

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
AUSTIN DIVISION**

**ABC IP, LLC, a Delaware limited
liability company,**

and

**RARE BREED TRIGGERS, INC., a
Texas corporation,**

and

**RBTM LLC, a Wyoming limited liability
company,**

Plaintiffs.

v.-

**Trinity Trigger, LLC, a Texas Limited
Liability Company,**

Defendant.

CASE NO. 1:26-cv-01414

**COMPLAINT FOR PATENT
INFRINGEMENT**

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

This is an action for patent infringement in which ABC IP LLC (“ABC”), Rare Breed Triggers, Inc. (“Rare Breed”), and RBTM LLC (“RBTM”) (collectively, “Plaintiffs”) accuse Trinity Trigger, LLC (“Defendant”) of infringing U.S. Patent Nos. 12,038,247, 12,031,784, 12,529,538, 12,578,159, and 12,636,403; infringing Plaintiff Rare Breed’s trademark rights; and engaging in unfair competition as follows:

PARTIES

1. ABC is a limited liability company organized under the laws of the State of Delaware with an address at 8 The Green, Suite A, Dover, Delaware 19901.

2. Rare Breed is a Texas corporation having a place of business at 2710 Central Freeway, Suite 150-151, Wichita Falls, TX 76306.

3. RBTM is a limited liability company organized under the laws of the State of Wyoming with an address at 1309 Coffeen Avenue STE 1200, Sheridan, Wyoming 82801.

4. Upon information and belief, Trinity Trigger, LLC is a limited liability company organized under the laws of Texas with an address of 7603 Europa Ave, Round Rock, TX 78665.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

5. This is an action for patent infringement arising under 35 U.S.C. §§ 271(a)-(c), 281, and 284-85; trademark infringement; false designation of origin; and unfair competition under 15 U.S.C. §§ 1114 and 1125(a).

6. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action under 28 U.S.C. § 1338, which directs that United States District Courts shall have original jurisdiction of any civil action arising under any Act of Congress relating to patents and pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331, which pertains to civil actions arising under the laws of the United States.

7. Personal jurisdiction over Defendant is proper in this District because the Defendant resides in and has a regular and established place of business in this District.

8. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1400(b). Defendant resides in or has committed acts of infringement and has a regular and established place of business in this District.

BACKGROUND

9. This lawsuit asserts (i) direct, contributory, and induced infringement of U.S. Patent Nos. 12,038,247 (“the ’247 Patent”), 12,031,784 (“the ’784 Patent”), 12,529,538 (“the ’538 Patent”), 12,578,159 (“the ’159 Patent”), and 12,636,403 (“the ’403 Patent”) (together, “the Asserted Patents”); and (ii) trademark infringement, false designation of origin, and unfair competition with regard to Rare Breed’s well-known FRT® trademark.

10. The '247 Patent was lawfully and properly issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office on July 16, 2024. Each and every claim of the '247 Patent is valid and enforceable. A true and correct copy of the '247 Patent is attached as Exhibit A.

11. The '784 Patent was lawfully and properly issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office on July 9, 2024. Each and every claim of the '784 Patent is valid and enforceable. A true and correct copy of the '784 Patent is attached as Exhibit B.

12. The '538 Patent was lawfully and properly issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office on January 20, 2026. Each and every claim of the '538 Patent is valid and enforceable. A true and correct copy of the '538 Patent is attached as Exhibit C.

13. The '159 Patent was lawfully and properly issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office on March 17, 2026. Each and every claim of the '159 Patent is valid and enforceable. A true and correct copy of the '159 Patent is attached as Exhibit D.

14. The '403 Patent was lawfully and properly issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office on May 26, 2026. Each and every claim of the '403 Patent is valid and enforceable. A true and correct copy of the '403 Patent is attached as Exhibit E.

15. ABC is the current owner by assignment of all right, title and interest in and to the Asserted Patents. These assignments have been recorded at the United States Patent and Trademark Office ("USPTO").

16. RBTM is the owner, and Rare Breed has the exclusive right to enforce the trademark FRT and variations thereon ("the FRT Marks"), including the right to enforce the marks against infringers. Since at least 2020, the FRT mark has been used by Rare Breed to identify a unique trigger system for firearms, which has been a remarkably successful offering. As a result of the long-term and high-profile use, the FRT trademark has come to be uniquely identified with

Rare Breed and a valuable identifier of Rare Breed’s products. In addition to strong common law rights in the FRT trademark, Rare Breed has exclusive rights to enforce the following federally registered trademarks and pending applications:

Mark	Goods	App. no.	Reg. no.	App. date	Reg. date
FRT	triggers for firearms	97248519	8187914	2022-02-01	2026-03-24
FRT-15	triggers for firearms	97245949	7004418	2022-01-31	2023-03-21
FRT-22	triggers for firearms	97248530	8232406	2022-02-01	2026-04-28
FRT-47	triggers for firearms	97248528	8232405	2022-02-01	2026-04-28
FRT-MR3	triggers for firearms	99714625		2026-03-20	
FRT-RD3	triggers for firearms	99714703		2026-03-20	
FRT-15L3	triggers for firearms	98715335	8225451	2024-08-24	2026-04-21

Together, Rare Breed’s common law rights in and federal trademark registrations and pending applications are referred to as the “FRT Marks.”

17. Rare Breed is the exclusive licensee of the Asserted Patents and all substantial the FRT Marks, including the exclusive right to enforce the FRT Marks.

18. Plaintiffs have complied with the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 287 either because the Asserted Patents are not practiced by ABC or any licensee and/or because any licensee has been required to mark its product.

19. Upon information and belief, Defendant has committed acts of direct, contributory, and induced patent infringement, which will be described in more detail below. These acts are in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271 and should be considered willful.

