

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION**

HIC IPCO LLC, HICKIES OPCO LLC, and TCJ I,)
LLC,)

Plaintiffs,)

v.)

THE INDIVIDUALS, CORPORATIONS, LIMITED)
LIABILITY COMPANIES, PARTNERSHIPS, AND)
UNINCORPORATED ASSOCIATIONS)
IDENTIFIED ON SCHEDULE A TO THE)
COMPLAINT,)

Defendants.)

Case No.: 24-cv-952

COMPLAINT

Plaintiffs HIC IPCO LLC, HICKIES OPCO LLC, and TCJ I, LLC (collectively “HIC” or “Plaintiffs”) hereby allege as follows against the individuals, corporations, limited liability companies, partnerships, and unincorporated associations and foreign entities identified on **Schedule A** attached hereto (collectively, “Defendants”):

Introduction

1. This is a civil action for patent infringement and federal trademark infringement to combat e-commerce store operators who trade upon Plaintiffs’ reputation and goodwill by making, using, offering for sale, selling and/or importing into the United States for subsequent sale or use unauthorized and unlicensed products that infringe Plaintiffs’ patented design for an elastic no tie shoelace alternative, U.S. Patent Nos. D714,631; D716,645; D719,823; D720,123; D721,268; D762,459; D786,055; D797,548 (the “HICKIES Patents”); and the HICKIES trademarks, which are covered by at least U.S. Trademark Registration Nos. 5,376,818; 5,714,404; 5,647,278; 5,163,080; 4,200,125 (the “HICKIES Trademarks”).

2. The HICKIES Patents and the HICKIES Trademark registration are valid, subsisting, and in full force and effect. Plaintiffs are the owner and lawful assignee of all right, title, and interest in and to the HICKIES Patents, which was duly and legally issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office. True and correct copies of the HICKIES Patents are attached hereto as **Exhibits 1 through 8**. True and correct copies of the federal trademark registration certificates for the HICKIES Trademarks, as well as a printouts from the USPTO website evidencing HIC as the owner of the HICKIES Trademarks are attached hereto as **Exhibits 9 through 13**.

3. Each of the Defendants directly and/or indirectly imports, develops, designs, manufactures, distributes, markets, offers to sell and/or sells counterfeit products infringing Plaintiff's HICKIES Patents and/or the HICKIES Trademark (the "Counterfeit Products") in the United States, including in this Judicial District, and otherwise purposefully directs infringing activities to this district in connection with the Counterfeit Products. Defendants conduct this activity through their numerous fully interactive commercial Internet e-commerce stores operating under the online marketplace accounts identified in **Schedule A** attached hereto (collectively, the "Defendant Internet Stores"), including but not limited to the platforms Amazon.com ("Amazon") and eBay.com ("eBay").

4. Defendants conduct this activity through their numerous fully interactive commercial Internet e-commerce stores operating under the online marketplace accounts identified in Schedule A attached hereto (collectively, the "Defendants" or "Defendant Internet Stores"), including but not limited to the platforms Amazon.com ("Amazon") and eBay.com ("eBay").

5. The Defendant Internet Stores also share unique identifiers, such as design elements and similarities of the counterfeit products offered for sale, establishing a logical relationship between them and suggesting that Defendants' illegal operations arise out of the same transaction, occurrence, or series of transactions or occurrences.

6. Defendants attempt to avoid liability by going to great lengths to conceal both their identities and the full scope and interworking of their illegal counterfeiting operation. Plaintiffs are

forced to file this action to combat Defendants' counterfeiting of Plaintiffs' patented design and federally registered HICKIES Trademarks, as well as to protect unknowing consumers from purchasing Counterfeit Products over the Internet.

7. As a result of Defendants' actions, Plaintiffs have been and continue to be irreparably damaged from the loss of their lawful patent rights to exclude others from making, using, selling, offering for sale, and importing their patented design, and, therefore, seek injunctive and monetary relief.

8. This Court has personal jurisdiction over each Defendant, in that each Defendant conducts significant business in Illinois and in this Judicial District, and the acts and events giving rise to this lawsuit of which each Defendant stands accused were undertaken in Illinois and in this Judicial District.

9. In addition, each Defendant has offered to sell and ship Counterfeit Products into this Judicial District.

Jurisdiction and Venue

10. This Court has original subject matter jurisdiction over the patent infringement claim arising under the patent laws of the United States pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 1 *et seq.*, 28 U.S.C. § 1338(a), and 28 U.S.C. § 1331.

