patents is conferred on U.S. district courts pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1338(a).

4. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant pursuant to Florida Statute, § 48.193, because Defendant is engaged in substantial and not isolated activity within this state. Upon information and belief, Defendant sells its products, including lighted mirrors that embody the claimed ornamental features of the design patent at issue in this suit, to customers in Florida and in this judicial district. Upon information and belief, in furtherance of its marketing and sales of its lighted mirrors and other products, Defendant maintains relationships with sales agents located in Florida. Additionally, Defendant forwarded its cease and desist letter to Plaintiff in this judicial district.

5. Venue is proper in this judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b) and (c) and 1400(a) in that Defendant is subject to personal jurisdiction in this district, and because a substantial part of the events giving rise to the claims alleged herein occurred in this judicial district, including, but not limited to, the accused infringing conduct occurring in this judicial district, and because Defendant is subject to personal jurisdiction in the Southern District of Florida.

THE PARTIES

6. Plaintiff, Majestic Mirrors & Frame, LLC is a Florida limited liability company having a principal place of business in Miami, Florida. Plaintiff manufactures, offers for sale, sells, and distributes mirrors, including lighted mirrors.

7. Defendant, Electric Mirror, LLC is a Washington limited liability company with a principal place of business in Edmonds, Washington.

8. Plaintiff and Defendant are competitors in that both sell mirrors, including back-lighted mirrors.

THE PATENT-IN-SUIT

9. On or about April 29, 2005, James V. Mischel, Jr. and James V. Mischel, Sr. (the "Patent Applicants") applied for a U.S. design patent titled "Lighted Mirror" that claimed the ornamental design for a lighted mirror (the "Design Patent Application").

10. On or about July 15, 2005, the Patent Applicants assigned their interests in the Design Patent Application and any purported rights in the claimed invention to Defendant (the Assignment).

11. Upon information and belief, one or more of the Patent Applicants was an owner, employee and/or an agent of the Defendant prior to the invention of the claimed invention of the Design Patent Application.

12. On February 20, 2007, the U.S. Patent & Trademark Office (USPTO) allowed the Design Patent Application to issue as U.S. Design Patent No. D536,881 (the "'881 design patent" attached as Exhibit "A").

13. Upon information and belief, one or more of the Patent Applicants remained an owner, employee and/or an agent of the Defendant after the Assignment to Defendant and remained so at least up through the time of the issuance of the '881 design patent.

CASE OR CONTROVERSY

14. On or about May 10, 2007, Defendant sent Plaintiff a letter accusing Plaintiff of infringing the '881 design patent through the marketing, selling or offering for sale of infringing Majestic Mirror Products." A true and correct copy of Defendant's letter is attached hereto as Exhibit "B."

15. Upon information and belief, Defendant has made statements to third parties involved in the sale and purchase of lighted mirrors accusing Plaintiff of infringing Defendant's intellectual property rights.

16. Plaintiff has a reasonable and immediate apprehension of suit in that it or its customers or both of them will face claims of infringement of the '881 design patent if Plaintiff continues to market, sell and offer to sell the accused lighted mirror products.

THE PRIOR ART

17. Upon information and belief, one or both of the Patent Applicants was aware that Defendant was selling and offering to sell lighted mirrors similar to the lighted mirror claimed in the Design Patent Application since before April 29, 2004.

18. Upon information and belief, one or both of the Patent Applicants was aware that Defendant was selling and offering to sell a lighted mirror under the brand name FUSION since before April 29, 2004, i.e., more than one year before the filing of the Design Patent Application.

A copy of Defendant's design specification for the FUSION lighted mirror is attached as Exhibit "C."

19. The FUSION lighted mirror and the Defendant's design specification includes two vertically oriented lights arranged on the mirror similar to the arrangement of the lights in the '881 design patent and accordingly, a reasonable patent examiner would consider the information regarding Defendant's offer to sell and sale of the FUSION lighted mirror material to the patentability of the claimed invention of the '881 design patent.

20. Upon information and belief, one or both of the Patent Applicants was aware that Defendant was selling and offering to sell a lighted mirror under the brand name MOMENTUM since before April 29, 2004. A copy of Defendant's design specification for the MOMENTUM lighted mirror is attached as Exhibit "D."

21. The MOMENTUM lighted mirror and the Defendant's design specification includes a description of a framed lighted mirror having the same or nearly identical frame as the frame illustrated in the '881 design patent and accordingly, a reasonable patent examiner would consider the information regarding Defendant's offer to sell and sale of the MOMENTUM lighted mirror material to the patentability of the claimed invention of the '881 design patent.

22. Upon information and belief, one or both of the Patent Applicants was aware that Defendant was selling and offering to sell a lighted mirror under the brand name RADIANCE since before April 29, 2004. A copy of Defendant's design specification for the RADIANCE lighted mirror is attached as Exhibit "E."

23. The RADIANCE lighted mirror and the Defendant's design specification includes two vertically oriented lights arranged on the mirror similar to the arrangement of the lights in

the '881 design patent and accordingly, a reasonable patent examiner would consider the information regarding Defendant's offer to sell and sale of the RADIANCE lighted mirror material to the patentability of the claimed invention of the '881 design patent.

24. Upon information and belief, one or both of the Patent Applicants was aware that Defendant was selling and offering to sell a lighted mirror under the brand name STEEL PLEASURE 201 since before April 29, 2004. A copy of Defendant's design specification for the STEEL PLEASURE 201 lighted mirror is attached as Exhibit "F."

25. The STEEL PLEASURE 201 lighted mirror and the Defendant's design specification includes two vertically oriented lights arranged on the mirror similar to the arrangement of the lights in the '881 design patent and accordingly, a reasonable patent examiner would consider the information regarding Defendant's offer to sell and sale of the STEEL PLEASURE 201 lighted mirror material to the patentability of the claimed invention of the '881 design patent.

26. Upon information and belief, one or both of the Patent Applicants was aware that Defendant was selling and offering to sell lighted mirrors and defogger mirrors that could be combined with Defendant's framed mirrors since before April 29, 2004. A web page from Defendant's website www.electricmirror.com as it existed prior to April 29, 2004, provides the reason and basis to combine the design of Defendant's FUSION, MOMENTUM, RADIANCE, STEEL PLEASURE 201 lighted mirror with the frames of Defendant's other mirrors to arrive at the design claimed in the '881 design patent. A copy of the web page is attached as Exhibit "G." Hereinafter, the information regarding prior sales and offers to sell Defendant's FUSION, MOMENTUM, RADIANCE, STEEL PLEASURE 201 lighted mirrors and the information

contained in Defendant's printed publications and website on these lighted mirrors shall be referred to as "Defendant's Prior Art Lighted Mirror Information."

27. Lighted mirrors have existed for at least 90 years. U.S. Patent No. 1,138,552 to Goddard (the '552 patent) which issued on May 4, 1915, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit "H," discloses a lighted mirror having a rectangular shape with the lights vertically arranged on either side of the mirror similar to the arrangement of the lights of the '881 design patent. The '552 patent was not considered by the patent examiner during the prosecution of the '881 design patent.

28. U.S. Design Patent No. D267,205 to Weinhart (the '205 design patent) which issued on December 7, 1982, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit "I," discloses a lighted mirror having a rectangular shape with the lights arranged on either side of the mirror similar to the arrangement of the lights of the '881 design patent. The '205 design patent was not considered by the patent examiner during the prosecution of the '881 design patent.

29. There exists many other prior art lighted mirrors and other framed mirrors that disclose the limited ornamental features claimed in the '881 design patent.

30. All conditions precedent to bringing this action have occurred or have been waived.

31. Plaintiff has retained undersigned counsel and is obligated to pay said counsel a reasonable fee for their services.

COUNT I
DECLARATORY JUDGMENT THAT PATENT IS UNENFORCEABLE
BASED UPON INEQUITABLE CONDUCT

32. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1-31 above are hereby re-alleged as if fully set forth herein.

33. This is an action seeking declaratory judgment pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202 that the '881 design patent is unenforceable under the doctrine of inequitable conduct.

34. Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.56, each person and entity associated with the filing or prosecution of a patent application has a duty to conduct business with the USPTO with candor, good faith, and honesty.

35. The duty of candor under 37 C.F.R. § 1.56 imposes on each inventor named in the application, each attorney who prepares or prosecutes the application, and each individual associated with the assignee of the application, the duty to disclose to the USPTO all information known to the inventor, attorney or individual to be material to patentability of the invention described in the application.

36. The Patent Applicants and their attorneys knew of their duty of candor to the USPTO.

37. Violation of the duty of candor through bad faith or intentional misconduct during or after prosecution of the application subjects any patent issued therefrom to become unenforceable.

38. Upon information and belief, prior to issuance of the '881 design patent on February 20, 2007, the Patent Applicants and Defendant knew about Defendant's Prior Art Lighted Mirror Information and had other information evidencing that, prior to the invention by

the Patent Applicants, others had also sold and offered for sale lighted mirrors similar to the lighted mirrors claimed in the '881 design patent.

39. Defendant's Prior Art Lighted Mirror Information was material to patentability with respect to the '881 design patent because there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable patent examiner would have considered the information important in deciding whether to allow the Design Patent Application to issue as the '881 design patent.

40. After filing the Design Patent Application that issued into the '881 design patent but before the '881 design patent issued, the Patent Applicants assigned their rights in the patent application and the patent that issued therefrom to the Defendant.

41. The Patent Applicants, their attorneys and the Defendant assignee of the '881 Design Patent failed to disclose the Defendant Prior Art Light Mirror Information to the USPTO, in violation of 37 C.F.R. § 1.56.

42. Upon information and belief, the Patent Applicants', the Defendant's, and/or their attorneys' failure to disclose the Defendant Prior Art Lighted Mirror Information to the USPTO was willful and with the intent to mislead the USPTO.

43. Therefore, the '881 Design Patent should be declared unenforceable because of the Patent Applicants', the Defendant's, and/or their attorneys' inequitable conduct.

COUNT II
DECLARATORY JUDGMENT OF PATENT INVALIDITY
AND UNENFORCEABILITY FOR LACK OF NOVELTY UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 103

44. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1-31 above are hereby re-alleged as if fully set forth herein.

45. This is an action for a declaratory judgment of patent invalidity under 35 U.S.C. § 103 against Defendant pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202.

46. Pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 103, a person shall not be entitled to a patent if, *inter alia*, “if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which the subject matter pertains.”

47. The differences between the ornamental features of the lighted mirror claimed in ‘881 design patent and the prior art, including the Defendant’s Lighted Mirror Prior Art Information, are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art of lighted mirrors.

48. Therefore, the ‘881 design patent should be declared invalid in accordance with 35 U.S.C. § 103.

COUNT III
DECLARATION THAT PLAINTIFF DOES NOT INFRINGE
THE '881 DESIGN PATENT

49. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1-31 above are hereby re-alleged as if fully set forth herein.

50. This cause of action arises under 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202.

51. Plaintiff does not make, use, offer to sell, or sell any product that has the ornamental features required of the claims contained in the '881 design patent.

52. Plaintiff has not induced any third party to make, use, offer to sell, or sell any product that has the ornamental features required of the claims contained in the '881 design patent.

53. Plaintiff is entitled to a declaration that its marketing, distributing, selling or offering to sell its lighted mirrors does not infringe the '881 design patent, either directly, or by active inducement or contributory infringement.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, MAJESTIC MIRRORS & FRAME, LLC prays for entry of a judgment against Defendant, ELECTRIC MIRROR, LLC, declaring as follows:

1. That Defendant's U.S. Design Patent No. D536,881 is invalid and unenforceable because as a result of Defendant and the Patent Applicants' intentional failure to disclose material prior art information to the USPTO prior to the issuance of the patent.

2. That Defendant's U.S. Design Patent No. D536,881 is invalid and unenforceable because the differences between the ornamental features of the lighted mirror claimed in '881

design patent and the prior art, including the Defendant's Lighted Mirror Prior Art Information, are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art of lighted mirrors.

3. That Plaintiff's importation, use, sales of, and offers to sell its lighted mirrors do not constitute patent infringement of Defendant's U.S. Design Patent No. D536,881.

4. That, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 285, the Defendant be ordered to pay to Plaintiff an award covering Plaintiff's attorneys' fees, costs, and other expenses incurred as a result of this controversy.