THE INVENTIONS

20. A typical AR15-pattern firearm, for example, is considered a semiautomatic firearm. The operation of a *standard disconnecter* AR-pattern trigger mechanism is commenced

by the trigger member being pulled by the user. The trigger member releases the hammer from the trigger sear and allows the hammer to strike the firing pin. A portion of the propellant gas is used to begin the process of sending the bolt carrier to the rear of the firearm. The rearward movement of bolt carrier cocks the hammer on the disconnecter and then the bolt is allowed to return forward into battery with a new round inserted into the chamber. While this is happening, in the standard AR-pattern semiautomatic trigger, the user can either continue to hold the trigger member in a pulled (i.e., fired) state or allow the trigger to return to its reset state, in which the sear, rather than the disconnecter, engages and holds the hammer in a cocked position. When the user reduces pressure on the trigger member to allow the trigger spring to reset the trigger member, the disconnecter releases the hammer to engage the trigger sear.

21. In the standard AR-pattern trigger assembly, the purpose of the disconnecter is to hold the hammer in a cocked position until the trigger member is reset by a trigger spring when the user lets the trigger reset. The disconnecter allows the firearm to be fired only a single time when the trigger is pulled and held, because the user is not typically able to manually reset the trigger rapidly enough so that the sear engages before the bolt carrier or bolt returns to its in-battery position. The disconnecter prevents the firearm from either firing multiple rounds on a single pull of the trigger, or from allowing the hammer to simply “follow” the bolt carrier as it returns to battery without firing a second round, leaving the hammer uncocked.

22. In contrast, in what Plaintiffs have coined a “forced reset trigger” mechanism, cycling of the bolt carrier or bolt causes the trigger member to be forced to the reset position and hold the trigger member there until the bolt or bolt carrier is back in battery, when it is safe for the user to pull the trigger again, without the need for a disconnecter.

23. The '247 and '159 Patents provide a novel device for accelerating the firing sequence of any semiautomatic firearm, in contrast to a standard semiautomatic trigger or other prior art devices that allow an accelerated rate of semiautomatic firing. The device can be selected to operate in either a standard semiautomatic mode or a "forced reset" semiautomatic mode and uses a cam, rotated by cycling of the action, to move the trigger member to reset and prevent the trigger member from being pulled again until the action has returned to the in-battery position.

24. The '784 Patent provides a device that works in a forced reset trigger system as an extended trigger member locking mechanism for use with a semi-automatic firearm that employs, in some embodiments, a "deflectable extension of the locking member that is actuated by forward movement of the bolt carrier," among other innovations as explicitly claimed. Certain inventions of the '784 Patent overcome the geometric limitations of prior art designs for use in multiple and varied semi-automatic firearm designs by allowing a locking member to deflect or fold separately from the body portion of the locking member when contacted by the forward portion of the bolt carrier as it cycles to the rear.

25. The '538 Patent provides a safety mechanism for a firearm that employs a cam selector, a lever, and a trigger. The cam selector contains multiple recesses and is configured to operate between a first mode, a second mode, and a third mode. In the first mode, a portion of the trigger referred to as a first trigger tail portion is movable within the first recess. In the second mode, the first trigger tail portion is allowed to engage the second recess and be moved down by a cam portion of the second recess when the cam selector rotates. In the third mode, the cam selector is configured to prevent the trigger from being pulled.

26. The '403 Patent describes and claims a similarly operating device with the additional feature that it can be selected to operate in either of two distinct modes: 1) standard disconnecter semiautomatic mode and 2) forced reset semiautomatic mode.

27. The claims of the patents define the scope of the patented inventions.

THE INFRINGING DEVICES

28. On information and belief, Defendant previously or is currently making, using, selling, and/or offering for sale products that embody the technology claimed in the Asserted Patents, including the following (collectively, the “Infringing Devices”):

I. The Super Safety

29. On information and belief, Defendant is currently making, using, selling, and/or offering for sale a (3-Position) “Super Safety” (“the Super Safety”), which embodies the technology claimed in at least the '247, '784, '538, '159, and '403 Patents.

30. On information and belief, Defendant is making, using, selling, and/or offering for sale the Super Safety via the website <https://trinitytrigger.com/> in multiple variants:

- a. A partial kit, which includes at minimum the cam and cam lever components, and may further include one or more additional components—when these components are installed in combination with a standard AR-pattern hammer and disconnecter, with standard springs, the combination creates the invention of the '247, '784, '538, '159, and '403 Patents—and/or;
- b. A complete kit, which includes at minimum the cam and cam lever components and additional components (e.g., a standard AR-pattern hammer, disconnecter, standard springs, and a modified trigger); and/or

- c. A complete kit preinstalled in a receiver and/or complete firearm, which includes cam and cam lever components and additional components (e.g., a standard AR-pattern hammer, disconnecter, standard springs, and a modified trigger) preinstalled in an AR-pattern receiver.

