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9	Office 1, inc.	
10		
11	IN THE UNITED STATES	DISTRICT COURT
12	FOR THE CENTRAL DISTR	ICT OF CALIFORNIA
13		
14	OAKLEY, INC., a Washington corporation,) Civil Action No. 8:18-cv-00402
15	Plaintiff,	
16	V.) COMPLAINT FOR) PATENT INFRINGEMENT,
17	THE US HULTAN GROUP d/b/a) TRADE DRESS) INFRINGEMENT, FALSE
18	SHARP FACTOR, d/b/a APOLLO ENTERPRICE EYEWEAR, a/f/k/a	DESIGNATION OF ORIGIN,AND UNFAIR COMPETITION
19	APOLLO ENTERPRISE) DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL
20	INTERNATIONAL, INC., a California corporation,	
21	Defendant.	
22)
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Plaintiff Oakley, Inc. ("Oakley") hereby complains of The US Hultan Group d/b/a Sharp Factor, d/b/a Apollo Enterprice Eyewear, a/f/k/a/ Apollo Enterprise International, Inc. ("Defendant") and alleges as follows:

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 1. This Court has original subject matter jurisdiction over the claims in this action that relate to patent infringement, trade dress infringement, false designation of origin, and federal unfair competition pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §§ 271 and 281, 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338, and 15 U.S.C. §§ 1116(a), 1121(a), and 1125(a), as these claims arise under the laws of the United States. The Court has supplemental jurisdiction over the claims in this Complaint which arise under state statutory and common law 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.
- 2. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because Defendant has a continuous, systematic, and substantial presence within this judicial district including by selling and offering for sale infringing products in this judicial district, and by committing acts of patent and trade dress infringement in this judicial district, including but not limited to selling infringing eyewear directly to consumers and/or retailers in this district and selling into the stream of commerce knowing such products would be sold in California and this district, which acts form a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to Oakley's claim.
- 3. Oakley is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that venue is proper in this judicial district under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b) and (d), and 1400(b) because Defendant is a resident in this judicial district, and Defendant has committed acts of infringement in this district and has a regular established place of business in this district.

THE PARTIES

- 4. Oakley is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Washington, having its principal place of business at One Icon, Foothill Ranch, California 92610.
- 5. Oakley is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendant The US Hultan Group is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of California, having its principal place of business at 400 South Alameda Street, Los Angeles, California 90013.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

- 6. Oakley has been actively engaged in the manufacture and sale of high quality eyewear since at least 1985. Oakley is the manufacturer and retailer of several lines of eyewear that have enjoyed substantial success and are protected by various intellectual property rights owned by Oakley.
- 7. On August, 16, 2016, the United States Patent and Trademark Office ("U.S.P.T.O.") duly and lawfully issued United States Design Patent No. D763,947 ("the D947 Patent"), titled "EYEGLASSES." Oakley is the owner by assignment of all right, title, and interest in the D947 Patent. A true and correct copy of the D947 Patent is attached hereto as **Exhibit 1**.
- 8. On February 16, 2016, the U.S.P.T.O. duly and lawfully issued United States Design Patent No. D749,670 ("the D670 Patent"), titled "SET OF EYEGLASS COMPONENTS." Oakley is the owner by assignment of all right, title, and interest in the D670 Patent. A true and correct copy of the D670 Patent is attached hereto as **Exhibit 2**.
- 9. On June 5, 2012, the U.S.P.T.O. duly and lawfully issued United States Design Patent No. D661,339 ("the D339 Patent"), titled "EYEGLASS." Oakley is the owner by assignment of all right, title, and interest in the D339 Patent. A true and correct copy of the D339 Patent is attached hereto as **Exhibit 3**.