5. That this Court grant such further and other relief as this Court deems just and proper.

Dated: May 18, 2007

KLUGER, PERETZ, KAPLAN & BERLIN, P.L.
Counsel for Plaintiff

Majestic Mirrors & Frame, LLC
17th Floor Miami Center
201 S. Biscayne Boulevard
Miami, Florida 33131
Telephone: (305) 379-9000
Facsimile: (305) 379-3428

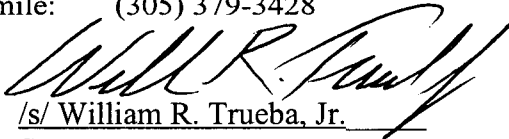
By:  /s/ William R. Trueba, Jr.
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William R. Trueba, Jr., Esq.
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Exhibit “A”



US00D536881S

(12) **United States Design Patent** (10) **Patent No.:** **US D536,881 S**
Mischel, Jr. et al. (45) **Date of Patent:** **** Feb. 20, 2007**

(54) **LIGHTED MIRROR**
 (75) Inventors: **James V. Mischel, Jr.**, Seattle, WA
 (US); **James V. Mischel, Sr.**,
 Lynnwood, WA (US)
 (73) Assignee: **Electric Mirror, L.L.C.**, Edmonds, WA
 (US)
 (**) Term: **14 Years**
 (21) Appl. No.: **29/228,971**
 (22) Filed: **Apr. 29, 2005**
 (51) **LOC (8) Cl.** **06-07**
 (52) **U.S. Cl.** **D6/308**
 (58) **Field of Classification Search** D6/300-303,
 D6/308-314; 40/700, 711, 721, 714-717,
 40/725, 722, 745, 754, 755, 790; 359/838,
 359/871

D383,908 S * 9/1997 Waszkiewicz, III D6/300
 D405,473 S * 2/1999 Tikhonski et al. D20/42
 D433,573 S * 11/2000 Rochon D6/308
 D483,747 S * 12/2003 Berube D14/141.3
 D492,127 S * 6/2004 Bellini D6/308

* cited by examiner

Primary Examiner—Janice E. Seeger
Assistant Examiner—Sydney R. Buffalow
 (74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Christensen O'Connor
 Johnson Kindness PLLC

(57) **CLAIM**

The ornamental design for a lighted mirror, as shown and described.

DESCRIPTION

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a lighted mirror, showing our new design;
 FIG. 2 is a front view thereof;
 FIG. 3 is a left side view and a right side view thereof;
 FIG. 4 is a top view and a bottom view thereof;
 FIG. 5 is a back view thereof;
 FIG. 6 is a perspective view of a second embodiment of a lighted mirror, showing our new design;
 FIG. 7 is a front view thereof;
 FIG. 8 is a left side view and a right side view thereof;
 FIG. 9 is a top view and a bottom view thereof; and,
 FIG. 10 is a back view thereof.

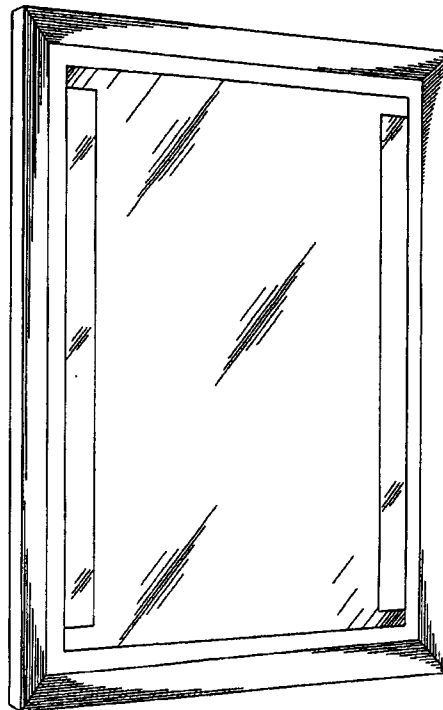
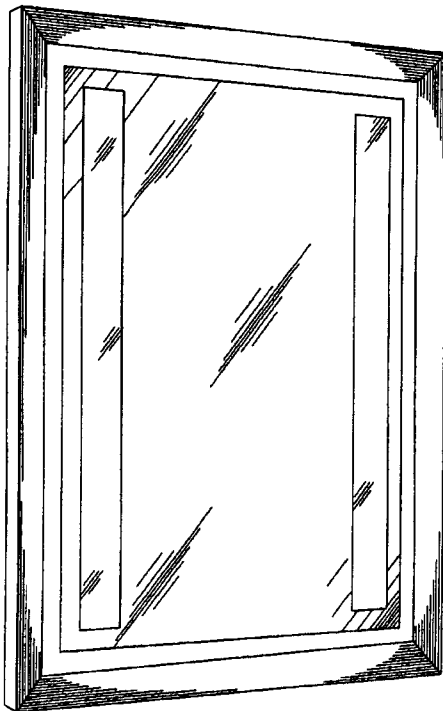
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

D114,451 S 4/1939 Lazarus
 D254,643 S * 4/1980 Ashenfarb D6/308
 D311,820 S * 11/1990 Glucksman et al. D6/308
 D339,921 S 10/1993 Nourse
 D345,379 S * 3/1994 Chan D20/40
 D353,942 S * 1/1995 Lo et al. D6/310
 D376,914 S * 12/1996 Waszkiewicz, III D6/300

1 Claim, 6 Drawing Sheets



U.S. Patent

Feb. 20, 2007

Sheet 1 of 6

US D536,881 S

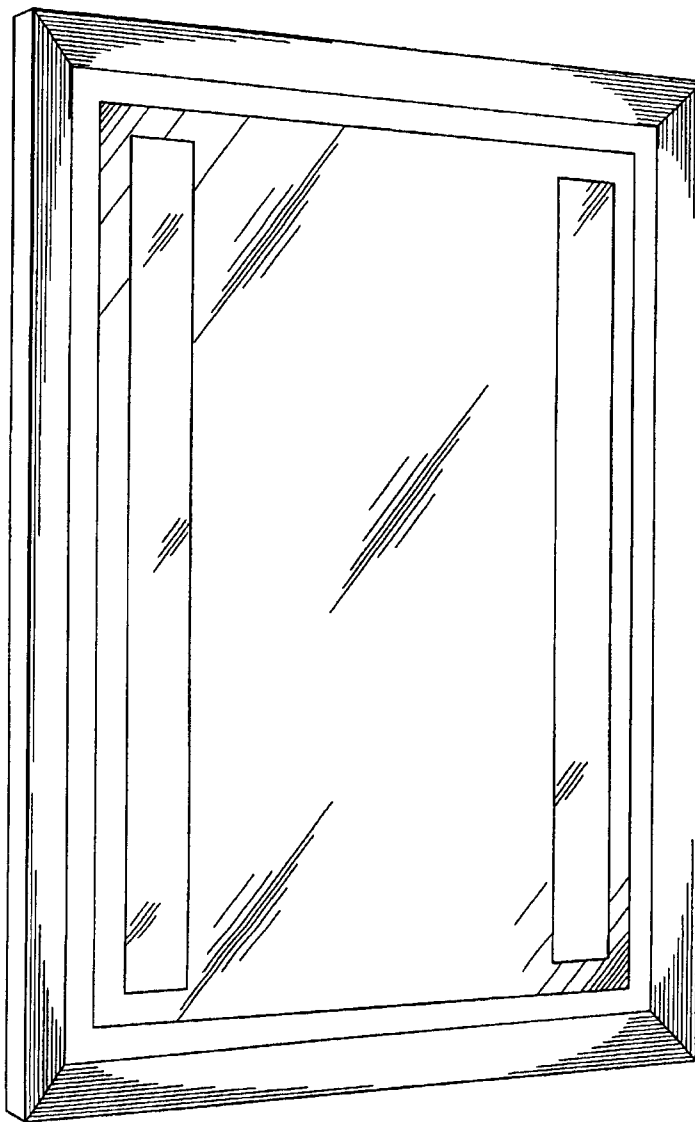


Fig. 1.

U.S. Patent

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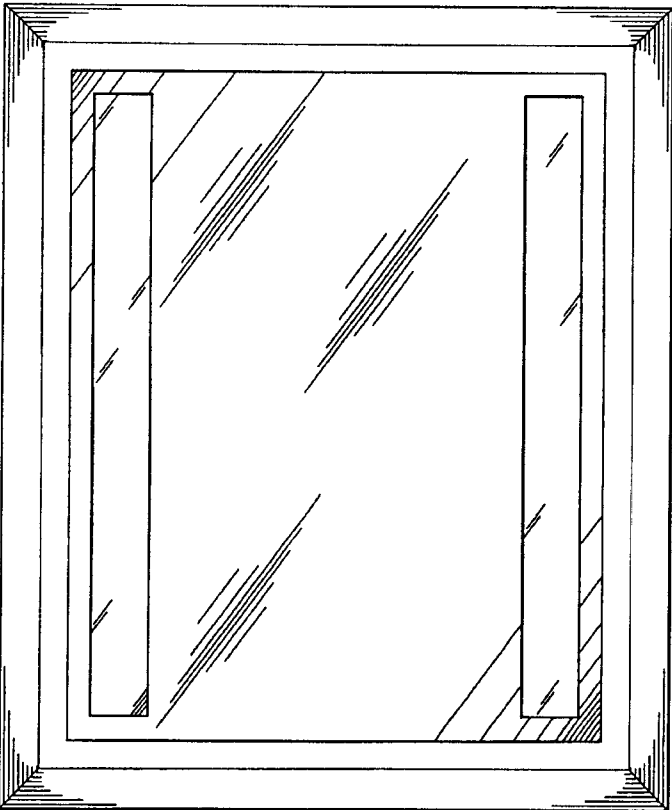


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

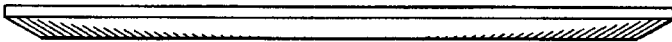


Fig. 4.

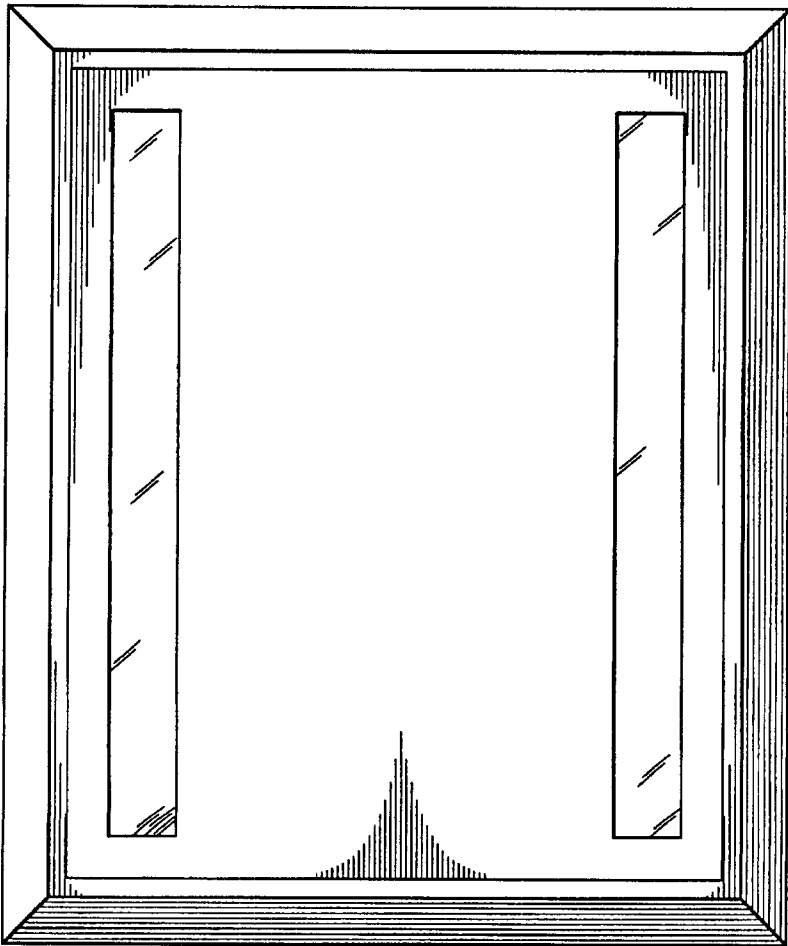


Fig. 5.