31. Exemplary photographs are shown below:



<https://trinitytrigger.com/product/ar-15-frt/>

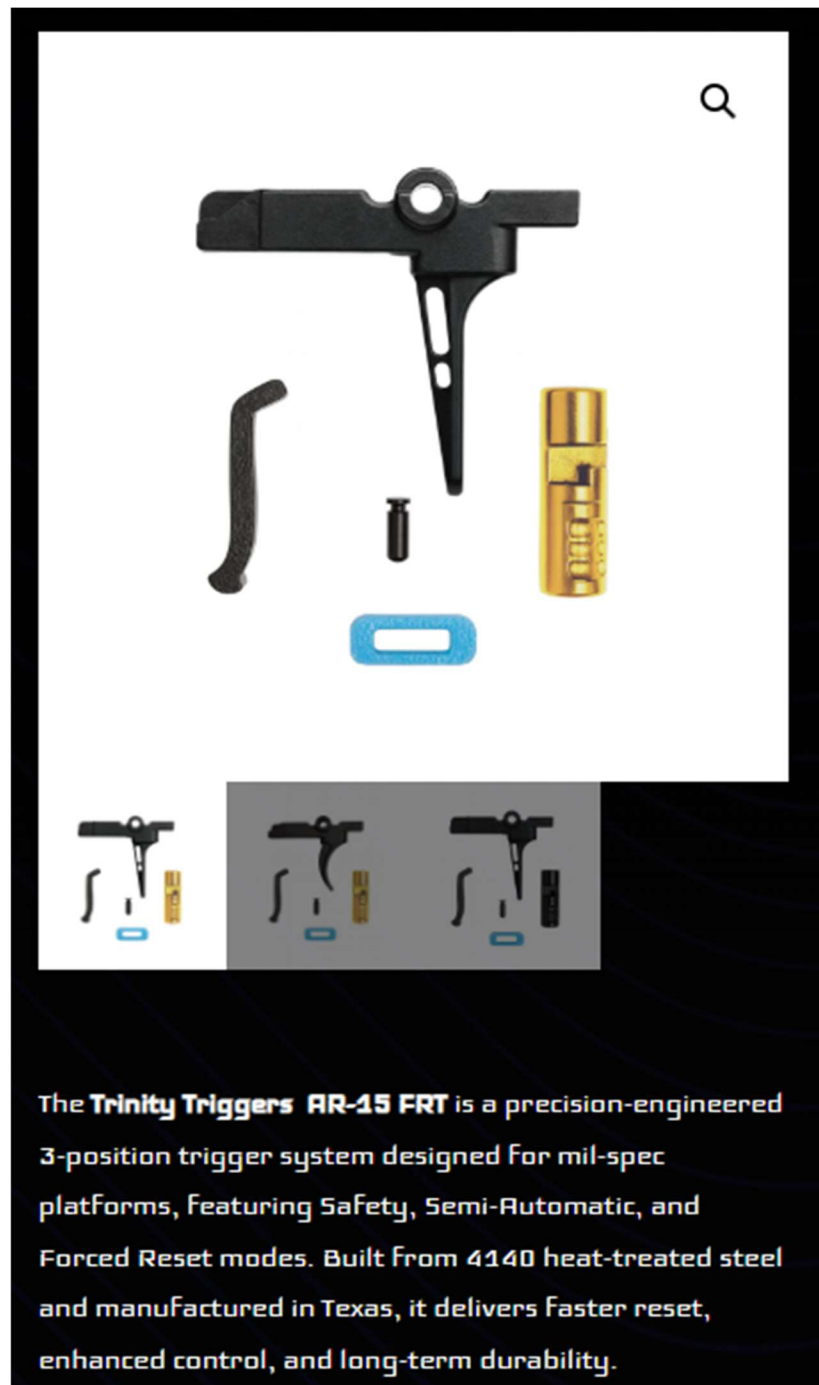
32. The Super Safety can operate in a “disconnecter mode,” which is much like that of a standard AR-15 trigger. The user can switch between safe, standard semiautomatic with disconnecter, and forced reset semiautomatic with cam modes by moving the safety selector laterally between positions.

II. Infringement of the FRT Marks

33. On information and belief, Defendant is distributing, advertising, and/or selling products that do not originate with Rare Breed but that nonetheless bear or are promoted in association with the FRT Marks.

34. Defendant is falsely associating their products with Rare Breed's well-known FRT Marks.

35. Defendant is advertising their products as "FRT" as shown at: <https://trinitytrigger.com/shop/>. Exemplary images are shown below:



TRINITY GLOCK FRT

\$109.95

Home / Platform Upgrades / Trinity Glock FRT

TRIGGER TYPE

Choos

1

ADD TO CART



TX 22 TRINITY FRT

~~\$439.95~~ **\$116.99**

Home / Platform Upgrades / TX 22 Trinity FRT

1

ADD TO CART

Description

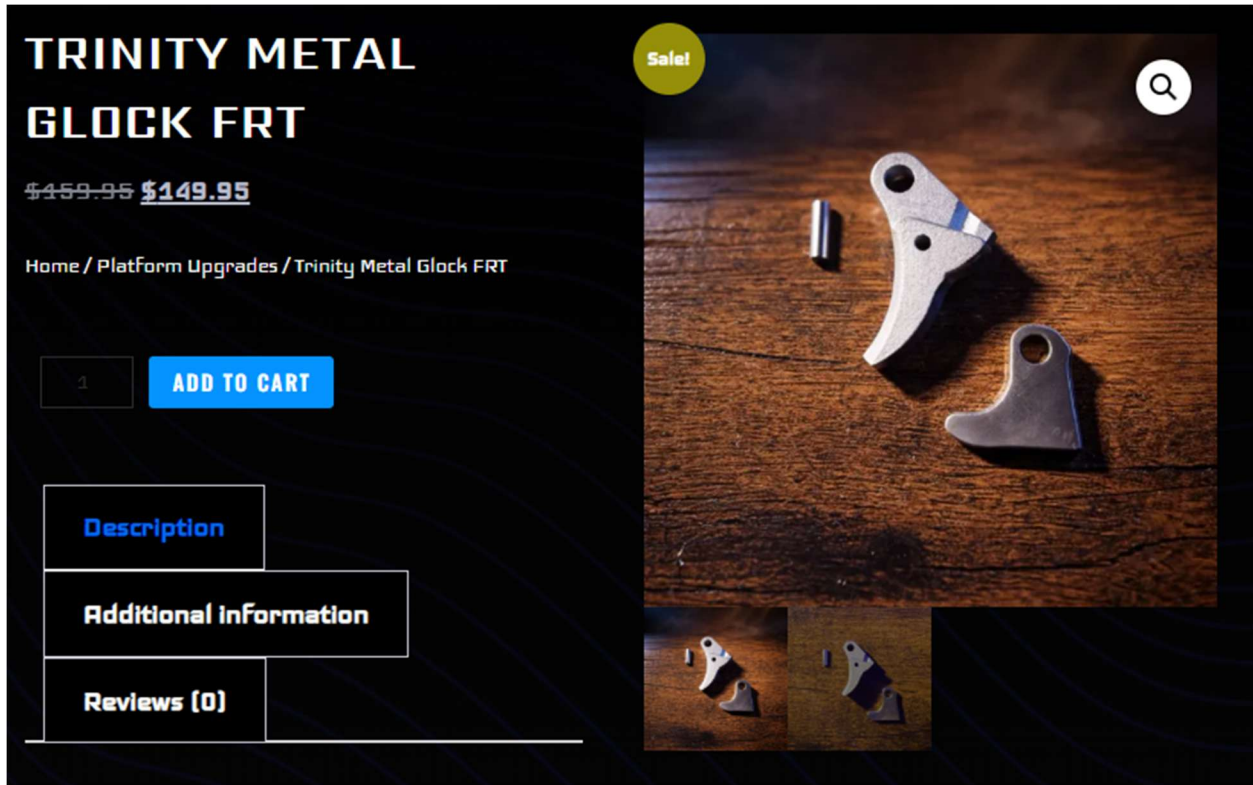
Additional Information

Reviews (0)

DESCRIPTION

Sale!





36. Despite Defendant's marketing, Defendant's product is **not** one of Rare Breed's FRT products.

37. Defendant's unauthorized use of the FRT Marks to identify and promote its products is likely to mislead consumers into falsely believing that Defendant's products are in fact Rare Breed's products, or are endorsed by or associated with Rare Breed.

38. The only reason Defendant would use the FRT Marks in connection with its products is to trade on the goodwill Rare Breed has developed in the FRT Marks, and thus Defendant's conduct is willful.

COUNT I – INFRINGEMENT OF THE '247 PATENT

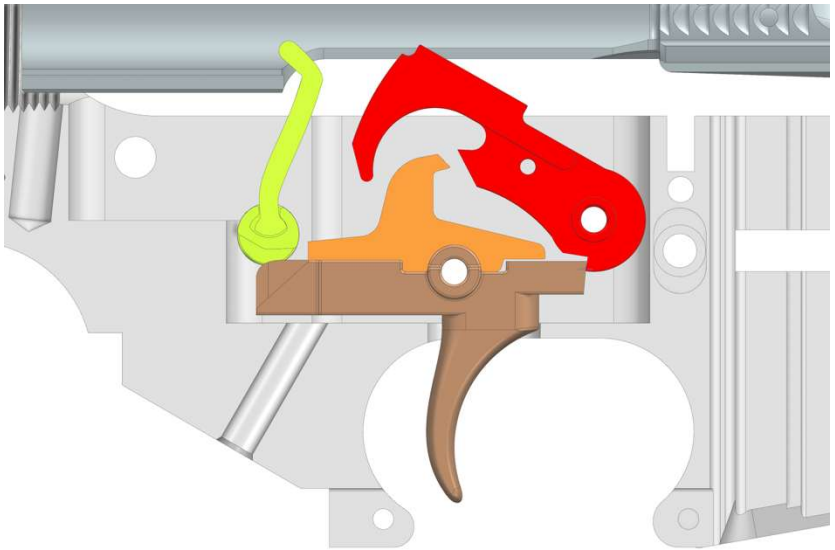
39. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate the allegations of the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

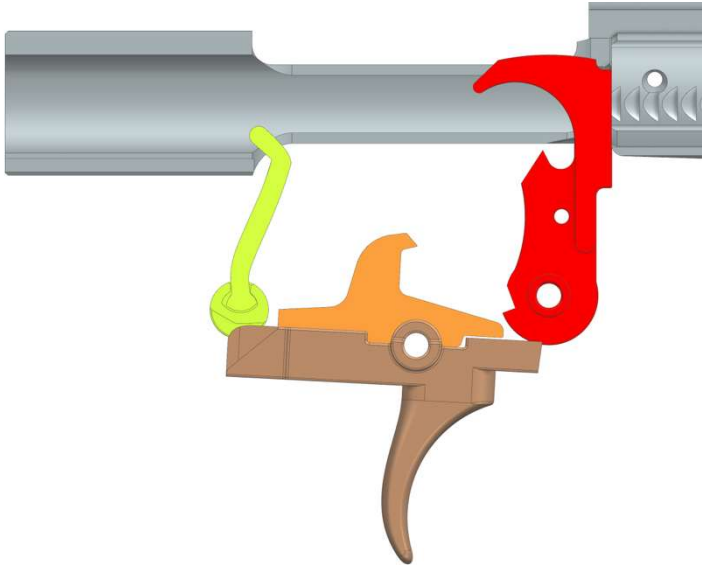
40. In violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271, Defendant has infringed, induced others to infringe, and/or contributed to the infringement of one or more claims of the '247 Patent, including but not limited to claim 15, literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, by among other things, making, using, offering for sale, selling, and/or importing into the United States unlicensed products in a manner that infringes the '247 Patent. Such unlicensed products include the Super Safety.