- 10. On May 8, 2012, the U.S.P.T.O. duly and lawfully issued United States Design Patent No. D659,180 ("the D180 Patent"), titled "EYEGLASS." Oakley is the owner by assignment of all right, title, and interest in the D180 Patent. A true and correct copy of the D180 Patent is attached hereto as **Exhibit 4**.
- 11. On February 7, 2012, the U.S.P.T.O. duly and lawfully issued United States Design Patent No. D653,699 ("the D699 Patent"), titled "EYEGLASS." Oakley is the owner by assignment of all right, title, and interest in the D699 Patent. A true and correct copy of the D699 Patent is attached hereto as **Exhibit 5**.
- 12. On November, 29, 2011, the U.S.P.T.O. duly and lawfully issued United States Design Patent No. D649,579 ("the D579 Patent"), titled "EYEGLASS." Oakley is the owner by assignment of all right, title, and interest in the D579 Patent. A true and correct copy of the D579 Patent is attached hereto as **Exhibit 6**.
- 13. On July 8, 2008, the U.S.P.T.O. duly and lawfully issued United States Design Patent No. D572,745 ("the D745 Patent"), titled "EYEGLASS FRAME." Oakley is the owner by assignment of all right, title and interest in the D745 Patent. A true and correct copy of the D745 Patent is attached hereto as **Exhibit 7**.
- 14. On December 11, 2007, the U.S.P.T.O. duly and lawfully issued United States Design Patent No. D557,326 ("the D326 Patent"), titled "EYEGLASS COMPONENTS." Oakley is the owner by assignment of all right, title, and interest in the D326 Patent. A true and correct copy of the D326 Patent is attached hereto as **Exhibit 8**.
- 15. Defendant manufactures, uses, sells, offers for sale, and/or imports into the United States eyewear that have infringed Oakley's patent rights, including the D947 Patent, D670 Patent, D339 Patent, D180 Patent, D699

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Patent, D579 Patent, D745 Patent, and D326 Patent (collectively, the "Asserted Patents").

- 16. Oakley manufactures and sells sunglasses under the mark HOLBROOK bearing distinctive trade dress in the overall design of the sunglasses ("HOLBROOK Trade Dress"). An example of an Oakley product bearing the distinctive HOLBROOK Trade Dress is depicted in the photograph attached as **Exhibit 9**.
- 17. As a result of Oakley's widespread use and display of the HOLBROOK Trade Dress in association with its eyewear, (a) the public has come to recognize and identify eyewear bearing the HOLBROOK Trade Dress as emanating from Oakley, (b) the public recognizes that products bearing the HOLBROOK Trade Dress constitute high quality products that conform to the specifications created by Oakley, and (c) the HOLBROOK Trade Dress has established strong secondary meaning and extensive goodwill.
- 18. The HOLBROOK Trade Dress is not functional. The design features embodied by the HOLBROOK Trade Dress are not essential to the function of the product, do not make the product cheaper or easier to manufacture, and do not affect the quality of the product. The design of the HOLBROOK Trade Dress is not a competitive necessity.
- 19. Subsequent to Oakley's use and adoption of the HOLBROOK Trade Dress, Defendant has developed, manufactured, imported, advertised, and/or sold products that use trade dress that is confusingly similar to the HOLBROOK Trade Dress.
- 20. Defendant's acts complained of herein have caused Oakley to suffer irreparable injury to its business. Oakley will continue to suffer substantial loss and irreparable injury unless and until Defendant is enjoined from its wrongful actions complained of herein.

- 21. Oakley is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that Defendant's acts complained of herein are willful and deliberate.
- 22. Defendant's acts complained of herein have caused Oakley to suffer irreparable injury to its business. Oakley will suffer substantial loss of goodwill and reputation unless and until Defendant is preliminarily and permanently enjoined from its wrongful actions complained of herein.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Patent Infringement) (35 U.S.C. § 271)

- 23. Oakley repeats and re-alleges the allegations of paragraphs 1-22 of this Complaint as if set forth fully herein.
 - 24. This is a claim for patent infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271.
- 25. Defendant, through its agents, employees, and/or servants has, and continues to, knowingly, intentionally, and willfully infringe the D947 Patent by making, using, selling, offering for sale, and/or importing eyewear having a design that would appear to an ordinary observer to be substantially similar to the claim of the D947 Patent, for example, Defendant's 915RV model sunglasses as shown below.

Defendant's 915RV Model Sunglasses	Oakley's D947 Patent

26. Defendant's acts of infringement of the D947 Patent were undertaken without permission or license from Oakley. Oakley is informed and

of the D947 Patent.

