

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

BOWMAR ARCHERY LLC,

Plaintiff

-v-

THE OUTDOOR GROUP LLC
D/B/A SLICK TRICK BROADHEADS,

Defendant.

**COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES
AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF FOR
PATENT INFRINGEMENT IN
VIOLATION OF 35 U.S.C. § 271.**

Case No. _____

Jury Trial Demanded

The Plaintiff, Bowmar Archery LLC (hereinafter “Bowmar”), for its Complaint against the Defendant, The Outdoor Product Group LLC d/b/a Slick Trick Broadheads (“Defendant”), alleges as follows:

The Parties

1. Plaintiff Bowmar is an Iowa corporation having its principal place of business at 666 Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa. Bowmar is a leader in the development and design of archery technology and products.

2. Defendant The Outdoor Group LLC d/b/a Slick Trick Broadheads is a Delaware corporation with a place of business at 1325 John St., West Henrietta, New York. Defendant makes, uses, sells and offers for sale broadhead products, including those referred to as “Torch.”

3. Defendant does business on a regular basis in New York and in this District, including making, using, selling and/or offering for sale its “Torch” broadheads in New York and this District that infringe Bowmar’s rights.

Jurisdiction and Venue

4. This is an action for damages and injunctive relief based on patent infringement arising under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 1 *et seq.*, and particularly 35 U.S.C. §§ 271 and 281. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this complaint pursuant to at least

28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a). Personal jurisdiction over the Defendant is proper in this Court because Defendant resides here, actively and regularly conducts business within the state of New York, and conducts business in this District through its headquarters located in West Henrietta, New York.

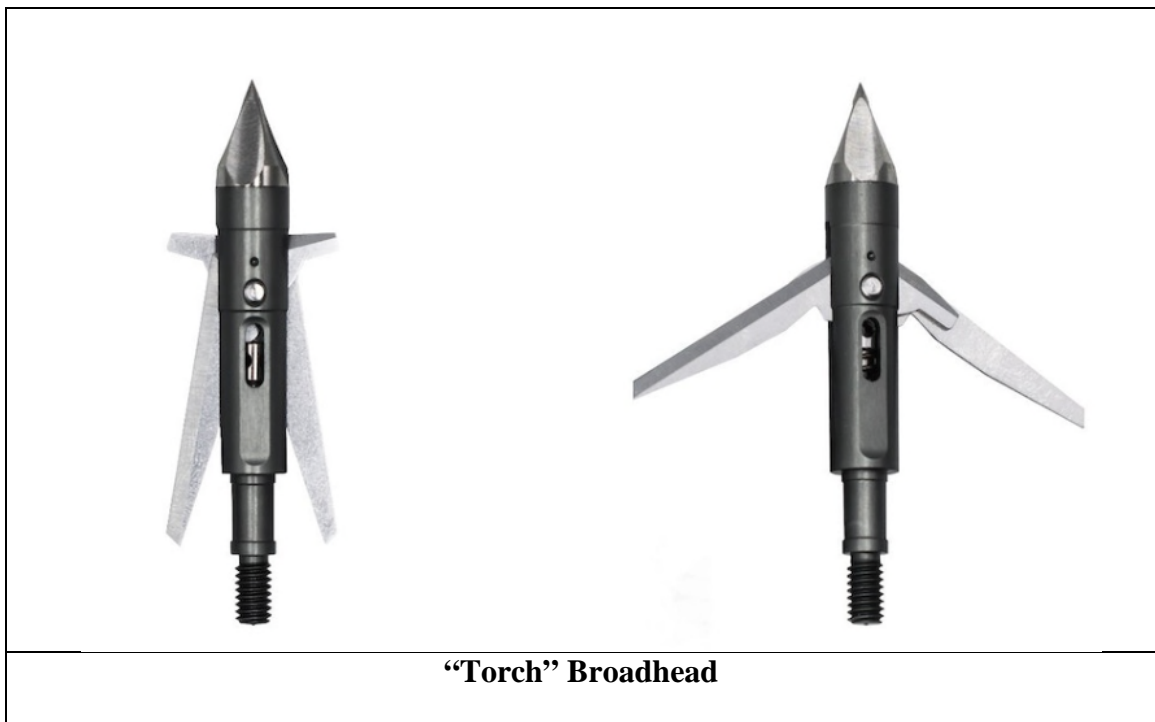
5. Venue is proper in this District in accordance with 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b)-(c) and § 1400(b). Defendant makes, sells and/or offers to sell its infringing “Torch” broadheads in this District from its West Henrietta headquarters. Defendant has sales, manufacturing, and distribution facilities in this District at its West Henrietta headquarters.

Defendant’s Infringing Products

6. Defendant makes, sells, and offers to sell broadheads entitled “Torch.”

7. As set forth herein, Defendant’s “Torch” broadheads (the “Accused Products”) infringe Bowmar’s patent.

8. Defendant’s Accused Products are depicted below and also in Exhibit B.



Count 1 - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 10,295,316

9. Bowmar realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations stated in paragraphs 1-8 of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

10. On May 21, 2019, the United States Patent and Trademark Office duly and legally issued United States Patent No. 10,295,316 (“the ‘316 Patent”) entitled “Variable Cutting Diameter Arrowhead.”

11. Bowmar is the owner of the ‘316 Patent, by virtue of the assignment to it of all rights, title and interest to the ‘316 Patent. A true and correct copy of the ‘316 Patent is attached to this Complaint as Exhibit A.

12. Defendant manufactures, uses, offers to sell, sells, and/or imports broadheads, including, but not limited to the Accused Products that directly infringe, either literally or through the doctrine of equivalents one or more claims of the ‘316 Patent, including at least claim 1.