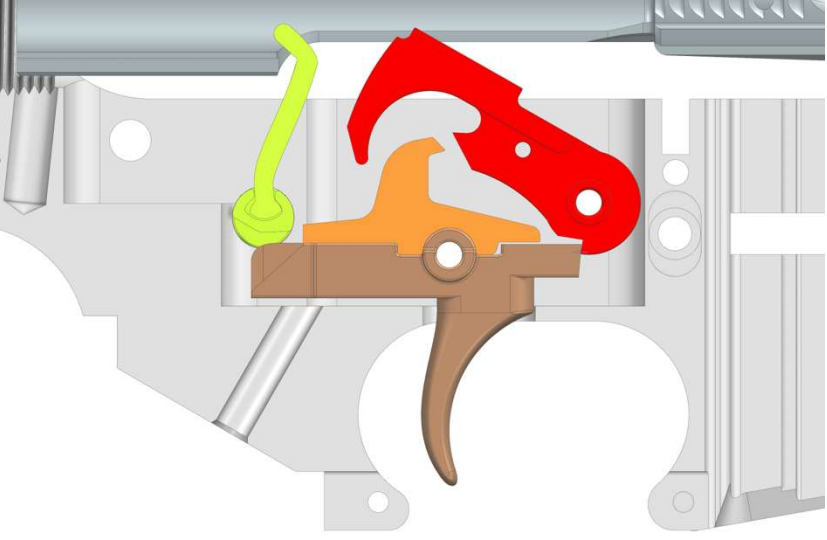
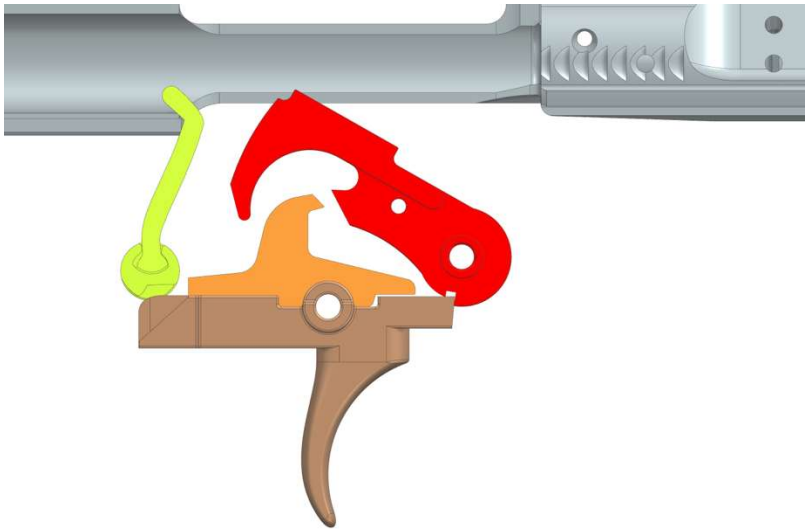
41. On information and belief, Defendant has and continues to willfully infringe, induce others to infringe, and/or contribute to the infringement of one or more claims of the '247 Patent, including but not limited to claim 15, literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents.

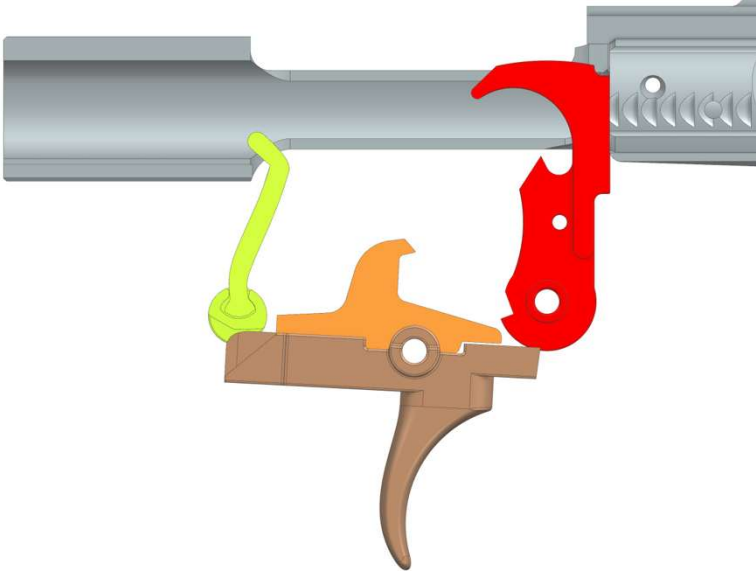
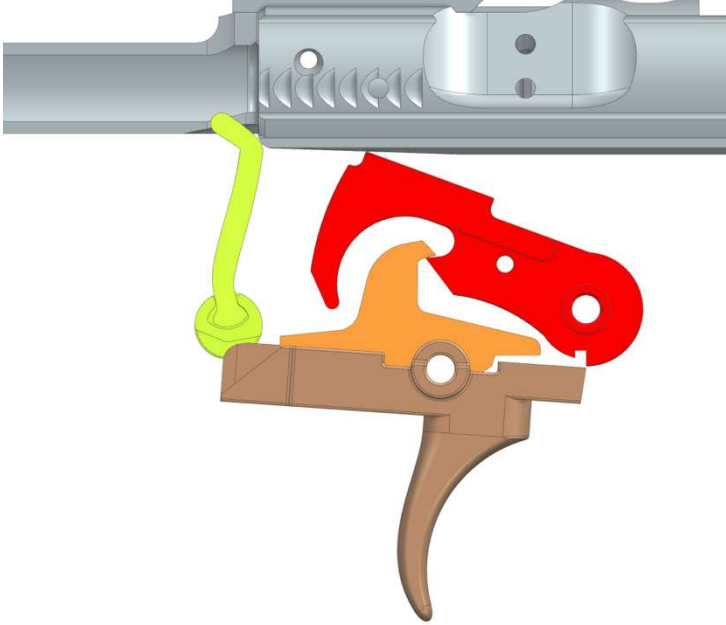
42. An exemplary comparison of the Super Safety, when assembled and used as intended, with claim 15 of the '247 Patent, is illustrated in the chart below:

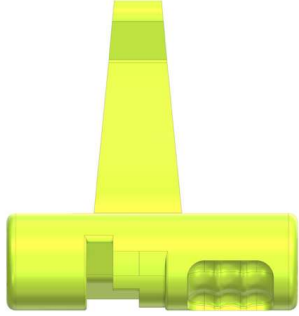
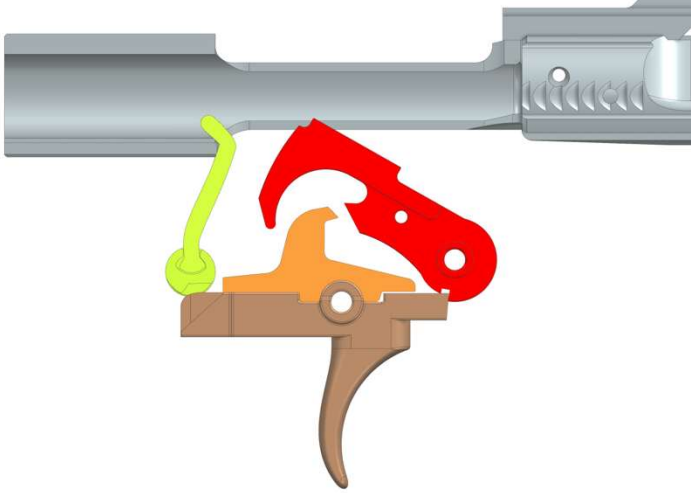
'247 Patent Claim 15	The Super Safety
15. A firearm trigger mechanism comprising:	When installed and used as directed, the Super Safety is part of a forced reset trigger mechanism and functions as a cam that in at least one mode, both forces the reset of the trigger and locks the trigger during the cycle of operation.  The Super Safety <i>See also</i>, Ex. F, Super Safety 3D Printed Active Trigger System v4.4, (“Super Safety Guide”) at 12

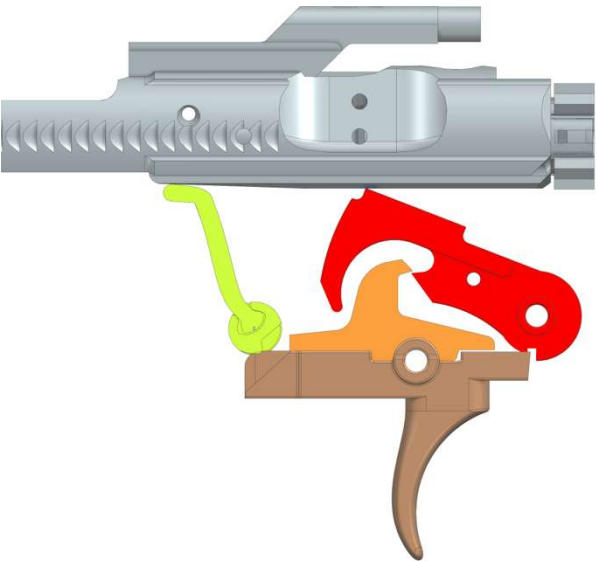
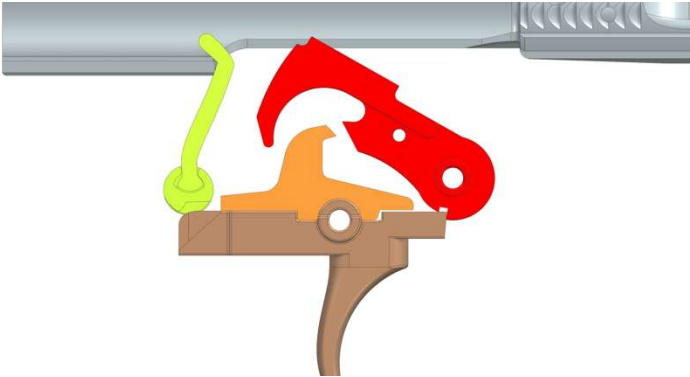
'247 Patent Claim 15	The Super Safety
	
a hammer having a sear catch and a hook for engaging a disconnector and adapted to be mounted in a fire control mechanism pocket of a receiver	The Super Safety (yellow) is installed in a fire control mechanism pocket of a receiver along with a hammer (red) that has a sear catch and a hook for engaging a disconnector (orange).  (Plaintiff-generated renderings of the Super Safety here and below)
to pivot on a transverse hammer pivot axis between set and released positions,	The hammer (red) pivots on a transverse hammer pivot axis between set and released positions, depicted below. The