27. Defendant, through its agents, employees, and/or servants has, and continues to, knowingly, intentionally, and willfully infringe the D670 Patent by making, using, selling, offering for sale, and/or importing eyewear having a design that would appear to an ordinary observer to be substantially similar to the claim of the D670 Patent, for example, Defendant's 915RV model sunglasses as shown below.

consistent with the standards of commerce for its industry.

Defendant's 915RV Model Sunglasses	Oakley's D670 Patent

believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendant had actual knowledge of Oakley's

rights in the design claimed in the D947 Patent. Oakley and its iconic designs

are well-known throughout the eyewear industry, and Defendant's 915RV

model sunglasses are an identical copy of Oakley's patented design.

Accordingly, Defendant's actions constitute willful and intentional infringement

disregard of Oakley's patent rights. Defendant knew, or it was so obvious that

Defendant should have known, that its actions constitute infringement of the

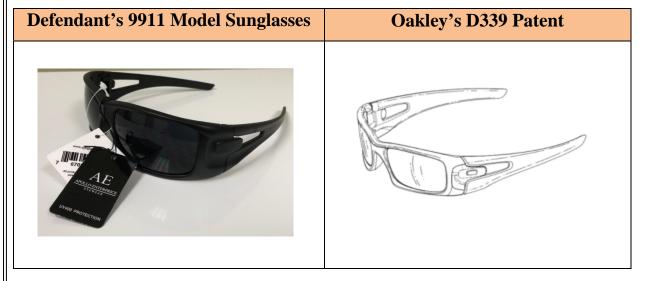
D947 Patent. Defendant's acts of infringement of the D947 Patent were not

Defendant infringed the D947 Patent with reckless

28. Defendant's acts of infringement of the D670 Patent were undertaken without permission or license from Oakley. Oakley is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendant had actual knowledge of Oakley's rights in the design claimed in the D670 Patent. Oakley and its iconic designs

are well-known throughout the eyewear industry, and Defendant's 915RV model sunglasses are an identical copy of Oakley's patented design. Accordingly, Defendant's actions constitute willful and intentional infringement of the D670 Patent. Defendant infringed the D670 Patent with reckless disregard of Oakley's patent rights. Defendant knew, or it was so obvious that Defendant should have known, that its actions constitute infringement of the D670 Patent. Defendant's acts of infringement of the D670 Patent were not consistent with the standards of commerce for its industry.

29. Defendant, through its agents, employees, and/or servants has, and continues to, knowingly, intentionally, and willfully infringe the D339 Patent by making, using, selling, offering for sale, and/or importing eyewear having a design that would appear to an ordinary observer to be substantially similar to the claim of the D339 Patent, for example, Defendant's 9911 model sunglasses as shown below.

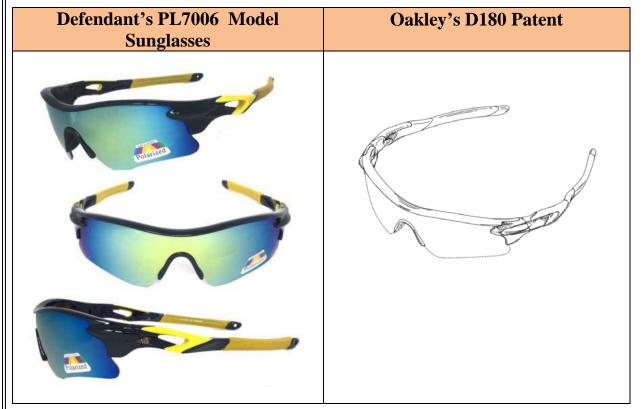


30. Defendant's acts of infringement of the D339 Patent were undertaken without permission or license from Oakley. Oakley is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendant had actual knowledge of Oakley's rights in the design claimed in the D339 Patent. Oakley and its iconic designs are well-known throughout the eyewear industry, and Defendant's 9911 model

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sunglasses are an identical copy of Oakley's patented design. Accordingly, Defendant's actions constitute willful and intentional infringement of the D339 Patent. Defendant infringed the D339 Patent with reckless disregard of Oakley's patent rights. Defendant knew, or it was so obvious that Defendant should have known, that its actions constitute infringement of the D339 Patent. Defendant's acts of infringement of the D339 Patent were not consistent with the standards of commerce for its industry.