U.S. Patent

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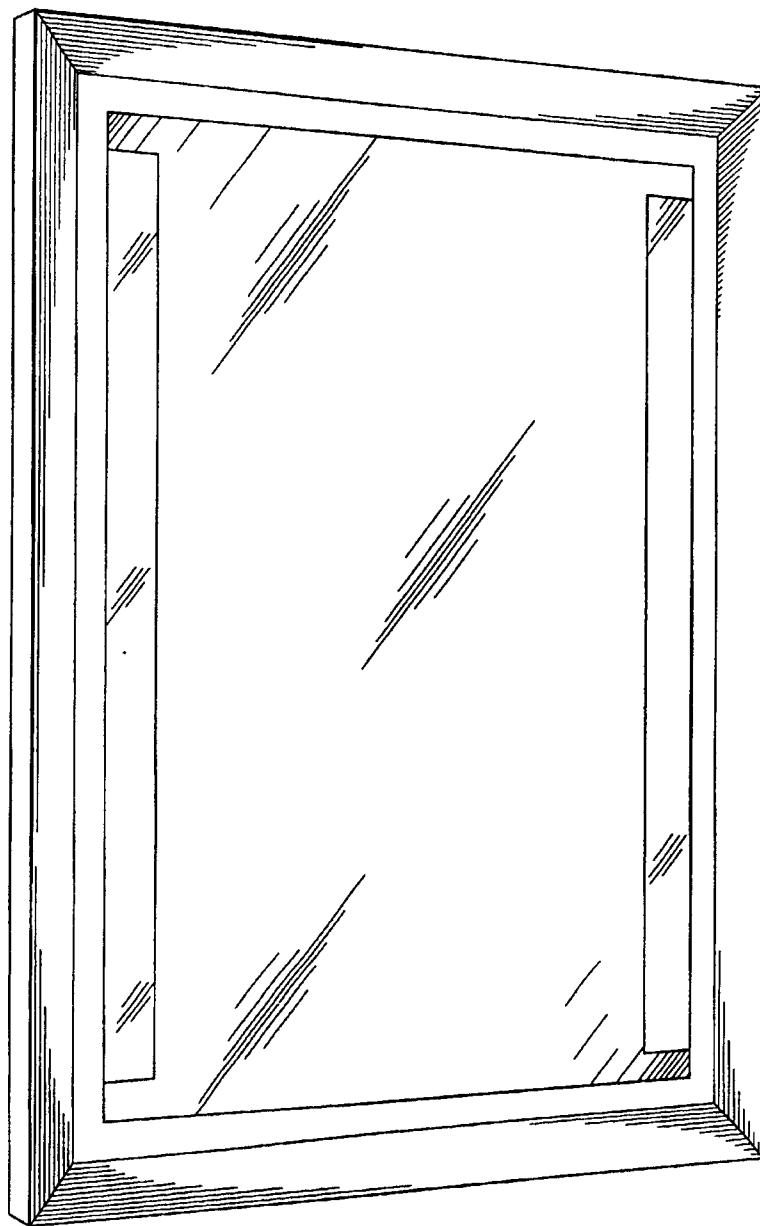


Fig. 6.

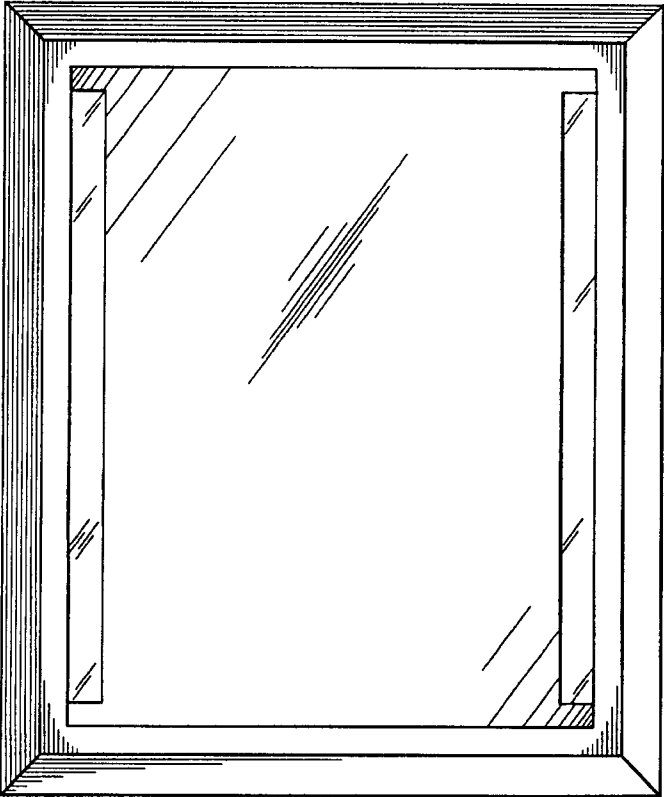


Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.

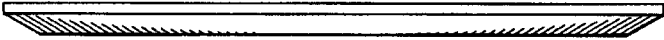


Fig. 9.

U.S. Patent

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US D536,881 S

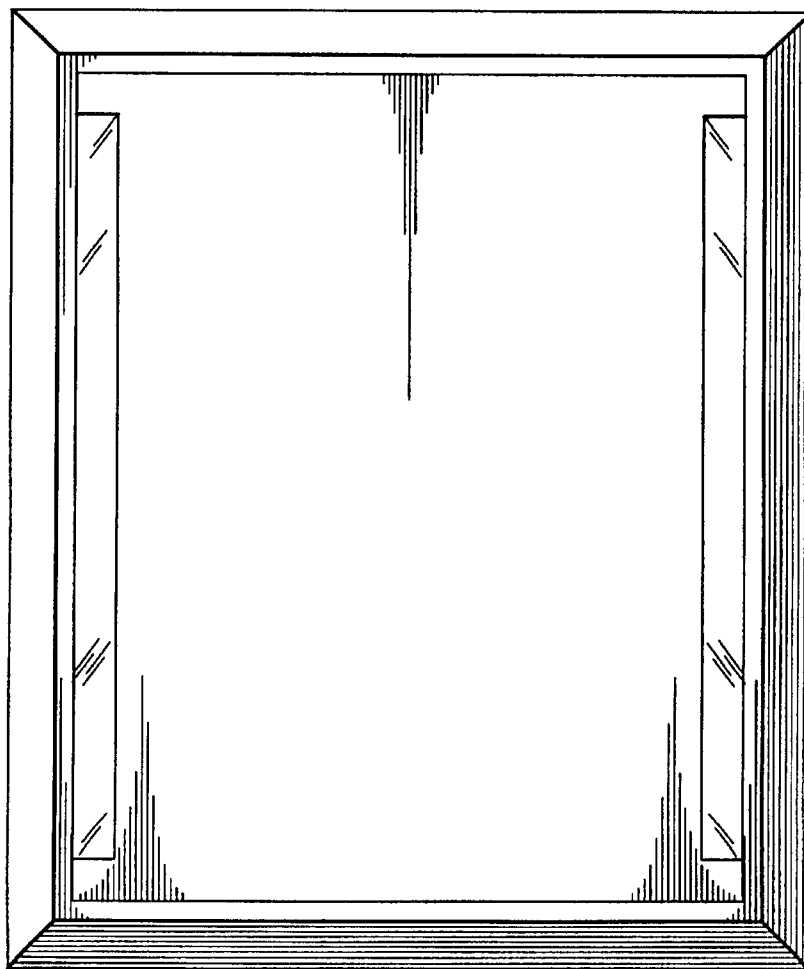


Fig. 10.

Exhibit “B”

CHRISTENSEN O'CONNOR

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CHRISTENSEN
O'CONNOR
JOHNSON
KINDNESS, P.L.L.C.

Law Offices

Intellectual Property Law
and Related Litigation

May 10, 2007

VIA FACSIMILE -- ORIGINAL VIA FEDERAL EXPRESS
Facsimile No. 305-827-2663

Allen Mandel, President
Majestic Mirror
7765 W. 20th Ave.
Miami, FL 33014

Re: Majestic Mirror Products Chester, Raphael, Victoria, Dorsett, Belmont, Luzerne,
Imperial, and Peninsula
U.S. Design Patent No. D536,881
Our Reference: ELEM-5-23364

Dear Mr. Mandel:

We represent Electric Mirror, L.L.C. ("Electric Mirror") in their intellectual property matters. We are writing to notify Majestic Mirror of Electric Mirror's concern over Majestic Mirror's appearance as an exhibitor at the Hospitality Design Expo, which started today in Las Vegas, Nevada, at which Majestic Mirror is displaying mirrors under the names of Chester, Raphael, Victoria, Dorsett, Belmont, Luzerne, Imperial, and Peninsula ("Majestic Mirror Products"). We believe the ornamental appearance of these mirrors are within the scope of U.S. Design Patent No. D536,881, issued February 20, 2007 (the "881 Patent"), and owned by Electric Mirror.

The '881 Patent covers the ornamental features of a lighted mirror as shown and described in the patent drawings. The design of the '881 patent incorporates certain points of novelty that distinguish the patented design over the prior art. Our review of photographs taken at the Hospitality Design Expo leads us to conclude that the Majestic Mirror Products appropriate the points of novelty in the '881 Patent; for this reason, the Majestic Mirror Products infringe the '881 Patent.

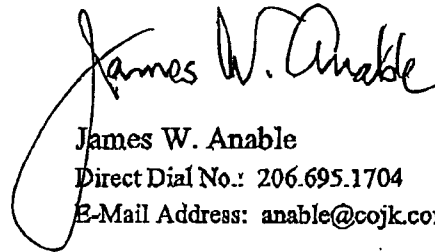
We, therefore, demand that Majestic Mirror cease and desist all commercial activities relating to the Majestic Mirror Products. This specifically includes withdrawing all products covered by the '881 Patent from exhibition at the Hospitality Design Expo and removal of all literature that advertises the Majestic Mirror Products. We expect your prompt attention to this matter.

Allen Mandel, President
May 10, 2007
Page 2

Please include our above-referenced file number in all correspondence regarding this matter.

Very truly yours,

CHRISTENSEN O'CONNOR
JOHNSON KINDNESS^{PLLC}



James W. Anable
Direct Dial No.: 206.695.1704
E-Mail Address: anable@cojk.com

JWA/BCS:og

Enclosure:
U.S. Design Patent No. D536,881

cc: Electric Mirror, LLC
John D. Denkenberger, Esq.

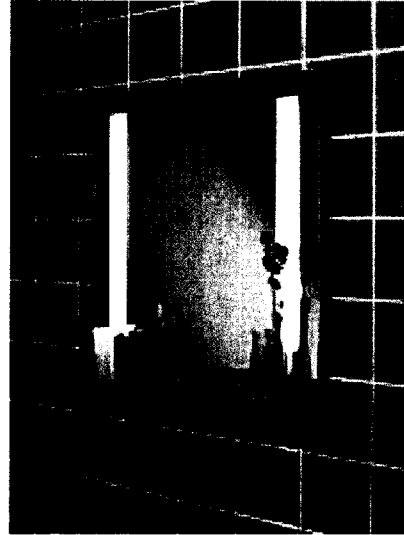
Exhibit “C”

Hospitality Features

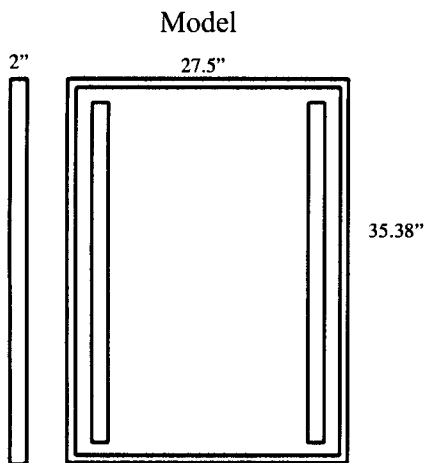
Cordova Sky Lighting Stations are an entirely new fixture designed specifically for luxury and boutique hotels. This concept draws on the experience and suggestions of interior design professionals who desire a bathroom fixture that fulfills the expectations of sophisticated hotel guests.

Cordova Sky creates the ideal fixture to prepare for the day. The Lighting Station incorporates three important elements needed within a bathroom: warm lighting, a mirror defogger and a reflective mirror.

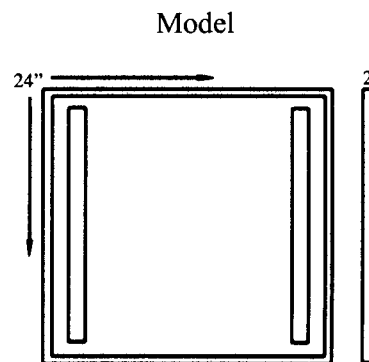
The Fusion's clean lines and luminescent properties provide the perfect balance between light and glass. Its elegant minimal strengths create an ideal fixture to accentuate the contemporary hotel vanity. Special color correcting lamps produce a warm illumination providing a natural lighting atmosphere for a bathroom.