11. This Court has original subject matter jurisdiction over the trademark infringement and false designation of origin claims pursuant to the provisions of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1051 *et seq.*, 28 U.S.C. § 1338(a)–(b), and 28 U.S.C. § 1331.

12. This Court has jurisdiction over the unfair deceptive trade practices claim in this action that arise under the laws of the State of Illinois pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a) because the state law claims are so related to the federal claims that they form part of the same case or controversy and derive from a common nucleus of operative facts.

13. This Court has personal jurisdiction over each Defendant, in that, upon information and belief, Defendants regularly conduct, transact and/or solicit business in Illinois and in this Judicial District, and/or derive substantial revenue from business transactions in Illinois and in this

Judicial District and/or otherwise avail themselves of the privileges and protections of the laws of the State of Illinois such that this Court's assertion of jurisdiction over Defendants does not offend traditional notions of fair play and due process, and/or Defendants' illegal counterfeiting and infringing actions caused injury to Plaintiff in Illinois and in this Judicial District such that Defendants should reasonably expect such actions to have consequences in Illinois and this judicial District, for example:

a. The Defendant Internet Stores accept orders of Counterfeit Products from and offer shipping to Illinois addresses located in this judicial District.

b. Upon information and belief, Defendants were and/or are systematically directing and/or targeting their business activities at consumers in the U.S., including those in Illinois, in this Judicial District, through accounts (the "User Accounts(s)") with online marketplace platforms including but not limited to eBay and Amazon, as well as any and all as yet undiscovered accounts with additional online marketplace platforms held by or associated with Defendants, their respective officers, employees, agents, servants and all persons in active concert or participation with any of them, through which consumers in the U.S., including Illinois (and more particularly, in this Judicial District), can view the one or more of Defendants' online marketplace accounts that each Defendant operates, uses to communicate with Defendants regarding their listings for Counterfeit Products (as defined *infra*) and to place orders for, receive invoices for and purchase Counterfeit Products for delivery in the U.S., including Illinois (and more particularly, in this Judicial District), as a means for establishing regular business with the U.S., including Illinois (and more particularly, in this Judicial District).

c. Upon information and belief, Defendants have transacted business with consumers located in the U.S., including Illinois (and more particularly, in this Judicial District), for the sale and shipment of Counterfeit Products.

14. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b)(2) and 1400(a) because Defendants have committed acts of patent infringement in this Judicial District, do

substantial business in the Judicial District, have registered agents in this Judicial District, and reside or may be found in this district.

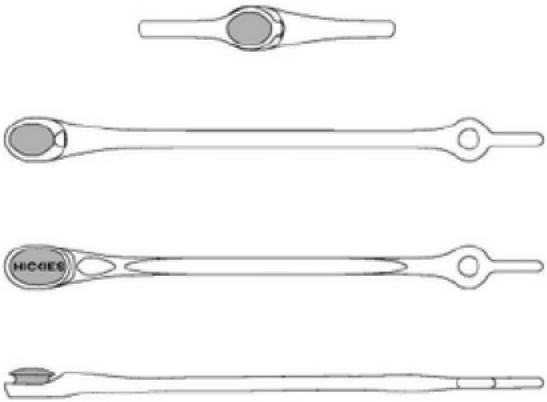
Plaintiffs HIC IPCO LLC, HICKIES OPCO LLC, and TCJ I, LLC


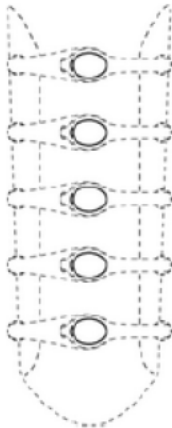
15. Plaintiffs HIC IPCO LLC, HICKIES OPCO LLC, and TCJ I, LLC (“HIC” or “Plaintiffs”) are limited liability companies organized and existing under the laws of Delaware with its principal place of business in Brooklyn, New York. Plaintiffs specialize in the development and marketing of their proprietary elastic no tie shoelace alternatives (the “HICKIES Laces”). In particular, the HICKIES Laces provide a custom and comfortable fit, featuring strong and flexible elastic that allows the user to move comfortably. HIC is the official source of the HICKIES Laces, pictured immediately below:





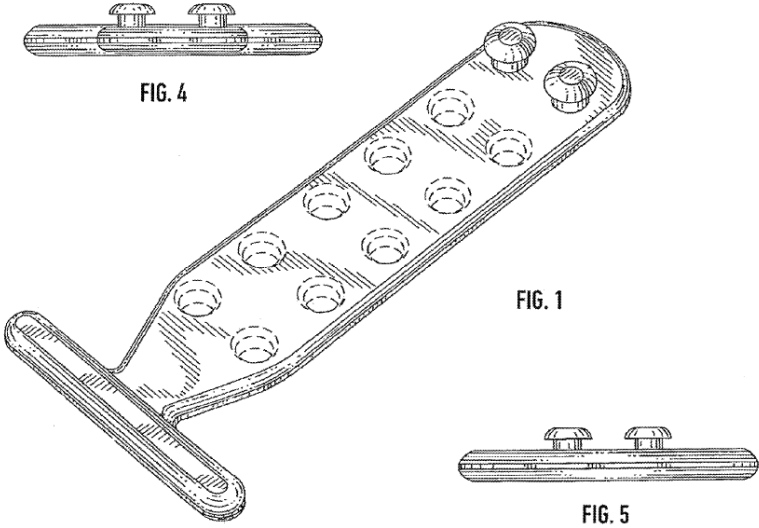
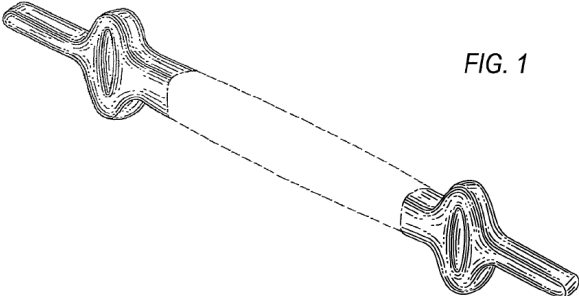
16. Plaintiffs are the registered owner and lawful assignee of all right, title, and interest in and to the HICKIES Trademarks (attached as Exhibit 2), as follows:

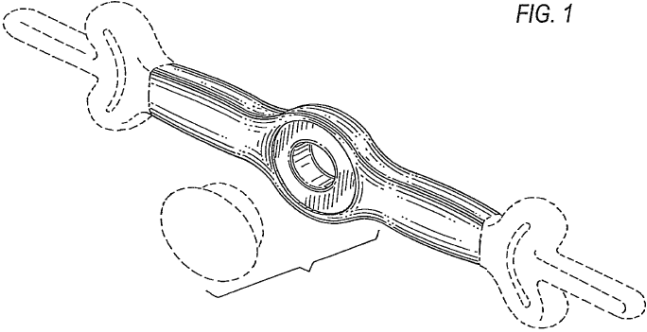
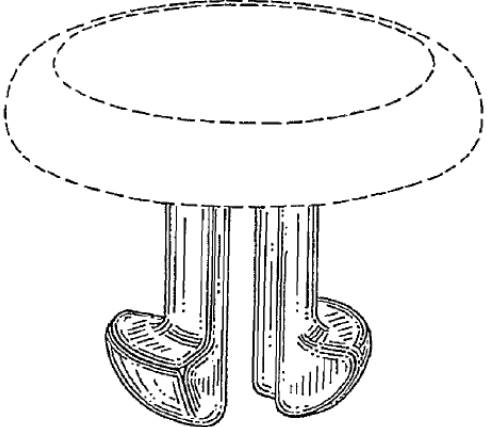
U.S. TM Reg. No.	Trademark	Registration Date
4,200,125	HICKIES (Class 26)	August 28, 2012
5,376,818	Replace the Lace (Class 26)	January 9, 2018
5,714,404		April 2, 2019

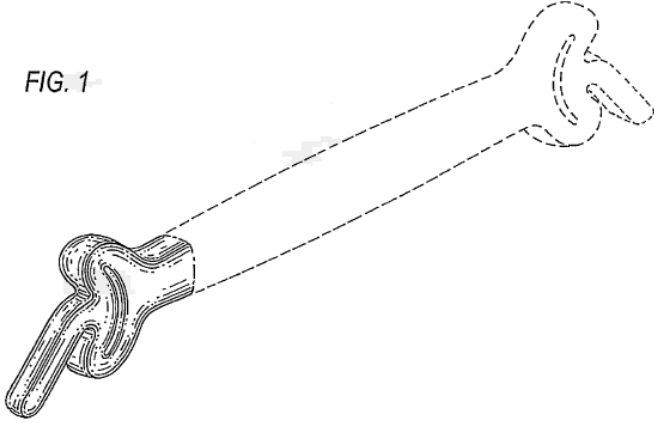
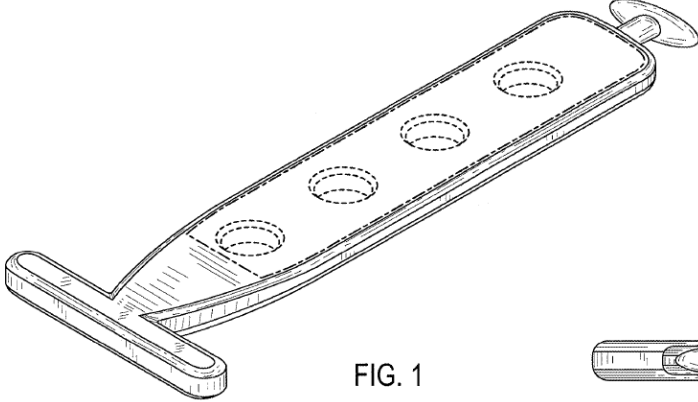