31. Defendant, through its agents, employees, and/or servants has, and continues to, knowingly, intentionally, and willfully infringe the D180 Patent by making, using, selling, offering for sale, and/or importing eyewear having a design that would appear to an ordinary observer to be substantially similar to the claim of the D180 Patent, for example, Defendant's PL7006 model sunglasses as shown below.



32. Defendant's acts of infringement of the D180 Patent were undertaken without permission or license from Oakley. Oakley is informed and

believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendant had actual knowledge of Oakley's rights in the design claimed in the D180 Patent. Oakley and its iconic designs are well-known throughout the eyewear industry, and Defendant's PL7006 model sunglass is an identical copy of Oakley's patented design. Accordingly, Defendant's actions constitute willful and intentional infringement of the D180 Patent. Defendant infringed the D180 Patent with reckless disregard of Oakley's patent rights. Defendant knew, or it was so obvious that Defendant should have known, that its actions constitute infringement of the D180 Patent. Defendant's acts of infringement of the D180 Patent were not consistent with the standards of commerce for its industry.

33. Defendant, through its agents, employees, and/or servants has, and continues to, knowingly, intentionally, and willfully infringe the D699 Patent by making, using, selling, offering for sale, and/or importing eyewear having a design that would appear to an ordinary observer to be substantially similar to the claim of the D699 Patent, for example, Defendant's 917RV model sunglasses as shown below.

Defendant's 917RV Model Sunglasses	Oakley's D699 Patent
A.F. Williams	

34. Defendant's acts of infringement of the D699 Patent were undertaken without permission or license from Oakley. Oakley is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendant had actual knowledge of Oakley's

rights in the design claimed in the D699 Patent. Oakley and its iconic designs are well-known throughout the eyewear industry, and Defendant's 917RV model sunglasses are an identical copy of Oakley's patented design. Accordingly, Defendant's actions constitute willful and intentional infringement of the D699 Patent. Defendant infringed the D699 Patent with reckless disregard of Oakley's patent rights. Defendant knew, or it was so obvious that Defendant should have known, that its actions constitute infringement of the D699 Patent. Defendant's acts of infringement of the D699 Patent were not consistent with the standards of commerce for its industry.

35. Oakley is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendant, through its agents, employees, and/or servants has, and continues to, knowingly, intentionally, and willfully infringe the D579 Patent by making, using, selling, offering for sale, and/or importing eyewear having a design that would appear to an ordinary observer to be substantially similar to the claim of the D579 Patent, for example, Defendant's sunglasses shown below.

Defendant's Sunglasses	Oakley's D579 Patent
uice is Ontol Polarized	

36. Oakley is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendant's acts of infringement of the D579 Patent were undertaken without permission or license from Oakley. Oakley is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendant had actual knowledge of Oakley's rights in the design claimed in the D579 Patent. Oakley and its iconic designs are well-

known throughout the eyewear industry, and Defendant's sunglasses are an identical copy of Oakley's patented design. Accordingly, Oakley is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendant's actions constitute willful and intentional infringement of the D579 Patent. Oakley is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendant infringed the D579 Patent with reckless disregard of Oakley's patent rights. Oakley is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendant knew, or it was so obvious that Defendant should have known, that its actions constitute infringement of the D579 Patent. Oakley is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendant's acts of infringement of the D579 Patent were not consistent with the standards of commerce for its industry.

37. Defendant, through its agents, employees, and/or servants has, and continues to, knowingly, intentionally, and willfully infringe the D745 Patent by making, using, selling, offering for sale, and/or importing eyewear having a design that would appear to an ordinary observer to be substantially similar to the claim of the D745 Patent, for example, Defendant's PL911A model sunglasses as shown below.

Defendant's PL911A Sunglasses	Oakley's D745 Patent
Polarized	

38. Defendant's acts of infringement of the D745 Patent were undertaken without permission or license from Oakley. Oakley is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendant had actual knowledge of Oakley's rights in the design claimed in the D745 Patent. Oakley and its iconic designs are well-known throughout the eyewear industry, and Defendant's PL911A model sunglasses are an identical copy of Oakley's patented design. Accordingly, Defendant's actions constitute willful and intentional infringement of the D745 Patent. Defendant infringed the D745 Patent with reckless disregard of Oakley's patent rights. Defendant knew, or it was so obvious that Defendant should have known, that its actions constitute infringement of the D745 Patent. Defendant's acts of infringement of the D745 Patent were not consistent with the standards of commerce for its industry.