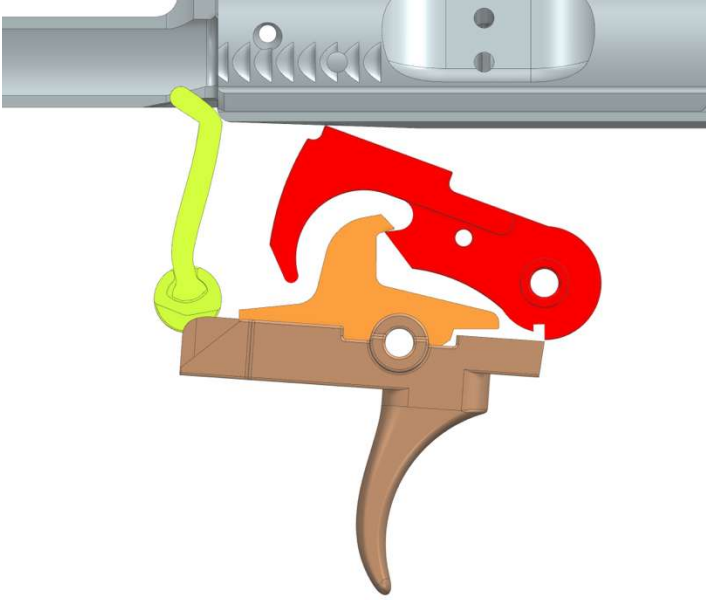
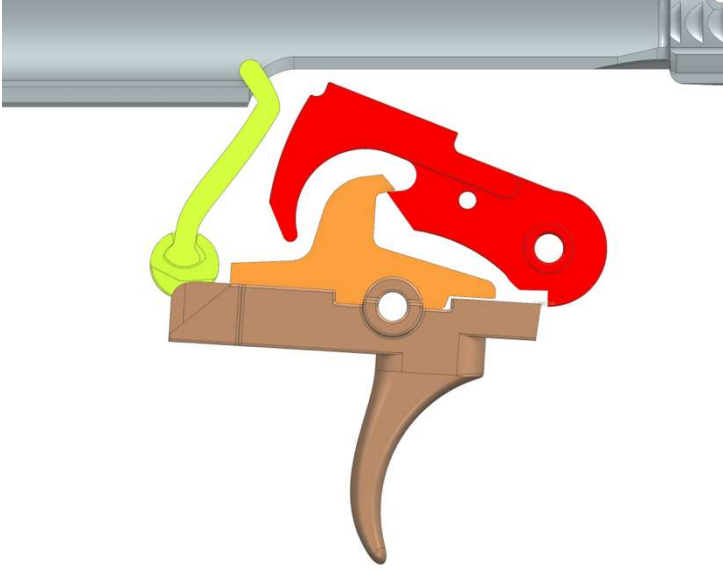
'247 Patent Claim 15	The Super Safety
said hammer adapted to be pivoted rearward by rearward movement of a bolt carrier,	hammer is adapted to be pivoted rearward by rearward movement of a bolt carrier.  Hammer Set Position  Hammer Released Position
a trigger member having a sear and adapted to be mounted in the fire control mechanism pocket to pivot on a transverse trigger member pivot axis between set and released positions,	The Super Safety (yellow) is installed with a trigger member (brown) in the fire control mechanism pocket and the trigger member pivots on a transverse trigger member pivot axis between set and released positions. The trigger member (brown) has a sear.

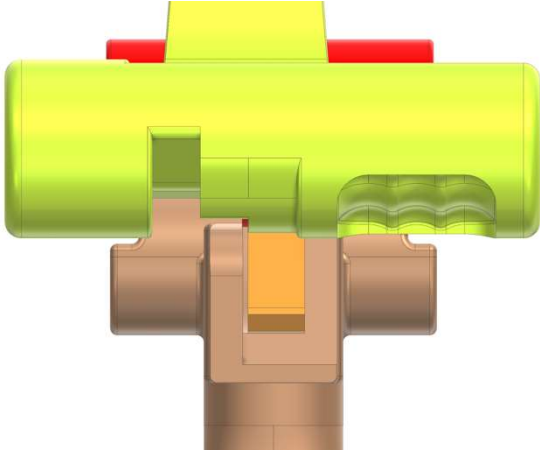
'247 Patent Claim 15	The Super Safety
	
wherein said sear and sear catch are in engagement in said set positions of said hammer and trigger member	The sear of the trigger member (brown) and sear catch of the hammer (red) are in engagement when the hammer and trigger member are in their set positions.  Trigger Member Set Position
and are out of engagement in said released positions of said hammer and trigger member,	The sear of the trigger member (brown) and sear catch of the hammer (red) are out of engagement in the released position.

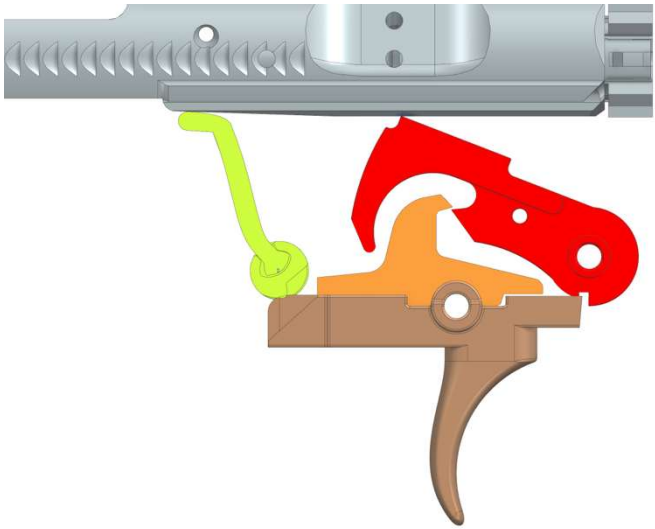
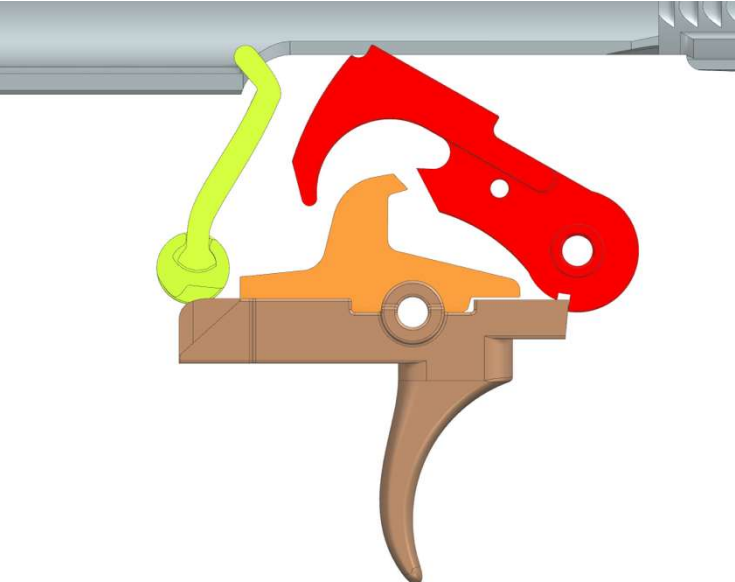
'247 Patent Claim 15	The Super Safety
	 The diagram shows a cross-section of a firearm's trigger assembly. A brown trigger is in a released position. A red hammer is positioned above it. An orange disconnect is mounted on a transverse pivot axis. A yellow cam is also visible. The trigger is not yet engaged with the hammer. Trigger Member Released Position
said disconnect having a hook for engaging said hammer and adapted to be mounted in the fire control mechanism pocket to pivot on a transverse disconnecter pivot axis,	The disconnecter (orange) is adapted to be mounted in the fire control mechanism pocket to pivot on a transverse disconnecter pivot axis. The disconnecter has a hook for engaging the hammer (red).  The diagram shows the same trigger assembly as above, but the orange disconnect is now engaged with the red hammer. The hammer is in a cocked position, and the trigger is ready to release it. Disconnecter Hook Engaged
and a cam having a cam lobe and adapted to be movably mounted in the	The Super Safety has a cam with a cam lobe and lever that is adapted to be movably mounted in the fire control mechanism pocket. (<i>See image above depicting Super Safety, shown in yellow, in fire control mechanism pocket</i>)