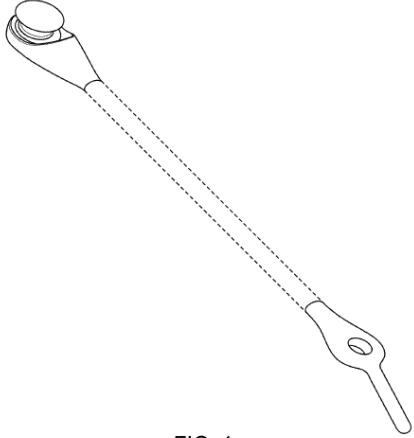
	(Class 26)	
5,647,278	 (Class 23)	January 8, 2019
5,163,080	 (Class 26)	March 14, 2017

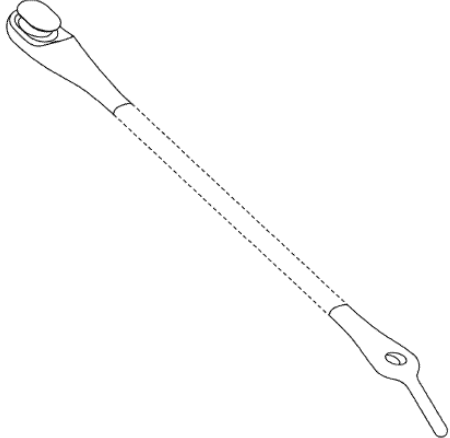
17. Plaintiffs are the owner and lawful assignee of all right, title, and interest in and to the HICKIES Patents.

U.S. Patent Number	Claim	Issue Date

<p>D714631</p>	 <p>FIG. 4</p> <p>FIG. 1</p> <p>FIG. 5</p>	<p>October 7, 2014</p>
<p>D716645</p>	 <p>FIG. 1</p>	<p>November 4, 2014</p>

D719823	<p data-bbox="878 296 938 323">FIG. 1</p> 	December 23, 2014
D720123	<p data-bbox="1008 936 1101 972">FIG. 1</p> 	December 30, 2014

<p>D721268</p>	<p>FIG. 1</p> 	<p>January 20, 2015</p>
<p>D762459</p>	<p>FIG. 1</p>  <p>FIG. 4</p> 	<p>August 2, 2016</p>
<p>D786055</p>	<p>FIG. 1</p> 	<p>May 9, 2017</p>

D797548	 <p data-bbox="605 653 667 678">FIG. 1</p>	September 19, 2017
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18. Since Plaintiffs launched the HICKIES Laces in July 2012, the company has followed a defined strategy for positioning its brand, marketing and promoting the product line in the industry and to consumers, and establishing distribution channels. Plaintiffs' promotional efforts for the HICKIES Laces include, by way of example but not limitation, substantial print media, the HICKIES.com website, advertising campaigns on Google and Amazon, and social media advertising campaigns on Facebook, Instagram, and TikTok. Plaintiffs have expended substantial time, money, and other resources in advertising and otherwise promoting the HICKIES Laces.

The HICKIES Laces

19. Plaintiffs were the first to market a no tie elastic shoelace alternative, the HICKIES Laces, with a game-changing design.

20. Plaintiffs have ensured that their HICKIES Laces meets the most stringent regulatory requirements in order to ensure the product's safety and effectiveness.

21. HIC's HICKIES Laces are distributed and sold to consumers throughout the world, including in the United States and Illinois through authorized retailers, various affiliates, and the www.hickies.com website.