39. Oakley is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendant, through its agents, employees, and/or servants has, and continues to, knowingly, intentionally, and willfully infringe the D326 Patent by making, using, selling, offering for sale, and/or importing eyewear having a design that would appear to an ordinary observer to be substantially similar to the claim of the D326 Patent, for example, Defendant's PL911A model sunglasses as shown below.

Defendant's PL911A Sunglasses	Oakley's D326 Patent
Polarized	

- 40. Defendant's acts of infringement of the D326 Patent were undertaken without permission or license from Oakley. Oakley is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendant had actual knowledge of Oakley's rights in the design claimed in D326 Patent. Oakley and its iconic designs are well-known throughout the eyewear industry, and Defendant's PL911A model sunglasses are an identical copy of Oakley's patented design. Accordingly, Defendant's actions constitute willful and intentional infringement of the D326 Patent. Defendant infringed the D326 Patent with reckless disregard of Oakley's patent rights. Defendant knew, or it was so obvious that Defendant should have known, that its actions constitute infringement of the D326 Patent. Defendant's acts of infringement of the D326 Patent were not consistent with the standards of commerce for its industry.
- 41. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's acts of infringement, Defendant has derived and received gains, profits, and advantages in an amount that is not presently known to Oakley.
- 42. Pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284, Oakley is entitled to damages for Defendant's infringing acts and treble damages together with interests and costs as fixed by this Court.
- 43. Pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 285, Oakley is entitled to reasonable attorneys' fees for the necessity of bringing this claim.
- 44. Pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 289, Oakley is entitled to Defendant's total profits from Defendant's infringement of the Asserted Patents.
- 45. Due to Defendant's actions, constituting patent infringement, Oakley has suffered great and irreparable injury, for which Oakley has no adequate remedy at law.
- 46. Defendant will continue to infringe Oakley's patent rights to the great and irreparable injury of Oakley, unless and until Defendant is enjoined by this Court.

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SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Trade Dress Infringement) (15 U.S.C. § 1125(a))

- 47. Oakley repeats and re-alleges the allegations of paragraphs 1-46 of this Complaint as if set forth fully herein.
- 48. This is a claim for trade dress infringement under 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a).
- 49. Subsequent to Oakley's use and adoption of the HOLBROOK Trade Dress, Defendant has developed, manufactured, imported, advertised, and/or sold products that use trade dress that is confusingly similar to the HOLBROOK Trade Dress. As shown below, for example, Defendant's 7598RV-1 model sunglasses, which are sold and/or offered for sale, for example, at Defendant's 401 South Los Angeles Street, Suite 2, Los Angeles, California 90013 store location, use a trade dress that is confusingly similar to Oakley's HOLBROOK Trade Dress.

Defendant's 7598RV-1 Model Sunglasses	Oakley's HOLBROOK Trade Dress

50. Defendant's use of the HOLBROOK Trade Dress in connection with its sunglasses is likely to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive as to the affiliation, connection, or association of Defendant with Oakley.

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- 51. Oakley is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendant infringed Oakley's trade dress rights with the intent to unfairly compete with Oakley, to trade upon Oakley's reputation and goodwill by causing confusion and mistake among customers and the public, and to deceive the public into believing that Defendant's products are associated with, sponsored by, originated from, or are approved by Oakley, when they are not, resulting in a loss of reputation in, and mischaracterization of, Oakley's products and its brand, damaging its marketability and saleability.
- 52. Defendant's activities constitute willful and intentional infringement of Oakley's trade dress rights in total disregard of Oakley's proprietary rights, and were done despite Defendant's knowledge that use of the HOLBROOK Trade Dress was and is in direct contravention of Oakley's rights.
- 53. Oakley is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendant has derived and received, and will continue to derive and receive, gains, profits, and advantages from Defendant's trade dress infringement in an amount that is not presently known to Oakley. By reason of Defendant's actions, constituting trade dress infringement, Oakley has been damaged and is entitled to monetary relief in an amount to be determined at trial.
- 54. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1117, Oakley is entitled to damages for Defendant's infringing acts, up to three times actual damages as fixed by this Court, and its reasonable attorneys' fees for the necessity of bringing this claim.
- 55. Due to Defendant's actions, constituting trade dress infringement, Oakley has suffered great and irreparable injury, for which Oakley has no adequate remedy at law.
- 56. Defendant will continue to infringe Oakley's trade dress rights to the great and irreparable injury of Oakley, unless and until Defendant is enjoined by this Court.