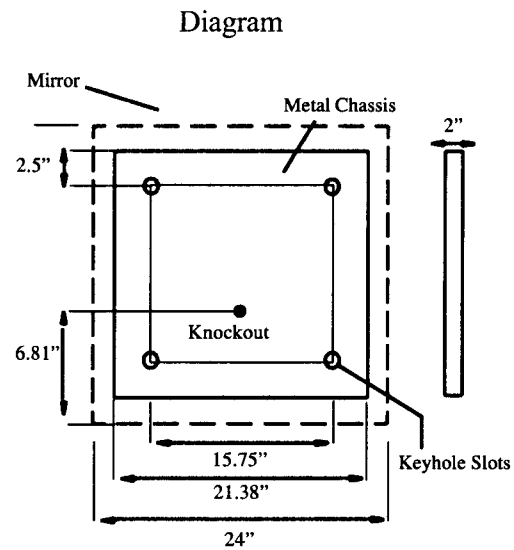
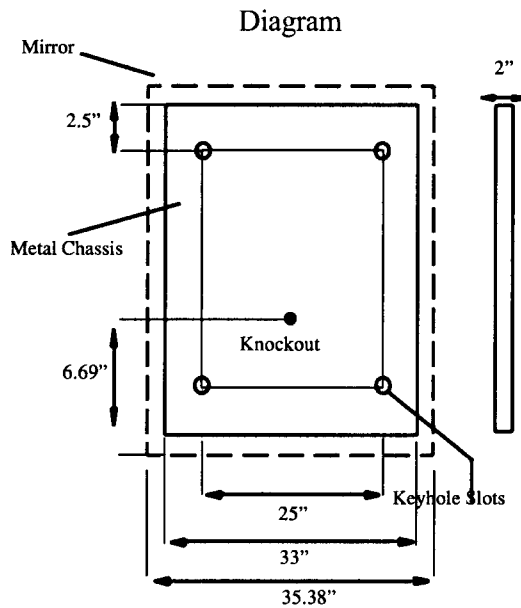
Fusion



Est. Weight: 35 lbs.
 Lamping: 2 x 35W T5
 Fluorescent, 20,000 hour lamp
 UL Listed



Est. Weight: 30 lbs.
 Lamping: 2 x 24W T5
 Fluorescent, 20,000 hour lamp
 UL Listed



Specification

Specify the Lighting Station above the bathroom vanity. The top of the fixture should be a minimum of 6' 4" off the finished floor to accommodate the height of a hotel guest.

Place MC cable to correspond to chassis knockout as shown in the drawing above. The MC cable is brought in through the back of the unit and connected to terminal connector. No electrical box required. Electrical power should be controlled by a light switch. 120 or 240 volt versions.

Fixture should be mounted to a mechanically sound surface such as wall studs to support its weight.

Features

- Color correcting system creates ideal lighting atmosphere.
- Lamping: High output fluorescent lamps. 20,000 hours.
- Programmed start ballast for no flicker lighting.
- Rigid metal chassis with powder coat finish. Thin profile.
- Mirror with mirror defogger.
- Conforms to the regulations of the ADA

Advantages

Alternative to sconces: The lighting station is a stylish alternative to lighting sconces. The fixture combines both form and function by creating an artistic memorable piece while offering tremendous lighting quality and energy savings.

Reduced installation cost: This fixture installs in minutes, greatly reducing the cost associated with standard framed mirror and lighting sconce installation. There is no need for multiple electrical boxes as no electrical box is required.

Power savings: Its high efficient fluorescent lamps save energy by using 1/6 the power of incandescent lights.

Reduced maintenance cost: state-of-the-art fluorescent lamps last 20,000 hours, 10 times as long as incandescent, eliminating reoccurring bulb replacement cost.

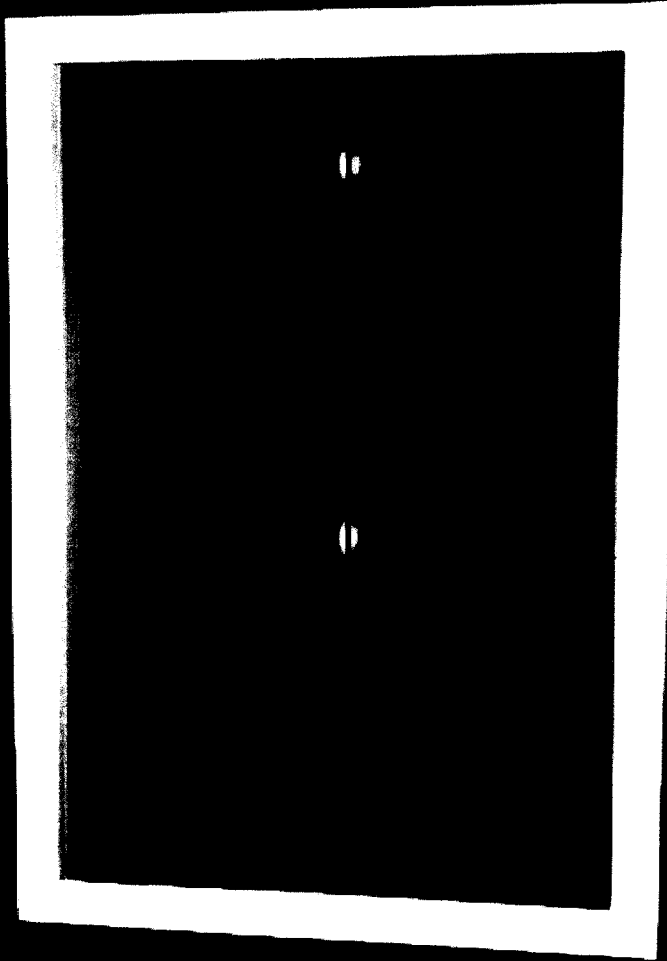
Contact:

Aaron Mischel
 Electric Mirror LLC
 tel: 425-787-0140 fax: 425-787-1143
 e-mail: cordovasky@electricmirror.com

Exhibit “D”

Cordova Sky_{TM}

The Best in Lighting Stations



Defining Luxury for the Hotel Vanity

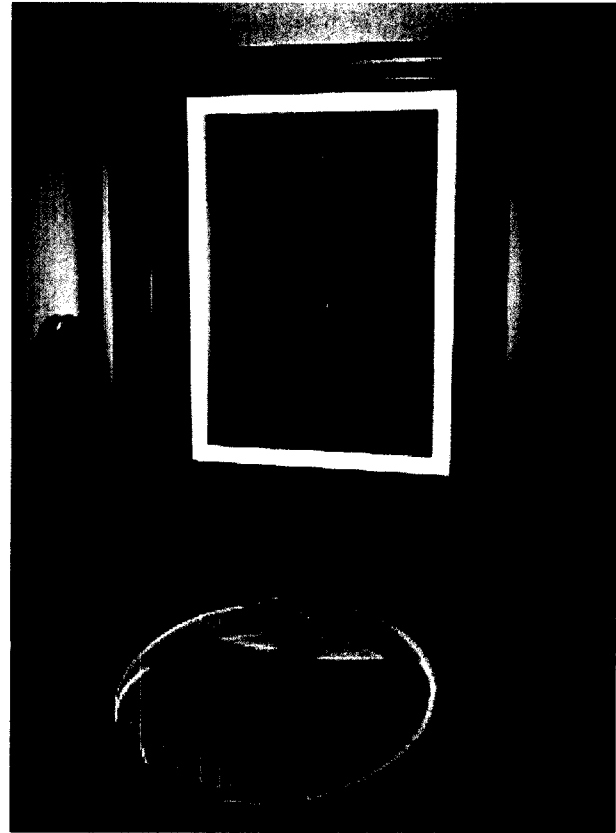
Hospitality Features

Cordova Sky - Lighting Stations are entirely new fixtures designed specifically for luxury and boutique hotels. The concept draws on the experience and suggestions of interior design professionals who desire a bathroom fixture that fulfills the expectations of sophisticated hotel guests.

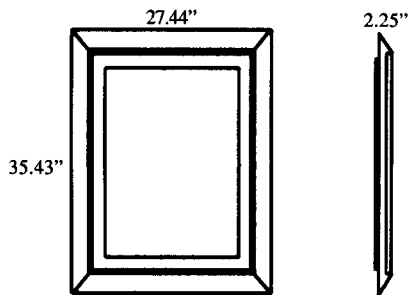
Lighting Stations are a stylish alternative to lighting sconces. They create the perfect setting by combining the essential elements needed in a luxury bathroom vanity: warm lighting, a framed mirror and a mirror defogger. As luxury hospitality fixtures they may be made to match any finish. They are designed with an interchangeable frame that may be affordably replaced to reflect changes in the room decor.

Distinctively named, Momentum, this lighting station's clean lines and luminescent properties give an artistic impression. Its low profile wood frame is captured by soft lighting to create an ideal fixture to accentuate any hotel vanity. It is available in elegant wood finishes to match any bathroom decor.

Momentum



Model



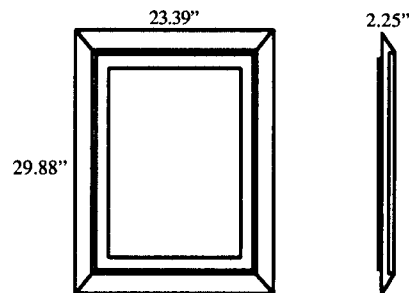
Est. Weight: 30 lbs.

Lamping: 2 x 40W T5

Circline Fluorescent, 20,000 hour lamp

Custom Finishes

Model



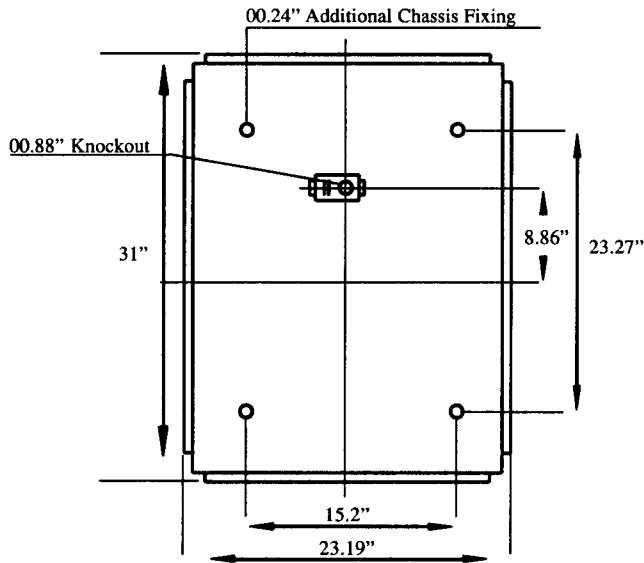
Est. Weight: 25 lbs.

Lamping: 2 x 40W T5

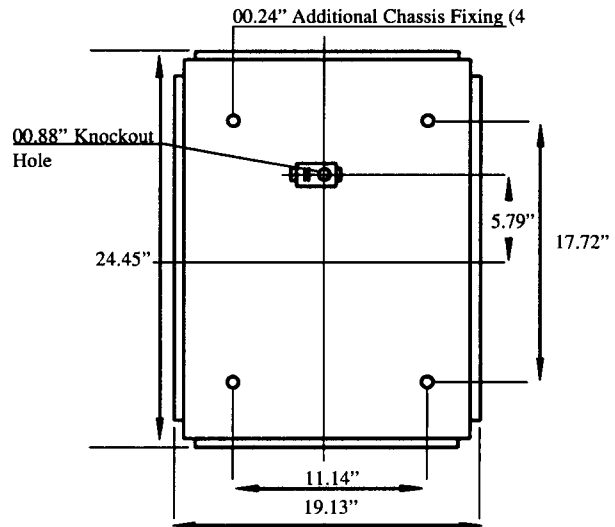
Circline Fluorescent, 20,000 hour lamp

Custom Finishes

Diagram



Diagram



Specification

Specify the lighting station above the bathroom vanity. The top of the fixture should be a minimum of 6' 6" off the finished floor to accommodate the height of a hotel guest.