22. The HICKIES Laces have become enormously popular, driven by Plaintiffs' arduous quality standards and innovative design. The HICKIES Laces are known for their

distinctive design. This design is broadly recognized by consumers as being sourced from Plaintiffs. Products fashioned after this design are associated with the quality and innovation that the public has come to expect from the HICKIES Laces. Plaintiffs use this design in connection with the HICKIES Laces, including, but not limited to, the HICKIES Patents.

The Defendants

23. Defendants are individuals and business entities who, upon information and belief, reside mainly in the People's Republic of China or other foreign jurisdictions. Defendants conduct business throughout the United States including within Illinois and in this Judicial District, through the operation of fully interactive commercial websites and online marketplaces operating under the Defendant Internet Stores. Each Defendant targets the United States, including Illinois, and has offered to sell and, on information and belief, has sold and continues to sell counterfeit HICKIES Laces to consumers within the United States, including Illinois and in this Judicial District.

The Defendants' Unlawful Conduct

24. The success of HICKIES Laces has resulted in significant counterfeiting.

25. Plaintiffs have identified numerous Defendant Internet Stores linked to fully interactive websites and marketplace listings offering for sale, selling, and importing counterfeit HICKIES Laces to consumers in this Judicial District and throughout the United States.

26. Defendants have persisted in creating such online marketplaces and internet stores, like the Defendant Internet Stores. In fact, such online marketplaces and stores are estimated to receive tens of millions of visits per year and to generate over \$135 billion in annual online sales. According to an intellectual property rights seizures statistics report issued by the United States Department of Homeland Security, the manufacturer's suggested retail price ("MSRP") of goods seized by the U.S. government in fiscal year 2017 was over \$1.2 billion. Internet websites like the Defendant Internet Stores are also estimated to contribute to tens of thousands of lost jobs for legitimate businesses and broader economic damages such as lost tax revenue every year.

27. On personal knowledge and belief, Defendants facilitate sales by designing the Defendants' Internet Stores so that they appear to unknowing consumers to be authorized online retailers, outlet stores, or wholesalers selling genuine HICKIES Laces.

28. Many of the Defendants' Internet Stores look sophisticated and accept payment in U.S. dollars via credit cards, Western Union, and PayPal. Defendant Internet Stores often include images and design elements that make it very difficult for consumers to distinguish such counterfeit sites from an authorized website.

29. Defendants further perpetuate the illusion of legitimacy by offering "live 24/7" customer service and using indicia of authenticity and security that consumers have come to associate with authorized retailers, including the McAfee® Security, VeriSign®, Visa®, MasterCard®, and PayPal® logos.

30. Plaintiffs have not licensed or authorized Defendants to use the HICKIES Patents and/or the HICKIES Trademark, and none of the Defendants are authorized retailers of the genuine HICKIES Laces.

31. On personal knowledge and belief, Defendants deceive unknowing consumers by using the HICKIES Patents and/or the HICKIES Trademark registrations without authorization within the product descriptions of their Defendant Internet Stores to attract customers, as well as embodied by the counterfeit products themselves.

32. On personal knowledge and belief, Defendants also deceive unknowing consumers by using unauthorized search engine optimization ("SEO") tactics and social media spamming so that the Defendant Internet Stores listings show up at or near the top of relevant search results and misdirect consumers searching for the genuine HICKIES Laces.

33. Further, Defendants utilize similar illegitimate SEO tactics to propel new domain names to the top of search results after others are shut down. As such, Plaintiffs also seek to disable the domain names owned and/or operated by Defendants that are the means by which the Defendants could continue to sell counterfeit HICKIES Laces into this District.

34. On information and belief, Defendants go to great lengths to conceal their identities and often use multiple fictitious names and addresses to register and operate their massive network of Defendant Internet Stores. For example, it is common practice for counterfeiters to register their Defendant Internet Stores with incomplete information, randomly typed letters, or omitted cities or states.

35. On personal knowledge and belief, even though Defendants operate under multiple fictitious names, there are numerous similarities among the Defendants' Internet Stores. For example, some of the Defendant Internet Stores have virtually identical layouts, even though different aliases were used to register the respective domain names.

36. In addition, the Counterfeit Products for sale in the Defendant Internet Stores bear similarities and indicia of being related to one another, suggesting that the Counterfeit Products were manufactured by and come from a common source and that, upon information and belief, Defendants are interrelated.

37. The Defendant Internet Stores also include other notable common features, including accepted payment methods, check-out methods, metadata, illegitimate SEO tactics, HTML user-defined variables, domain redirection, lack of contact information, identically or similarly priced items and volume sales discounts, similar hosting services, similar name servers, and the use of the same text and images.