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THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Federal Unfair Competition & False Designation of Origin) (15 U.S.C. § 1125(a))

- 57. Oakley repeats and re-alleges the allegations of paragraphs 1-22 and 47-56 of this Complaint as if set forth fully herein.
- 58. This is a claim for unfair competition and false designation of origin arising under 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a).
- 59. Defendant's use of the HOLBROOK Trade Dress without Oakley's consent constitutes a false designation of origin, false or misleading description of fact, or false or misleading representation of fact, which is likely to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive as to the affiliation, connection, or association of such person with another person, or as to the origin, sponsorship, or approval of his or her goods or commercial activities by another person in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a).
- 60. Defendant's use of the HOLBROOK Trade Dress without Oakley's consent constitutes a false designation of origin, false or misleading description of fact, or false or misleading representation of fact, which in commercial advertising or promotion, misrepresents the nature, characteristics, qualities, or geographic origin of his or her or another person's goods or commercial activities in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a).
- 61. Such conduct by Defendant is likely to confuse, mislead, and deceive Defendant's customers, purchasers, and members of the public as to the origin of the HOLBROOK Trade Dress or cause said persons to believe that Defendant and/or its products have been sponsored, approved, authorized, or licensed by Oakley or are in some way affiliated or connected with Oakley, all in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a) and constitutes unfair competition with Oakley.

- 62. Oakley is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendant's actions were undertaken willfully with full knowledge of the falsity of such designation of origin and false descriptions or representations.
- Oakley is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendant has derived and received, and will continue to derive and receive, gains, profits, and advantages from Defendant's false designation of origin, false or misleading statements, descriptions of fact, false or misleading representations of fact, and/or unfair competition in an amount that is not presently known to Oakley. By reason of Defendant's actions, constituting false designation of origin, false or misleading statements, false or misleading descriptions of fact, false or misleading representations of fact, and/or unfair competition, Oakley has been damaged and is entitled to monetary relief in an amount to be determined at trial.
- 64. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1117, Oakley is entitled to damages for Defendant's acts constituting false designation of origin, false or misleading statements, false or misleading descriptions of fact, false or misleading representations of fact, and/or unfair competition, up to three times actual damages as fixed by this Court, and its reasonable attorneys' fees for the necessity of bringing this claim.
- 65. Due to Defendant's actions, constituting false designation of origin, false or misleading statements, false or misleading description of fact, false or misleading representations of fact, and/or unfair competition, Oakley has suffered and continues to suffer great and irreparable injury, for which Oakley has no adequate remedy at law.
- 66. Defendant will continue its false designation of origin, false or misleading statements, false or misleading description of fact, false or misleading representations of fact, and unfair competition, unless and until Defendant is enjoined by this Court.

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(California Unfair Competition)

- 67. Oakley repeats and re-alleges the allegations of paragraphs 1-22 and 47-66 of this Complaint as if set forth fully herein.
- 68. This is a claim for unfair competition, arising under California Business & Professions Code § 17200, et seq. and California common law.
- 69. Defendant's acts of trade dress infringement and false designation of origin complained of herein constitute unfair competition with Oakley under the common law and statutory laws of the State of California, particularly California Business & Professions Code § 17200, et seq.
- 70. Oakley is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendant has derived and received, and will continue to derive and receive, gains, profits, and advantages from Defendant's unfair competition in an amount that is not presently known to Oakley. By reason of Defendant's wrongful acts as alleged in this Complaint, Oakley has been damaged and is entitled to monetary relief in an amount to be determined at trial.
- 71. By its actions, Defendant has injured and violated the rights of Oakley and has irreparably injured Oakley, and such irreparable injury will continue unless Defendant is enjoined by this Court.