Place MC cable to correspond to chassis knockout as shown in the drawing above. The MC cable is brought in through the back of the unit and connected to the terminal connector. No electrical box is required. Electrical power should be controlled by a light switch. 120 or 240 volt versions are available.

The fixture should be mounted to a mechanically sound surface such as wall studs to support its weight.

Features

- Color correcting system creates ideal lighting atmosphere.
- Lamping: High output florescent lamps. 20,000 hours.
- Programmed Start Ballast for no flicker lighting.
- Rigid metal chassis with powder coat finish. Thin profile.
- UL and UL-C approved.
- Conforms to the regulations of the ADA

Advantages

Reduced installation cost: This fixture installs in minutes, greatly reducing the cost associated with standard framed mirror and lighting sconce installation. There is no need for multiple electrical boxes as no electrical box is required.

Power savings: Its high efficient fluorescent lamps save energy by using 1/6 the power of incandescent lights.

Reduced maintenance cost: state-of-the-art fluorescent lamps last 20,000 hours, 10 times as long as incandescents, eliminating reoccurring bulb replacement cost.

Design Flexibility: Interchangeable frame may be affordably replaced to reflect changes in the room décor.

Contact:

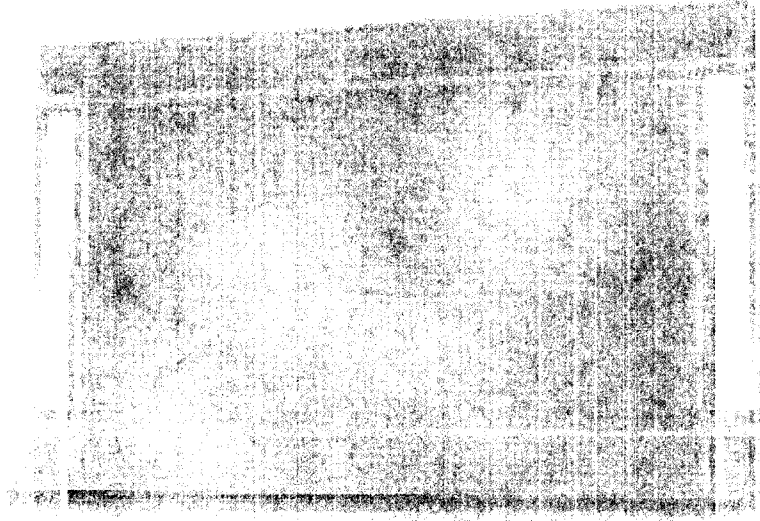
Aaron Mischel
 Electric Mirror LLC
 tel: 425-787-0140
 fax: 425-787-1143
 e-mail: cordovasky@electricmirror.com

Exhibit “E”

Cordova SkyTM

Defining Luxury for the Hotel Vanity

Radiance

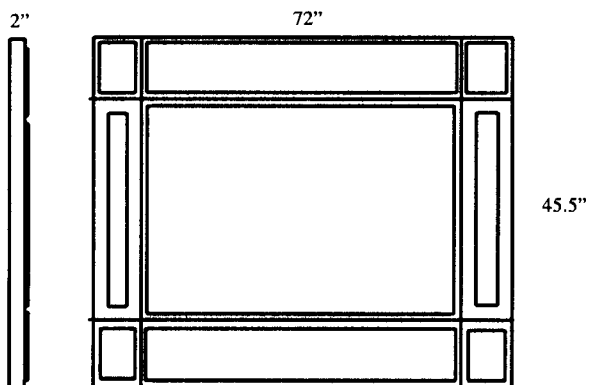


Designed by Santiago

Distinctively named, Radiance, this lighting station combines nine bevel mirrors with imbedded wall sconces.

The lighting station incorporates three important elements needed within a bathroom: warm lighting, a decorative mirror, and an mirror defogger.

Radiance



Est. Weight: 150lbs.

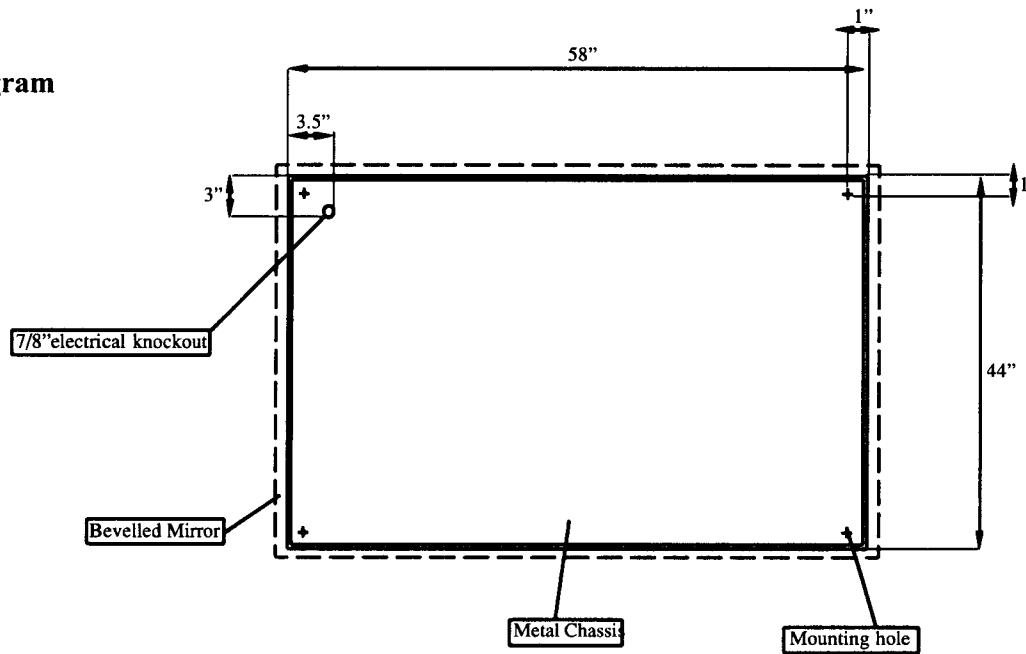
Lamping: 2 x 40W T5, 2 x 80W T5

Fluorescent, 20,000 hour lamp

Custom Finishes

Cordova Sky - Lighting Stations are entirely new fixtures designed specifically for luxury and boutique hotels. The concept draws on the experience and suggestions of interior design professionals who desire a bathroom fixture that fulfills the expectations of sophisticated hotel guests.

Diagram



Specification

Specify the lighting station above the bathroom vanity. The top of the fixture should be a minimum of 6' 6" off the finished floor to accommodate the height of a hotel guest.

Place MC cable to correspond to chassis knockout as shown in the drawing above. Cable should be terminated with a Arlington 38 AST Snap 2-IT connector. No electrical box is required. Electrical power should be controlled by a light switch. 120 or 240 volt versions are available.

The fixture should be mounted to a mechanically sound surface such as wall studs to support its weight. Use the four mounting holes provided.

Features

Color correcting system creates ideal lighting atmosphere.
Lamping: High output florescent lamps. 20,000 hours.
Programmed Start Ballast for no flicker lighting.
Rigid metal chassis with powder coat finish. Thin profile.
Conforms to the regulations of the ADA

Advantages

Reduced installation cost: This fixture installs in minutes, greatly reducing the cost associated with standard framed mirror and lighting scone installation. There is no need for multiple electrical boxes as no electrical box is required.

Power savings: Its high efficient fluorescent lamps save energy by using 1/6 the power of incandescents lights.

Reduced maintenance cost: state-of-the-art fluorescent lamps last 20,000 hours, 10 times as long as incandescents, eliminating reoccurring bulb replacement cost.

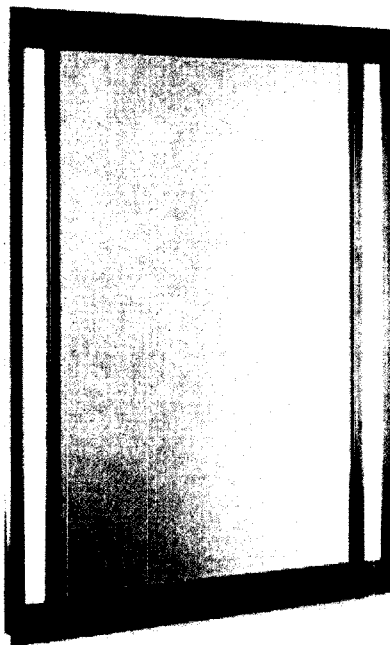
Contact:

Aaron Mischel
Electric Mirror LLC
tel: 425-787-0140
fax: 425-787-1143
e-mail: cordovasky@electricmirror.com

Exhibit “F”

Steel Pleasure

201

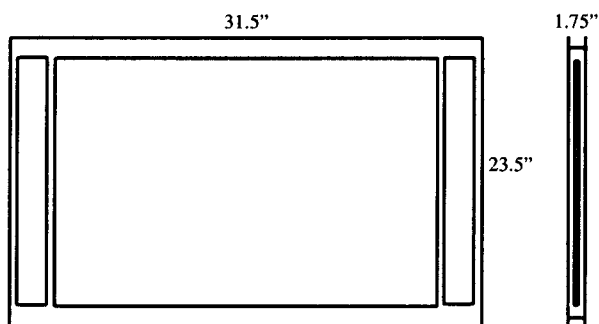


Distinctively named, Steel Pleasure, this lighting station's stainless steel metal frame and burnished nickel metal finish create a modern fixture with a statement.

Special white acrylic front and side diffusers produce the ideal illumination for the bathroom.

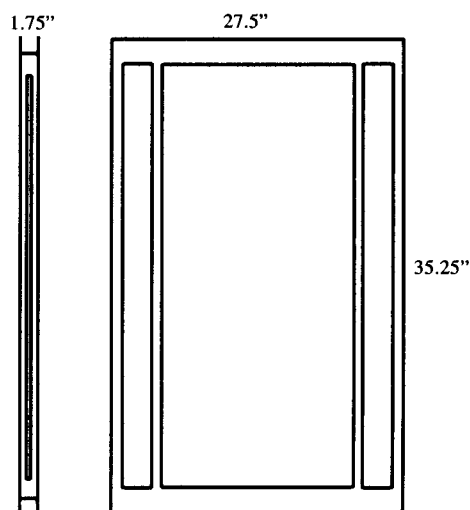
Steel Pleasure

Model: 201A



Lamping: 2 x T-5 Bi-Pin 24W
Flourescent, 20,000 hour lamp
UL Listed

Model: 201B



Lamping: 2 x T-5 Bi-Pin 39W
Flourescent, 20,000 hour lamp
UL Listed

Specification

Specify the lighting station above the bathroom vanity. The top of the fixture should be a minimum of 6' 6" off the finished floor to accommodate the height of a hotel guest.

Install an electrical box exactly centered behind the lighting station. Electrical power should be controlled by a light switch. 120 or 240 volt versions are available.

The fixture should be mounted to a mechanically sound surface such as wall studs to support its weight.

Features

Front/side diffusers create the ideal lighting atmosphere.
Lamping: High output florescent lamps. 20,000 hours.
Programmed start ballast for no flicker lighting.
Rigid metal chassis with powder coat finish. Thin profile.
UL and UL-C approved.

Advantages

Reduced installation cost: This fixture installs in minutes, greatly reducing the cost associated with standard framed mirror and lighting scone installation.

Power savings: Its high efficient fluorescent lamps save energy by using 1/6 the power of incandescent lights.

Reduced maintenance cost: state-of-the-art fluorescent lamps last 20,000 hours, 10 times as long as incandescents, eliminating reoccurring bulb replacement cost.

Contact:

Aaron Mischel
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e-mail: cordovasky@electricmirror.com

Exhibit “G”



<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> LIGHTING STATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/>

THE LEADER IN MIRROR DEFOGGERS

Vanity Mirror Defoggers

Defogger and Mirror Combinations: Combine our defoggers with any of our framed mirrors.

PDF Brochure, Common Questions, What sets us apart

Leading Hotels --- From the skyline cities of New York to ancient destination of Istanbul; From the sandy beach of Barbados to the oasis paradise of Qatar; leading hotels are choosing Electric Mirror's mirror defogger as a standard of luxury for their guest.

© Electric Mirror LLC

Prestigious Design Firms -- The world's leading interior design firms specify Electric Mirror as the defogger of choice. These designers recognize the bathroom as more important than the guestroom itself and that steam-free mirrors whether over the vanity or in the shower are an amenity that guests remember.