38. In addition, Defendants in this case and defendants in other similar cases against online counterfeiters use a variety of other common tactics to evade enforcement efforts. For example, counterfeiters like Defendants will often register new online marketplace accounts under User Accounts once they receive notice of a lawsuit.¹

¹ <https://www.ice.gov/news/releases/buyers-beware-ice-hsi-and-cbp-boston-warn-consumers-about-counterfeit-goods-during> (noting counterfeiters are adept at “setting up online stores to lure the public into thinking they are purchasing legitimate good on legitimate websites”) (last visited September 15, 2022).

39. Counterfeiters also often move website hosting to rogue servers located outside the United States once notice of a lawsuit is received. Rogue servers are notorious for ignoring take down demands sent by brand owners.²

40. Counterfeiters also typically ship products in small quantities via international mail to minimize detection by U.S. Customs and Border Protection. A 2012 U.S. Customs and Border Protection report on seizure statistics indicated that the Internet has fueled “explosive growth” in the number of small packages of counterfeit goods shipped through the mail and express carriers.

41. Further, counterfeiters such as Defendants typically operate multiple credit card merchant accounts and PayPal accounts behind layers of payment gateways so that they can continue operation in spite of Plaintiffs’ enforcement efforts.

42. On personal knowledge and belief, Defendants maintain off-shore bank accounts and regularly move funds from their PayPal accounts to off-shore bank accounts outside the jurisdiction of this Court. Indeed, analysis of PayPal transaction logs from previous similar cases indicates that offshore counterfeiters regularly move funds from U.S.-based PayPal accounts to foreign-based bank accounts outside the jurisdiction of this Court.

43. Defendants, without any authorization or license from Plaintiffs, have knowingly and willfully used and continue to use the HICKIES Patents and/or the HICKIES Trademarks in connection with the advertisement, distribution, offering for sale, and sale of Counterfeit Products into the United States and Illinois over the Internet.

44. Each Defendant Internet Store offers shipping to the United States, including Illinois (in this Judicial District) and, on information and belief, each Defendant has offered to sell counterfeit HICKIES Laces into the United States, including Illinois (in this Judicial District).

² While discussed in the context of false pharma supply chains, rogue internet servers and sellers are a well-known tactic that have even been covered in congressional committee hearings. <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CHRG-113hrg88828/html/CHRG-113hrg88828.htm> (last visited September 15, 2022).

45. Defendants' use of the HICKIES Patents and/or the HICKIES Trademarks in connection with the advertising, distribution, offering for sale, and sale of Counterfeit Products is likely to cause and has caused confusion, mistake, and deception by and among consumers and is irreparably harming Plaintiffs.

46. Prior to and contemporaneous with their counterfeiting and infringing actions alleged herein, Defendants had knowledge of Plaintiffs' ownership of the HICKIES Patents and/or the HICKIES Trademarks, of the fame and incalculable goodwill associated therewith and of the popularity and success of the HICKIES Laces, and in bad faith proceeded to manufacture, market, develop, offer to be sold, and/or sell the Counterfeit Products.

47. Defendants have been engaging in the illegal counterfeiting and infringing actions, as alleged herein, knowingly and intentionally, or with reckless disregard or willful blindness to Plaintiffs' rights, or in bad faith, for the purpose of trading on the goodwill and reputation of Plaintiffs and the HICKIES Laces.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION
DESIGN PATENT INFRINGEMENT
(35 U.S.C. § 271)
[Against Defendants Designated in Schedule A]

48. Plaintiffs hereby repeat and incorporate by reference herein the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

49. Defendants are and have been making, using, selling, offering for sale, and/or importing into the United States for subsequent sale or use, without authority, Counterfeit Products that infringe directly and/or indirectly the HICKIES Patents.

50. For example, below is a comparison of figures from Plaintiffs HICKIES Patents and images of one of Defendants' Counterfeit Products sold on a Defendant Internet Store.