WHEREFORE, Oakley prays for judgment in its favor against Defendant for the following relief:

- A. An Order adjudging Defendant to have willfully infringed the Asserted Patents under 35 U.S.C. § 271;
- B. A preliminary and permanent injunction enjoining Defendant, its respective officers, directors, agents, servants, employees, and attorneys, and those persons in active concert or participation with Defendant, from making, using, selling, offering to sell, and/or importing into the United States

Defendant's sunglass models 915RV, 9911, PL7006, 917RV, PL911A and the sunglasses identified above as infringing the D579 Patent, as well as any products that are not colorably different from these products;

- C. A preliminary and permanent injunction enjoining Defendant, its respective officers, directors, agents, servants, employees, and attorneys, and those persons in active concert or participation with Defendant, from directly or indirectly infringing any of the Asserted Patents in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271;
- D. That Defendant account for all gains, profits, and advantages derived by Defendant's infringement of the Asserted Patents in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271, and that Defendant pay to Oakley all damages suffered by Oakley and/or Defendant's total profit from such infringement pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284 and § 289;
- E. An Order for a trebling of damages and/or exemplary damages because of Defendant's willful conduct pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284;
- F. That the Court find for Oakley and against Defendant on Oakley's claims of trade dress infringement, false designation of origin, and unfair competition under 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a);
- G. That the Court find for Oakley and against Defendant on Oakley's claims of unfair competition under California Business & Professions Code § 17200, et seq. and California common law;
- H. That the Court issue a preliminary and permanent injunction against Defendant, its agents, servants, employees, representatives, successors, and assigns, and all persons, firms, or corporations in active concert or participation with Defendant, enjoining them from engaging in the following activities and from assisting or inducing, directly or indirectly, others to engage in the following activities:
 - Manufacturing, importing, marketing, displaying, distributing, offering to sell, and/or selling Defendant's

7598RV-1 product shown above and any products that are not colorably different therefrom;

- using Oakley's HOLBROOK Trade Dress, or any other trade dress that is confusingly similar to Oakley's HOLBROOK Trade Dress;
- 3. falsely designating the origin of Defendant's goods;
- 4. unfairly competing with Oakley in any manner whatsoever;
- 5. causing a likelihood of confusion or injuries to Oakley's business reputation; and,
- 6. manufacturing, importing, marketing, displaying, distributing, offering to sell, and/or selling any goods that infringe Oakley's HOLBROOK Trade Dress.
- I. That an accounting be ordered to determine Defendant's profits resulting from its trade dress infringement, false designation of origin, and unfair competition, and that Oakley be awarded monetary relief in an amount to be fixed by the Court in its discretion as it finds just as an equitable remedy and as a remedy under 15 U.S.C. § 1117, including:
 - 1. all profits received by Defendant as a result of its infringing actions, said amount to be trebled;
 - 2. all damages sustained by Oakley as a result of Defendant's acts of trade dress infringement, unfair competition, and false designation of origin, and that such damages be trebled; and
 - 3. punitive damages stemming from Defendant's willful, intentional, and malicious acts;
- J. That such damages and profits be trebled and awarded to Oakley pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1117;
 - K. An Order adjudging that this is an exceptional case;

1	L. That, because of the exceptional nature of this case resulting from
2	Defendant's deliberate infringing actions, this Court award to Oakley all
3	reasonable attorneys' fees, costs, and disbursements incurred as a result of this
4	action, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1117 and/or 35 U.S.C. § 285;
5	M. That Oakley recover exemplary damages pursuant to California
6	Civil Code § 3294;
7	N. An award of pre-judgment and post-judgment interest and costs of
8	this action against Defendant; and,
9	O. Such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and
10	proper.
11	Respectfully submitted,
12	KNOBBE, MARTENS, OLSON & BEAR, LLP
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14	Dated: March 13, 2018 By:/s/Ali S. Razai Michael K. Friedland
15	Lauren Keller Katzenellenbogen Ali S. Razai
16	James F. Smith
17	Attorneys for Plaintiff OAKLEY, INC.
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DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL Plaintiff Oakley, Inc. hereby demands a trial by jury on all issues so triable. Respectfully submitted, KNOBBE, MARTENS, OLSON & BEAR, LLP Dated: March 13, 2018 By:/s/Ali S. Razai Michael K. Friedland Lauren Keller Katzenellenbogen Ali S. Razai James F. Smith Attorneys for Plaintiff OAKLEY, INC.