Sophisticated Guest -- Hotel guests have come to recognize steam-free mirrors as a necessity. No longer must they wait for the mirror to clear or forfeit privacy by leaving the bathroom door open. Now guests expect to step from the shower and immediately look into a steam-free mirror and prepare for the day or use the mirror even while their spouse showers.

Exhibit “H”

W. B. GODDARD.
ILLUMINATING MIRROR.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 13, 1914.

1,138,552.

Patented May 4, 1915.
2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

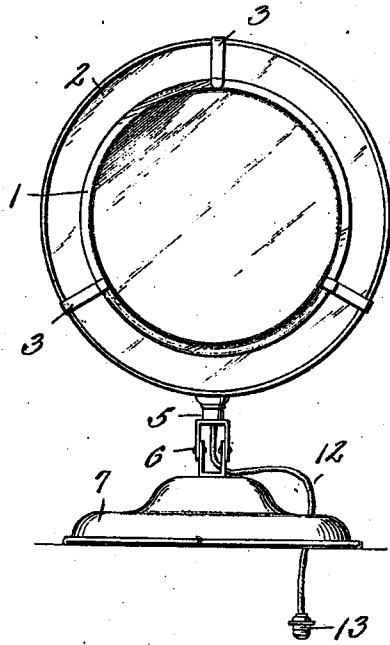


Fig. 2.

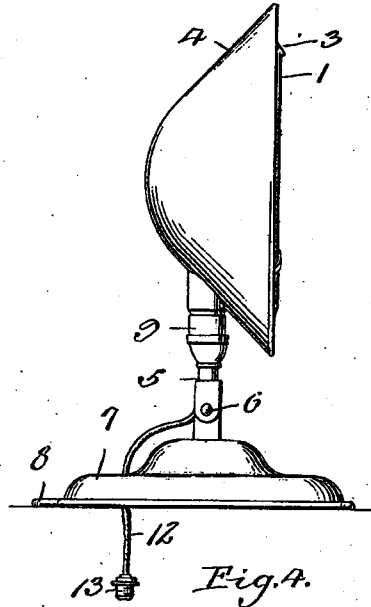


Fig. 3.

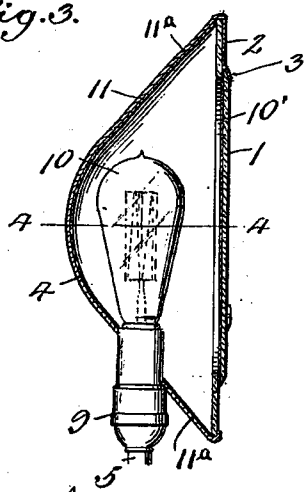
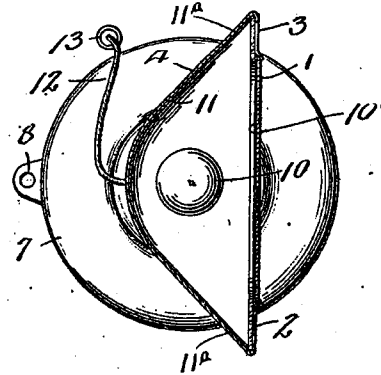


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

W. B. Goddard, Jr.
C. C. Hines.

Inventor

W. B. Goddard,

By *Victor J. Evans*

Attorney

W. B. GODDARD.
ILLUMINATING MIRROR.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 13, 1914.

1,138,552.

Patented May 4, 1915.
2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 5.

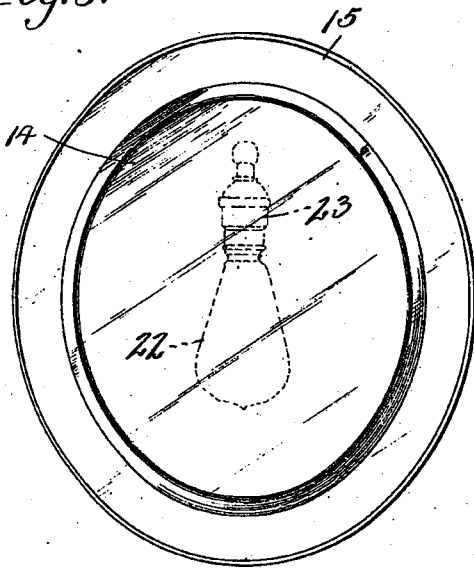


Fig. 6.

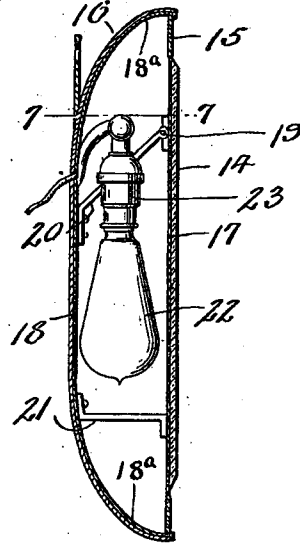


Fig. 7.

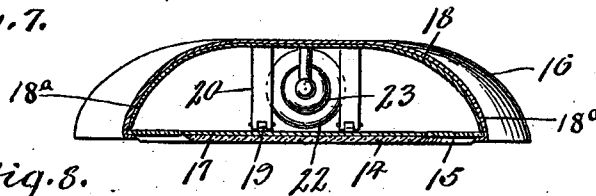


Fig. 8.

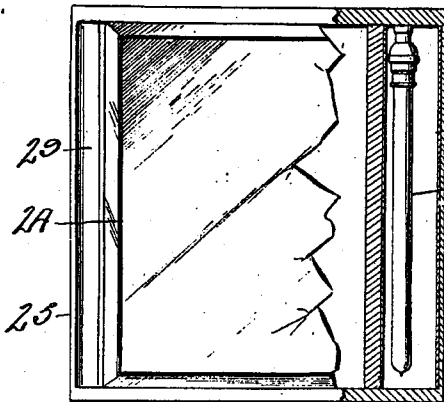
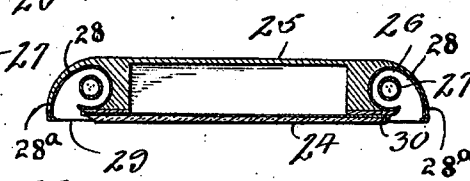


Fig. 9.



Inventor
W. B. Goddard

Witnesses

Abduseny.
a. c. Lines.

Victor J. Evans
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILFRED B. GODDARD, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

ILLUMINATING-MIRROR.

1,138,552.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 4, 1915.

Application filed March 13, 1914. Serial No. 824,502.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILFRED B. GODDARD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented new and useful Improvements in Illuminating-Mirrors, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an illuminating mirror, and the main object of the invention is to provide an illuminating mirror that will reflect the lighted face or object without the source or sources of light being visible, either in the mirror or from any of its sides, and also to illuminate the entire face or object on all sides or any desired number of sides from an invisible source or sources of light in such a manner as to avoid any glare or bright concentration of rays of light on the face or object and to give an illumination that will light the face or object so that the reflected face or object will appear in its correct natural color as where under day light.

A further object of the invention is to provide an illuminated mirror which, in addition to obliterating all glare and objectionable concentration of light will project the light rays in an efficient manner and produce a soft toned light effect, so that a perfect reflection of the person or object in the mirror will be produced.

A still further object of the invention is to provide an illuminated mirror in which the light tones may be graded according to the character of source of light employed, by the use of tinted bulbs, shades, glass panels, globes or any transparent or translucent materials of correct tones for the purpose of modifying or correcting the illumination, so that the face or object will appear as natural as under day light, such light corrective or complemental tone agencies serving to give a correct and pleasing light tone and illumination, without absorbing, diffusing or obstructing the passage of the light rays and causing imperfect reflections.

A still further object of the invention is to provide an illuminated mirror which may be embodied in various forms for various uses, and which may also be employed as an illuminating agent for illuminating a room or other apartment by an indirect light of a soft and mellow tone.

The invention consists of the features of construction, combination and arrangement of parts herein fully described and claimed,

reference being had to the accompanying drawings in which:—

Figure 1 is a front elevation showing the embodiment of the invention in a portable illuminated mirror and lamp. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a vertical section taken centrally from front to rear through the device. Fig. 4 is a horizontal transverse section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a front elevation showing the embodiment of the invention in an oval mirror designed to reflect the light rays uniformly from all sides. Fig. 6 is a central vertical front to rear section thereof. Fig. 7 is a horizontal transverse section on the line 7—7 of Fig. 6. Fig. 8 is a front elevation, partly broken away and in section, of a square or other similarly shaped mirror designed for reflecting the light rays from opposite sides thereof. Fig. 9 is a horizontal transverse section thereof.

Referring to Figs. 1 to 4, inclusive, 1 designates a mirror of oval or other suitable form, which is surrounded by a transparent or translucent light transmitting or diffusing surface 2, said mirror being detachably secured to said transmitting surface by suitable fastenings 3. The transmitting surface 2 is carried by a casing or housing 4 mounted upon a suitable standard or upright 5, hinged or pivoted, as at 6, to a base 7, so that the mirror and casing may be tilted to different desired angles. The base 7 is preferably loaded or weighted so as to support the mirror firmly and solidly in position and may be formed to rest upon a table, stand or other supporting surface, and if desired may be provided with an eye 8, by which the device as a whole may be suspended upon a wall or other vertical surface, in which event the joint 6 allows the reflector to be turned or tilted to a proper angle for use. It is to be understood that the base 7 may be of any suitable structure to adapt the device for use as a fixed or portable standing or hanging light. The standard 5 includes a socket 9 to receive an incandescent electric lamp 10 inclosed within the casing and which constitutes the source of light whereby the mirror is illuminated. Upon detaching the mirror, access to the interior of the casing may be obtained for the purpose of cleaning the interior parts or substituting a new lamp for a burnt out one when occasion requires.

The back of the mirror is provided with a light reflecting surface 10', while the in-

ner face of the casing or housing 4 forms or is provided with a concaved reflecting surface 11 having a marginal portion 11^a projecting beyond and surrounding the mirror and arranged in such a position as to throw the light at an inward and forward angle across the front of the mirror, the arrangement of said reflecting surface being such that the light reflected back of the mirror from reflecting surface 10' and the light reflected from the surface 11 will be transmitted through the surface 2 around all sides of the mirror upon the face of the person or the object whose reflection is to be viewed in the front of the mirror. In practice, the casing or housing 4 may be made of metal, glass or other suitable material. When made of any material, the reflecting surfaces 11, 10 may be formed by the material itself or by a coating of some suitable high grade reflecting substance, such as enamel, and the back reflecting surface 10' of the mirror when the casing is made of opaque material is also in practice made of some suitable high grade reflecting material, so that practically all the light rays will be transmitted through the transparent or translucent surface 2. Where the casing or housing is made of glass or other transparent or translucent material, the lost rays of light passing therethrough (and not projected through the surface 2) from the interior reflectors may be employed to illuminate the room or apartment in which the mirror is arranged, whereby an indirect, soft toned illumination will be secured.

The surface 2 is made of glass or other suitable material of a subdued color such as a mat color, which may vary in tone or shade according to the color of the source of light, but which in any event will transmit the undiffused light in a soft, mellow tone, free from glare and other objections, and in such manner that a correct reflection of the image will appear in the mirror. By using a surface 2 of this color, or any of its shades, the intensity of the light is subdued, without depriving it of any of its illuminating qualities, the objectionable light rays only being filtered out, and at the same time the reflected light will correctly transmit the proper color tones of the image to the mirror, unlike diffusing reflectors of ground glass or like materials, which not only transmit a large proportion of the high lights but also reduce the volume of illumination. The tone of the mat color may vary, as stated, according to the color of the light from the lamp or source of illumination, which may be corrected with relation to the surface 2 by employing any agents, such as tinted globes, shades, or any of the previously mentioned ones. Where the light from the source is of a strong cold character, the mat tint of the surface 2 or other

correcting agents should be of a warm tone, whereas when the light from the source is of strong warm color the surface 2 or correcting agents should be cold in color. Warm colors apply to shades of red, yellow and orange. Cold colors apply to shades of white, blue, green and purple. By these tonal corrections a mellow light of absolutely correct tone and of pleasing character may be produced, greatly adding to the clearness and naturalness of the image reflected in the mirror, as well as to the beauty of the illumination.

The light tones supplied from the source of light, and modified in any of the ways described, may be termed corrective or complementary rays or light tones, as these rays or tones are modified by the color tone of the surface 2 so that a conjoint action is produced to provide a soft and mellow light of the character defined.