Figures from the HICKIES Patents

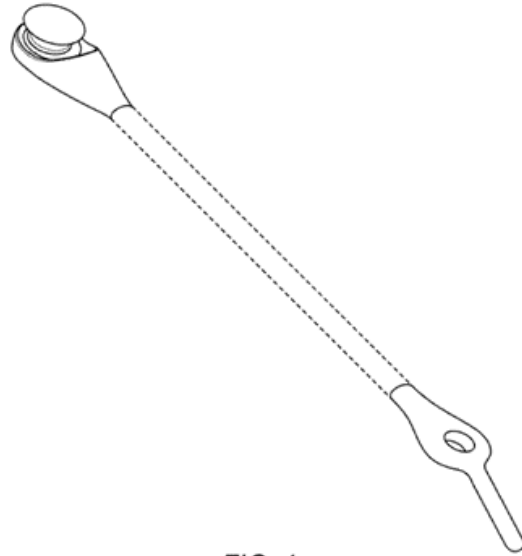


FIG. 1

Exemplary Counterfeit Products Sold on Defendant Internet Store





51. Defendants' activities constitute willful patent infringement and counterfeiting under 35 U.S.C. § 271.

52. Defendants have infringed the Plaintiffs' HICKIES Patents through the aforesaid acts and will continue to do so unless enjoined by this Court. Defendants' wrongful conduct has caused Plaintiffs to suffer irreparable harm resulting from the loss of its lawful patent rights to exclude others from making, using, selling, offering for sale, and importing the patented invention. Plaintiff is entitled to injunctive relief pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 283.

53. Plaintiffs are entitled to recover damages adequate to compensate for the infringement pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §§ 284 289, including Defendants' profits.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION
TRADEMARK INFRINGEMENT AND COUNTERFEITING (15 U.S.C. § 1114)
[Against Defendants Designated in Schedule A]

54. Plaintiffs hereby repeat and incorporate by reference herein their allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

55. This is a trademark infringement action against Defendants based on their unauthorized use in commerce of counterfeit imitations of the registered HICKIES Trademarks in connection with the sale, offering for sale, distribution, and/or advertising of counterfeit goods. The HICKIES Trademarks are highly distinctive marks. Consumers have come to expect the highest quality from Plaintiffs' HICKIES Laces provided under the HICKIES Trademarks.

56. Defendants have sold, offered to sell, marketed, distributed, and advertised, and are still selling, offering to sell, marketing, distributing, and advertising products in connection with the HICKIES Trademarks without Plaintiffs' permission.

57. Plaintiffs are the registered owners and lawful assignees of the HICKIES Trademarks. The United States Registrations for the HICKIES Trademarks (Exhibits 9–13) are in full force and effect. Upon information and belief, Defendants have knowledge of Plaintiffs' rights in the HICKIES Trademarks and are willfully infringing and intentionally using counterfeits of the HICKIES Trademarks. Defendants' willful, intentional, and unauthorized use of the HICKIES Trademarks is likely to cause and is causing confusion, mistake, and deception as to the origin and quality of the counterfeit goods among the general public.

58. Defendants' activities constitute willful trademark infringement and counterfeiting under 15 U.S.C. § 1114, 1117.

59. The injuries and damages sustained by Plaintiffs have been directly and proximately caused by Defendants' wrongful reproduction, use, advertisement, promotion, offering to sell, and sale of Counterfeit Products.

60. Plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law, and if Defendants' actions are not enjoined, Plaintiffs will continue to suffer irreparable harm to their reputation and the goodwill of its well-known HICKIES Products.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION
FALSE DESIGNATION OF ORIGIN (15 U.S.C. § 1125(a))
[Against Defendants Designated in Schedule A]

61. Plaintiffs hereby repeat and incorporate by reference herein their allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

62. Defendants' promotion, marketing, offering for sale, and sale of Counterfeit Products has created and is creating a likelihood of confusion, mistake, and deception among the general public as to the affiliation, connection, or association with Plaintiffs or the origin, sponsorship, or approval of Defendants' Counterfeit Products by Plaintiffs.

63. By using the HICKIES design and marks in connection with the sale of Counterfeit Products embodying the HICKIES Patents Registration and/or the HICKIES Trademark Registrations, Defendants create a false designation of origin and a misleading representation of fact as to the origin and sponsorship of the Counterfeit Products.

64. Defendants' conduct constitutes willful false designation of origin and misrepresentation of fact as to the origin and/or sponsorship of the Counterfeit Products to the general public under 15 U.S.C. §§ 1114, 1125.

65. Plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law, and, if Defendants' actions are not enjoined, Plaintiffs will continue to suffer irreparable harm to their reputation and the goodwill of their brand.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION
VIOLATION OF ILLINOIS UNIFORM DECEPTIVE TRADE PRACTICES ACT
(815 ILCS § 510/1, et seq.)
[Against Defendants Designated in Schedule A]

66. Plaintiffs hereby repeat and incorporate by reference herein the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

67. Plaintiffs have not licensed or authorized Defendants to use the HICKIES Patents and/or the HICKIES Trademarks, and none of the Defendants are authorized retailers of the genuine HICKIES Laces.