13. Exemplary claim 1 of the ‘316 Patent recites:

1. A variable cutting diameter arrowhead, comprising:

a ferrule;

a blade having a cutting portion, a blade pivot aperture, and a deployment extension, wherein the deployment extension includes a locking geometry and an impact geometry;

a pivot through the blade pivot aperture rotatably coupling the blade to the ferrule;

a blade spring longitudinally aligned with the ferrule and disposed adjacent to the deployment extension, wherein the locking geometry and the impact geometry are configured to compress the blade spring to different lengths when rotated to interact with the blade spring; and

a trigger mechanism configured to cause outward rotation of the blade from a stowed position to a deployed position upon actuation of the trigger mechanism,

wherein the locking geometry is under compression from the blade spring when the blade is rotated in the stowed position,

wherein the locking geometry biases the blade to resist the outward rotation up to an actuation resistance and allow outward rotation above the actuation resistance,

wherein the impact geometry is geometrically distinct from the locking geometry,

wherein the impact geometry is under compression from the blade spring when the blade is rotated in a deployed position,

wherein after the blade is rotated into the deployed position the impact geometry biases the blade to resist inward rotation of the blade up to a deflection resistance and allow inward rotation above the deflection resistance,

wherein the actuation resistance is based on a first compressing longitudinal force applied to the locking geometry when the blade spring is aligned with the locking geometry, and

wherein the deflection resistance is based on a second compressing longitudinal force applied to the impact geometry when the blade spring is aligned with the impact geometry.

14. An exemplary claim chart cross-referencing the elements of claim 1 with an explanation of exemplary infringing aspects of the Defendant's Accused Products is attached as Exhibit B and is incorporated by reference herein.

15. As shown in Exhibit B, the Defendant's Accused Products include a variable cutting diameter arrowhead including each and every element of at least claim 1 of the '316 Patent, either literally or through the doctrine of equivalents, including:

a ferrule;

a blade having a cutting portion, a blade pivot aperture, and a deployment extension, wherein the deployment extension includes a locking geometry and an impact geometry;

a pivot through the blade pivot aperture rotatably coupling the blade to the ferrule;

a blade spring longitudinally aligned with the ferrule and disposed adjacent to the deployment extension, wherein the locking geometry and the impact geometry are configured to compress the blade spring to different lengths when rotated to interact with the blade spring; and

a trigger mechanism configured to cause outward rotation of the blade from a stowed position to a deployed position upon actuation of the trigger mechanism,

wherein the locking geometry is under compression from the blade spring when the blade is rotated in the stowed position,

wherein the locking geometry biases the blade to resist the outward rotation up to an actuation resistance and allow outward rotation above the actuation resistance,

wherein the impact geometry is geometrically distinct from the locking geometry,

wherein the impact geometry is under compression from the blade spring when the blade is rotated in a deployed position,

wherein after the blade is rotated into the deployed position the impact geometry biases the blade to resist inward rotation of the blade up to a deflection resistance and allow inward rotation above the deflection resistance,

wherein the actuation resistance is based on a first compressing longitudinal force applied to the locking geometry when the blade spring is aligned with the locking geometry, and

wherein the deflection resistance is based on a second compressing longitudinal force applied to the impact geometry when the blade spring is aligned with the impact geometry.

16. Defendant's acts of infringement have been without express or implied license by Bowmar, are in violation of Bowmar's rights, and will continue unless enjoined by this Court.

17. On information and belief, Defendant's acts of infringement have been willful. Defendant had actual knowledge of the '316 Patent at least as early as August 17, 2022. Defendant has continued its infringement with knowledge of the '316 Patent and in willful disregard of the '316 Patent and the rights created thereunder.

18. Bowmar has been and will continue to be irreparably harmed by Defendant's infringement of the '316 Patent.

Jury Demand

Bowmar demands a jury trial on all issues so triable.

Prayer For Relief

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Bowmar respectfully prays that:

A. Pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271, this Court enter judgment that Defendant has been and is currently infringing the '316 Patent.

B. This Court Order that Defendant and each of its officers, agents, servants, employees, assigns and successors in interest, those persons in active concert of participation with it who receive notice of the injunction, and others acting on its behalf, be permanently enjoined from infringing the '316 Patent, including through making, selling or offering for sale the infringing products or importing the infringing products or engaging in infringing activities;

C. This Court Order that Defendant provide an accounting to determine the damages suffered by Bowmar as a result of Defendant's acts of patent infringement, such damages including no less than a reasonable royalty;

D. This Court Order that Defendant pay Bowmar the amount of damages that Bowmar has sustained as a result of Defendant's acts of patent infringement, and that such damages be trebled under 35 U.S.C. § 284 as a result of any willful infringement of Bowmar's '316 Patent;

E. This be declared an exceptional case under 35 U.S.C. § 285, and Bowmar be awarded its attorneys' fees;

J. This Court Order that Defendant pay Bowmar an award of pre-judgment interest, post-judgment interest, and costs of the suit; and

K. Bowmar be granted such other further relief as the Court may deem proper and just.

Dated: November 22, 2022

Respectfully submitted,

NIXON PEABODY LLP

By: /s/ Richard McGuirk
Richard A. McGuirk, Esq.

1300 Clinton Square
Rochester, New York 14604
Tel.: (585) 263-1644
rmcguirk@nixonpeabody.com

Jason S. Shull, Esq.
(pro hac vice application forthcoming)
Banner Witcoff
71 South Wacker Drive, Suite 3600
Chicago, IL 60606
Tel.: (312) 463-5000
jshull@bannerwitcoff.com

Attorneys for Plaintiff Bowmar Archery LLC