It will be observed that the rays reflected from the surface 18 are transmitted through the surface 2 at a proper angle to converge upon the object to be viewed and so as to give a light of uniform volume or strength at all points upon the face of the mirror, thus avoiding all shadows or darkened effects. While the surface 2 is preferably employed in the marginal space between the mirror and reflector 11—11^a, it is obvious that, for sake of cheapness of construction, said surface 2 may be omitted, in which event the surface 11^a will reflect or transmit the light against the object to be viewed in the mirror.

As shown, the lamp socket connects with a lamp cord 12 which extends through the base 7 and is provided with a connecting plug 13 by which the conductor 12 may be tapped into an electric light circuit in any portion of a house or building.

It will be apparent that the device constructed as described may be used as a portable mirror of the standing or hanging variety, and by removing the mirror 1 may also be employed as a portable standing or hanging lamp.

In the form of my invention, illustrated in Figs. 5, 6 and 7 I have shown an oval or analogous type of illuminating mirror of a type which may be supported upon a wall, built into a wall, stood on tables, shelves or standards, set within the top of a table, or arranged otherwise for use or ornamentation. In this construction the mirror 14 is surrounded by a transmitting surface 15 corresponding to the surface 2, and which is carried by a suitable casing or housing 16, which may be constructed similarly to the casing or housing 4, except that it is properly shaped to adapt it to the contour of mirror 14 employed. The mirror 14 in this form of invention is provided with a rear reflecting surface 17 and the

1,138,552

8

casing with a reflecting surface 18 having an angularly disposed marginal portion 18^a, which serve the same function as the reflecting surfaces 10', and 11—11^a previously described. In the oval type, however, I preferably hinge the mirror as at 19, to upper bracket arms 20 fixed to the casing, and provide either the mirror or the casing with lower bracket arms 21, secured to one and bearing against the other, so that the mirror may be tilted outwardly when desired to afford access to the illuminating agent or lamp 22, which in this instance is fitted within a socket 23 secured to the back of the casing, connections with a suitable source of supply of electricity being made in any preferred manner. It will be evident that with this construction the rays from the lamp 22 will be reflected through the surface 15 from all sides against the image which is to be reflected in the mirror. This form of the invention provides an artistic type of illuminated mirror for general purposes, which may be also used as an indirect illuminator by making the casing of glass or other transparent or translucent material.

In the form of my invention shown in Figs. 8 and 9, I have illustrated a mirror of square or other analogous form wherein the light rays are intended to be reflected from two of the opposite sides only of the mirror against the image which is to be reflected in the mirror. In this construction the mirror 24 is suitably mounted at the front of a casing 25 which if the mirror be hinged would allow casing 25 to be used as a storage compartment or cupboard for articles. The casing 25 is provided at its sides with compartments 26 in which are arranged electric lamps or other suitable light producing elements 27. The walls 28 of these compartments, which are open at the front, as shown at 29, form reflecting surfaces having angularly disposed marginal portions 28^a corresponding to the reflectors 11 and 18 and their marginal portions 11^a and 18^a, the inner walls of the front portions of the compartments being arranged to provide guards 30 which conceal the lamps and prevent the light rays from being thrown directly outward. The rays from the lamps are accordingly thrown against the reflectors 28—28^a and by said reflectors projected through the openings 29 in the compartments against the image to be viewed. It will, of course, be understood that lamps may in this manner be arranged to throw the light from any number of sides of the mirror, leaving any number of sides darkened, according to the effects which it is desired to secure, but that with this construction the same soft and subdued light tones may be obtained as with the constructions disclosed in Figs. 1 to 7 inclusive, the source or sources of light being similarly

concealed from the person whose image is to be reflected.

It will be observed, from the foregoing description, that my invention, in addition to producing an illuminating mirror in which the light rays are modified to secure a proper soft toned effect, also serves to provide a structure in which the lamp or source of light, irrespective of the correction of the light tones, is entirely concealed from view and is not itself reflected by any of the reflecting surfaces, and hence does not cast any false reflections, while at the same time the concealment of the source of light renders the lamp more pleasing and attractive. Furthermore, the construction described allows the surface 2 to be dispensed with, since the construction is such that the light rays will be reflected upon the object in a more pleasing and unobjectionable manner than is possible with the use of mirrors in which the source of light is either directly in view or brought into view by intermediate reflectors. Within the spirit and scope of the invention, the surface 2 may be dispensed with, although its use is greatly preferred and highly desirable, and the reflecting surface 11^a or its equivalent made to serve to a greater or less degree as a light toning agent in its place.

I claim:—

1. A device of the character described comprising a mirror, and an illuminator forming with said mirror complementary parts of the device, said illuminator including a casing having a concealed source of light therein, a light transmitting surface of mat tint or color, and means for reflecting through said surface and from said concealed source a light so related in tone to the tone of said surface as to produce a soft, mellow light for reflection upon the object to be viewed in the mirror.

2. A device of the character described comprising a mirror, an associated light transmitting surface of a mat tone or color, a casing carrying said mirror and surface, and a lamp concealed within said casing and arranged to emit a light to be transmitted by said surface, said lamp being of a character to emit rays so related in tone to the color of the transmitting surface as to produce a soft, mellow light for reflection against the object to be viewed in the mirror.

3. A device of the character described comprising a mirror, a light transmitting or diffusing element associated therewith and having a mat tone or color, a casing supporting the mirror and light transmitting and diffusing element and provided with a reflecting surface, and a lamp concealed within said casing and provided with a bulb complementary in tone to the tone of the said light transmitting and diffusing element.

4. A device of the character described

- comprising a mirror, a light transmitting element of a mat color associated with the mirror, a transparent or translucent casing carrying said mirror and transmitting element, said casing being provided with a reflecting surface, and a lamp concealed within the casing and adapted to produce a light complementary in color tone to the transmitting element.
5. A device of the character described comprising a mirror having a reflecting surface at the back thereof, a transparent or translucent light transmitting surface surrounding the mirror, said surface being of mat color, a casing carrying the mirror and transmitting surface and provided with a reflecting surface opposite the back reflecting surfaces of the mirror, and a lamp arranged within the casing between said reflecting surfaces.
6. A device of the character described comprising a mirror, a casing carrying said mirror, a concealed source of light therein adapted to emit rays of a predetermined tone, and means disposed between marginal portions of the mirror and casing for transmitting said rays to the exterior of the casing and against the object to be viewed in the mirror, said transmitting means being of a character to modify or correct the light tone so as to produce a soft, mellow transmitted light.
7. A device of the character described comprising a casing, a mirror supported by the casing, light producing means arranged within the casing, and means for projecting the light from the casing against the object to be viewed in the mirror with a modified tonal effect.
8. A device of the character described comprising a casing, a hinged mirror forming a closure for an opening in said casing, a lamp concealed within the casing, and means for transmitting the light rays therefrom to the exterior of the casing against the object to be viewed in the mirror.
9. A device of the character described comprising a casing, a mirror at the front of the casing, reflecting means within the casing, means within the casing for producing a light of a certain tone, and means for transmitting the reflected light against the object to be viewed in the mirror with a modified tonal effect.
10. A device of the character described comprising the following combined elements, to wit:—a mirror, means for producing light rays of a determined tone from a source of light hidden within said device, and means for transmitting the light from said hidden source so as to fall upon an object to be viewed in the mirror with a modified tonal effect.
11. A device of the character described comprising the following combined elements, to wit:—a mirror, means for producing from a source hidden within said device a light having a determined tonal effect, and a surface for transmitting such light of a character to modify the rays thereof to give a correct tonal effect.
12. A device of the character described comprising a casing, a mirror supported by and at the front of the casing, illuminating means concealed within the casing, and means for transmitting the light therefrom against the object to be viewed in the mirror with a modified tonal effect.
13. A device of the character described comprising a casing, a mirror at the front of the casing, a reflecting surface within the casing and behind the mirror, a source of light within the casing between the mirror and reflector, and a transmitting surface through which the light from the casing is adapted to be transmitted.
14. A device of the character described comprising a casing, a mirror supported by and arranged at the front of the casing, a reflecting surface within the casing, a reflecting surface in rear of the mirror and in advance of the first-named reflecting surfaces, and a transparent or translucent light transmitting and diffusing surface through which the rays of light are to pass and be filtered so as to produce a light of soft, mellow tone for projection against the object to be viewed in the mirror.
15. A device of the character described comprising a mirror, a casing having a reflecting surface, a lamp concealed within the casing and adapted to produce a light of a determined color tone, and a light transmitting element of a mat color auxiliary to said reflecting surface and disposed for diffusing the reflected light against an object to be viewed in the mirror with a modified color tone effect.
16. A device of the character described comprising a mirror, a source of indirect light arranged behind the mirror so as to be invisible from in front of the mirror, and means arranged and operating to inclose and conceal such source of light and including a surface disposed at an angle to the plane of the mirror to intercept and project the light from said invisible source in advance of the mirror so as to fall upon an object to be viewed therein.
17. A device of the character described comprising a mirror, an illuminating device arranged behind the mirror, a casing receiving and inclosing said illuminating device and having a marginal portion surrounding the marginal portion of the mirror and spaced therefrom, said marginal portion of the casing providing a light intercepting and projecting surface disposed at an angle to the plane of the mirror to direct the light from all sides convergently at the front of

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the mirror and against an object to be viewed therein.

18. A device of the character described comprising a mirror, a reflecting surface upon the back of the mirror, a lamp arranged behind the mirror, and a casing inclosing the lamp and concealing the same from view, said casing having a concaved reflecting surface disposed opposite the first-named reflecting surface and projecting marginally beyond and surrounding the mirror so as to project the light around all sides of the mirror uniformly toward the object to be viewed therein.

19. A device of the character described comprising a mirror, a casing arranged behind the mirror and carrying the same, said casing being arranged to partly inclose the mirror, a lamp behind the mirror and concealed within the casing, said casing having a reflecting surface marginally surrounding the mirror and arranged to reflect the light rays without showing the source thereof from all sides of the mirror toward the object to be viewed therein.

20. A device of the character described comprising a mirror, a lamp arranged behind the mirror, a casing arranged to inclose and conceal said lamp and surrounding the marginal edges of the mirror at a distance therefrom to provide a light transmitting space between said mirror and the casing and connecting means between the casing and mirror extending across said space.

21. A device of the character described comprising a mirror, an illuminating device behind the mirror, a casing surrounding the marginal edges of the mirror at a distance therefrom to provide a light transmitting space between said edges and the casing, and a sheet of transparent or translucent material extending across said space.

22. A device of the character described comprising a casing having an open front, a mirror supported by the casing and arranged within the open front thereof, and a lamp disposed within the casing and behind the mirror, said mirror having its marginal edges spaced from the marginal edges of the casing to provide an intervening light transmitting space, said casing having a surface arranged at an angle to the plane of the mirror for intercepting and directing the rays of light from the lamp through said space against an object to be viewed in the mirror.

23. A device of the character described comprising a mirror, a source of light arranged behind the mirror, and a casing carrying said mirror and inclosing and concealing said source of light, said casing having a light projecting surface projecting later-

ally beyond and spaced from a margin of the mirror and disposed at an angle to the plane of the mirror so as to intercept and project the rays of light in advance of the mirror against an object to be viewed therein.

24. A device of the character described comprising a casing open at the front and having a concaved reflecting surface, a mirror supported by the casing and disposed within the open front thereof, said mirror having its marginal edges spaced from the marginal edges of the casing to provide an intervening light transmitting space, and having a reflecting surface upon the back thereof, and a lamp disposed within the casing and behind the mirror and between said reflecting surfaces, the marginal portion of the reflecting surface of the casing being disposed to direct the reflected rays from the lamp outward through said space to a point in advance of the mirror so as to fall upon an object to be viewed therein.

25. A device of the character described comprising a mirror, a lamp arranged behind the mirror so as to be concealed from the view of a person looking into the mirror, a casing carrying the mirror and inclosing the lamp, said casing having a marginal portion visible at the front of and extending around the mirror and spaced from the latter and disposed at a distance therefrom to provide an intervening light transmitting space, said marginal portion of the casing being arranged at an angle to the plane of the mirror and providing a projecting surface of a character to intercept and project the light rays against the face of a person looking into the mirror, and means disposed in the path of the light rays projected by said surface for modifying the tone thereof.