68. Defendants knowingly and intentionally trade upon Plaintiffs' reputation and goodwill by selling and/or offering for sale products in connection with Plaintiffs' HICKIES Patents and/or HICKIES Trademarks.

69. Defendants' promotion, marketing, offering for sale, and sale of Counterfeit Products has created and is creating a likelihood of confusion, mistake, and deception among the general public as to the quality, affiliation, connection, or association with Plaintiffs or the origin, sponsorship, or approval of Defendants' Counterfeit products by Plaintiffs.

70. Defendants knew, or should have known, that their promotion, marketing, offering for sale, and sale of counterfeit HICKIES products has caused and will continue to cause confusion, mistake, and deception among purchasers, users, and the public.

71. In fact, Defendants have fraudulently represented by their statements and actions that the Counterfeit Products are Plaintiffs' products including, for example, by: (i) using SEO tactics and social media to misdirect customers seeking HICKIES Products to Defendants' online marketplace accounts; (ii) using deceptive advertising practices within the text and metadata of the online marketplace accounts; and (iii) taking other steps to deceive and confuse the consuming public.

72. On information and belief, Defendants' conduct is willful and intentional as Defendants attempt to avoid liability by concealing their identities, using multiple fictitious names and addresses to register and operate their illegal counterfeiting operations and Defendant Internet Stores.

73. Plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law, and Defendants' conduct has caused Plaintiffs to suffer damage to their reputation and goodwill. Unless enjoined by the Court, Plaintiffs will suffer future irreparable harm as a direct result of Defendants' unlawful activities.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment against Defendants and each of them as follows:

1. That Defendants, their affiliates, officers, agents, servants, employees, attorneys, confederates, and all persons acting for, with, by, through, under, or in active concert with them be temporarily, preliminarily, and permanently enjoined and restrained from:

- a. making, using, offering for sale, selling, and/or importing into the United States for subsequent sale or use any products not authorized by Plaintiffs and that include any reproduction, copy or colorable imitation of the designs claimed in the HICKIES Patents and/or HICKIES Trademarks;
- b. passing off, inducing, or enabling others to sell or pass off any product as the genuine HICKIES Laces or any other product produced by Plaintiffs that is not Plaintiffs' or not produced under the authorization, control, or supervision of Plaintiffs and approved by Plaintiffs for sale under the HICKIES Patents and/or HICKIES Trademarks;
- c. committing any acts calculated to cause consumers to believe that Defendants' Counterfeit Products are those sold under the authorization, control, or supervision of Plaintiffs, or are sponsored by, approved by, or otherwise connected with Plaintiffs;
- d. further infringing the HICKIES Patents and/or the HICKIES Trademarks and damaging Plaintiffs' goodwill;
- e. aiding, abetting, contributing to, or otherwise assisting anyone in infringing upon the HICKIES Patents and/or the HICKIES Trademarks;
- f. otherwise competing unfairly with Plaintiffs in any manner;
- g. shipping, delivering, holding for sale, transferring, or otherwise moving, storing, distributing, returning, or otherwise disposing of, in any manner, products or inventory not manufactured by or for Plaintiffs, nor authorized by Plaintiffs to be sold or offered for sale, and which copy the HICKIES Patents and/or HICKIES Trademarks or any reproductions, counterfeit copies, or colorable imitations thereof;

4. In the alternative, that Plaintiffs be awarded statutory damages pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1117(c) of not less than \$1,000 and not more than \$2,000,000 for each and every use of the HICKIES Trademarks;

5. That Plaintiffs be awarded such damages as it shall prove at trial against Defendants that are adequate to compensate Plaintiffs for Defendants' infringement of the HICKIES Patents, but in no event less than a reasonable royalty for the use made of the invention by the Defendants, together with interest and costs, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284;

6. That the amount of damages awarded to Plaintiffs to compensate Plaintiffs for infringement of Plaintiffs' HICKIES Patents be increased by three times the amount thereof, as provided by 35 U.S.C. § 284;

7. In the alternative, that Plaintiffs be awarded all profits realized by Defendants from Defendants' infringement of Plaintiffs' HICKIES Patents, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 289;

8. That Plaintiffs be awarded their reasonable attorneys' fees and costs; and

9. Award any and all other relief that this Court deems just and proper.

Dated: February 2, 2024

Respectfully submitted,
Boies Schiller Flexner LLP

By: /s/ Madison Bower

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