26. A device of the character described comprising a mirror, an illuminating device arranged behind the mirror, and a conical casing inclosing said illuminating device and having its rim portion marginally surrounding the mirror and spaced therefrom, said casing being provided with a convex reflecting surface and having its marginal portion arranged to provide a projecting surface for intercepting said rays from said reflecting surface and casting the same toward the front of the mirror against an object to be viewed in the mirror without showing said illuminating device.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILFRED B. GODDARD.

Witnesses:

DICK TYLER,
ARTHUR E. SNOW.

Exhibit “I”

United States Patent [19]

[11] **Des. 267,205**

Weinhart

[45] **** Dec. 7, 1982**

- [54] **COMBINED LIGHTED MIRROR AND DIGITAL CLOCK**
- [75] **Inventor: Ronald Weinhart, Encino, Calif.**
- [73] **Assignee: Hartman Products, Hawthorne, Calif.**
- [**] **Term: 14 Years**
- [21] **Appl. No.: 185,377**
- [22] **Filed: Sep. 8, 1980**
- [51] **Int. Cl. D28-03**
- [52] **U.S. Cl. D28/67**
- [58] **Field of Search D10/2, 5; D6/232-246; D28/65-68; 40/152, 152.1, 152.2**

- D. 223,973 6/1972 Irelan D28/67
- D. 229,791 1/1974 De Fano et al. D28/67
- D. 255,945 7/1980 MacGregor D28/67
- D. 259,862 7/1981 You D10/2

Primary Examiner—Charles A. Rademaker
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Bernard Kriegel

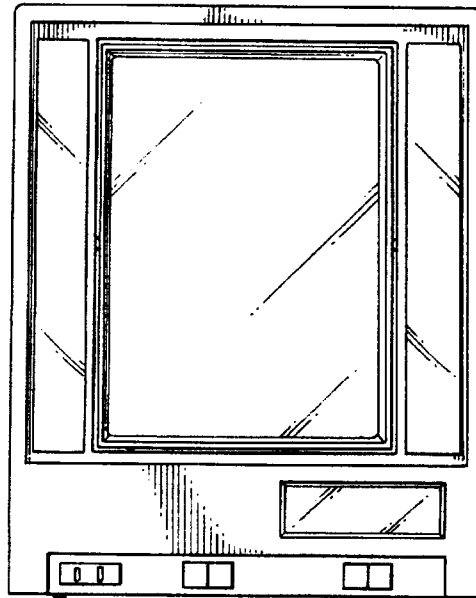
[57] **CLAIM**

The ornamental design for a combined lighted mirror and digital clock, as shown and described.

DESCRIPTION

FIG. 1 is a front elevational view of a mirror and digital clock showing my new design;
 FIG. 2 is a right side elevational view;
 FIG. 3 is a top plan view;
 FIG. 4 is a bottom plan view;
 FIG. 5 is a rear elevational view; and
 FIG. 6 is a front perspective view thereof in a reclining position and the mirror in a tilted condition.

- [56] **References Cited**
U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS
 D. 223,883 6/1972 Shalvoy D28/67



U.S. Patent

Dec. 7, 1982

Sheet 1 of 2

Des. 267,205

FIG. 1.

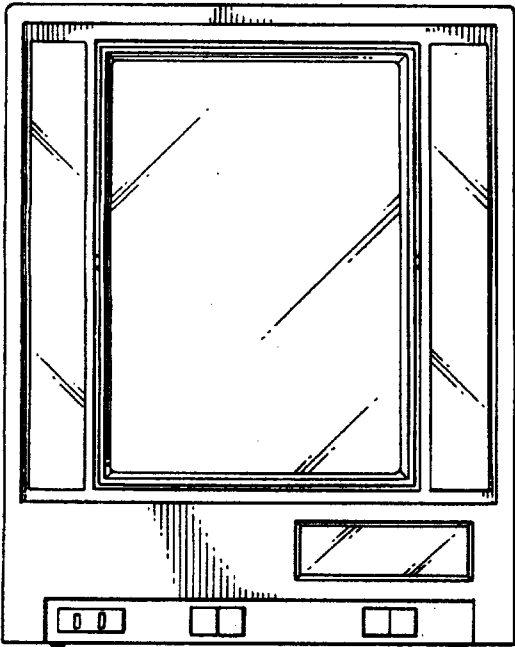


FIG. 2.

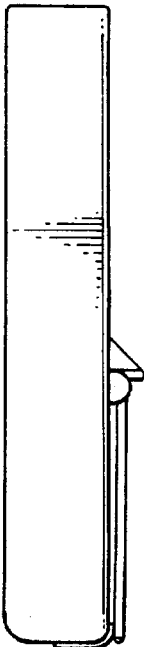


FIG. 3.

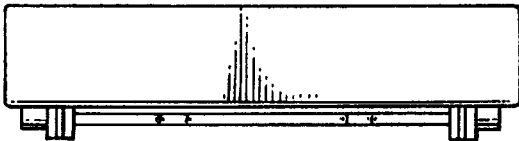
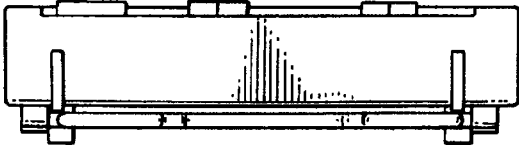


FIG. 4.



U.S. Patent

Dec. 7, 1982

Sheet 2 of 2

Des. 267,205

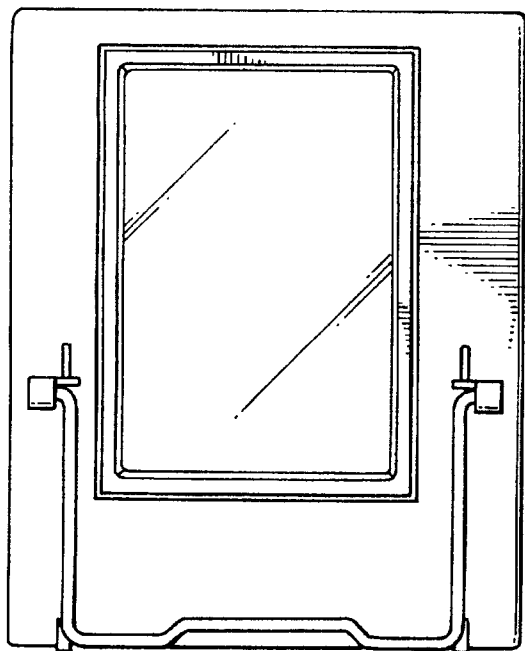
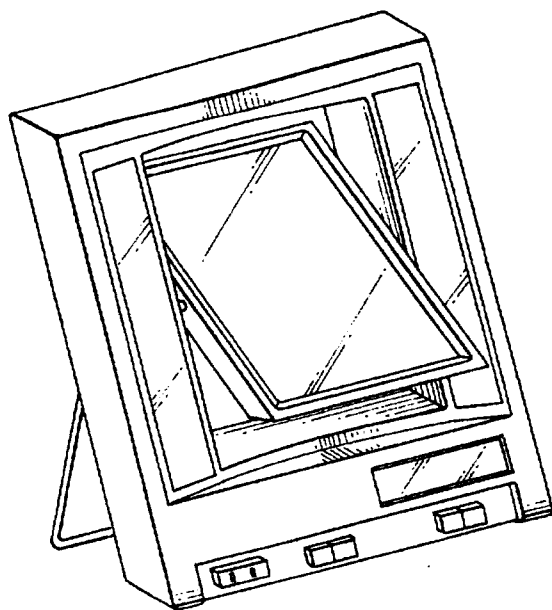


FIG. 5.

FIG. 6.



CIVIL COVER SHEET 07-21300

The 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, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE REVERSE OF THE FORM.)

1.(a) PLAINTIFFS

MAJESTIC MIRRORS & FRAME, LLC, a Florida limited liability company

(b) COUNTY OF RESIDENCE OF FIRST LISTED PLAINTIFF: DADE
(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

(c) ATTORNEYS (FIRM NAME, ADDRESS, AND TELEPHONE NUMBER) 305-379-9000

Steven I. Peretz, Esq./William R. Trueba, Jr., Esq., Kluger Peretz Kaplan & Berlin, PL 201 South Biscayne Blvd., Seventeenth Floor, Miami, FL 33131

DEFENDANTS

ELECTRIC MIRROR, LLC, a Washington limited liability company

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE OF FIRST LISTED DEFENDANT: DADE
(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.

ATTORNEYS (IF KNOWN)

James W. Anable, Esq., Christenson, O'Connor, et al., 1420 Fifth Avenue, Suite 2800, Seattle, WA 98101-2347

CV-HOEVELER
MAGISTRATE JUDGE
BROWN

(d) CIRCLE COUNTY WHERE ACTION AROSE: DADE, MONROE, BROWARD, PALM BEACH, MARTIN, ST. LUCIE, INDIAN RIVER, OKEECHOBEE HIGHLANDS

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 (PLACE AN "X" IN ONE BOX FOR PLAINTIFF AND ONE BOX FOR DEFENDANT)

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| Citizen of This State | PTF DEF
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Incorporated or Principal Place of Business in This State | PTF DEF
<input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Citizen of Another State | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Incorporated and Principal Place of Business in Another State | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | Foreign Nation | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 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
- Appeal to District Judge from Magistrate Judgment

V. NATURE OF SUIT (PLACE AN "X" IN ONE BOX ONLY)

A. CONTRACT	A TORTS	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	A BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES
<input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act <input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument <input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement f Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excl Veterans) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran \$ Benefits <input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders Suits <input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract <input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability	PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane <input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander <input type="checkbox"/> 330 Federal Employers Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury	PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury - Med Malpractice <input type="checkbox"/> 365 Personal Injury- Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability PERSONAL PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> 370 Other Fraud <input type="checkbox"/> 371 Truth in Lending <input type="checkbox"/> 380 Other Personal Property Damage <input type="checkbox"/> 385 Property Damage Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 <input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 57 A PROPERTY RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent <input type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark	<input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment <input type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust <input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking <input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce/ICC Rates/etc. <input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation <input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> 810 Selective Service <input type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange <input type="checkbox"/> 875 Customer Challenge 12 USC 3410 <input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts <input type="checkbox"/> 892 Economic Stabilization Act <input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters <input type="checkbox"/> 894 Energy Allocation Act <input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Information Act <input type="checkbox"/> 900 Appeal of Fee Determination Under Equal Access to Justice <input type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitution of the State Statutes <input type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions
A REAL PROPERTY	A CIVIL RIGHTS	PRISONER PETITIONS	B SOCIAL SECURITY	FEDERAL TAX SUITS
<input type="checkbox"/> 210 Land Condemnation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 220 Foreclosure <input type="checkbox"/> 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment <input type="checkbox"/> 240 Torts to Land <input type="checkbox"/> 245 Tort Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 290 All Other Real Property	<input type="checkbox"/> 441 Voting <input type="checkbox"/> 442 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 443 Housing/Accommodations <input type="checkbox"/> 444 Welfare <input type="checkbox"/> 440 Other Civil Rights	<input type="checkbox"/> 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence HABEAS CORPUS <input type="checkbox"/> 530 General <input type="checkbox"/> 535 Death Penalty <input type="checkbox"/> 540 Mandamus & Other <input type="checkbox"/> 550 Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 555 Prison Condition	<input type="checkbox"/> 861 HIA (1395tt) <input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923) <input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) <input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID Title XVI <input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405(g))	<input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) <input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS - Third Party 26 USC 7609
			A LABOR	
			<input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act <input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Mgmt Relations <input type="checkbox"/> 730 Labor/Mgmt Reporting & Disclosure Act <input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act <input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation <input type="checkbox"/> 791 Empl Ret Inc. Security Act	

V. CAUSE OF ACTION (CITE THE U.S. CIVIL STATUTE UNDER WHICH YOU ARE FILING AND WRITE BRIEF STATEMENT OF CAUSE)

DO NOT CITE JURISDICTIONAL STATUTES UNLESS DIVERSITY)

Patent Act of 1952 - 35 U.S.C. § 1 et seq. and Declaratory Judgment - 28 U.S.C. 2201

LENGTH OF TRIAL

via 5 days estimated (for both sides to try entire case)

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT

CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER F.R.C.P. 23

DEMAND \$ Injunctive Relief

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND: YES NO

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) (See Instructions):

IF ANY

JUDGE

DOCKET NUMBER:

DATE May 18, 2007

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

[Handwritten Signature]

\$350.00 959952
05/18/07