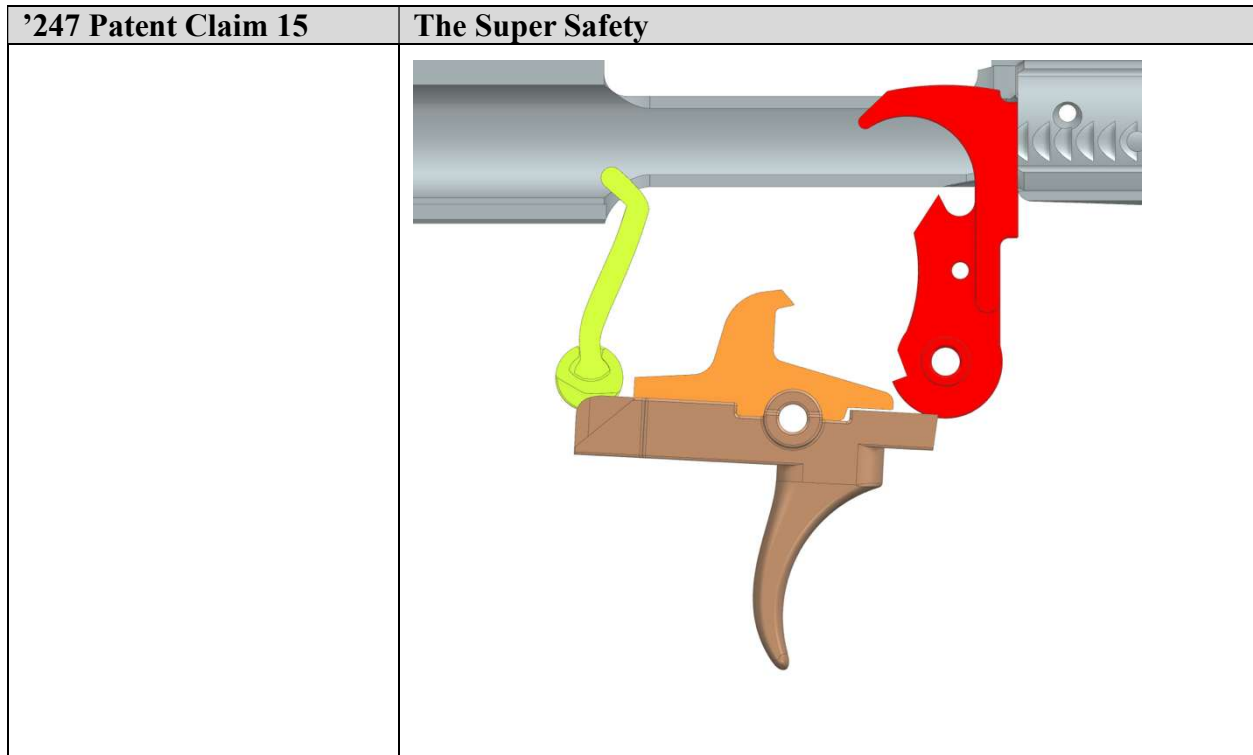
'247 Patent Claim 15	The Super Safety
fire control mechanism pocket,	 Super Safety Cam with Lobe and Lever
said cam being movable between a first position and a second position, in said second position said cam lobe forces said trigger member towards said set position,	The cam is movable between a first position and a second position.  Cam and Lobe First Position In the second position, the cam lobe forces the trigger member (brown) toward the set position when the cam is in the forced reset semi-automatic mode.

'247 Patent Claim 15	The Super Safety
	 Cam and Lobe Second Position
whereupon in a standard semi-automatic mode,	During at least part of the cycle in the standard semi-automatic mode,
said cam is in said first position,	. . . the cam is in the first position. 

'247 Patent Claim 15	The Super Safety
rearward movement of the bolt carrier causes rearward pivoting of said hammer such that said disconnecter hook catches said hammer hook, and thereafter the bolt carrier moves forward into battery, at which time a user must manually release said trigger member to free said hammer from said disconnecter to permit said	Rearward movement of the bolt carrier causes rearward pivoting of the hammer (red) such that the disconnecter (orange) hook catches the hammer hook.  Thereafter, the bolt carrier moves forward into battery,  ... at which time a user must manually release the trigger member (brown) to free said hammer (red) from the disconnecter (orange) to permit the hammer and trigger member

'247 Patent Claim 15	The Super Safety
hammer and trigger member to pivot to said set positions so that the user can pull said trigger member to fire the firearm, and	to pivot to the set positions so that the user can pull the trigger member to fire the firearm. 
whereupon in a forced reset semi-automatic mode, said cam is in said second position, rearward movement of the bolt carrier causes rearward pivoting of said hammer such that said disconnector hook is prevented from catching said hammer hook,	When in the forced reset semi-automatic mode,  . . . the cam is in the second position during at least part of the cycle and forces the trigger member toward the set position. Rearward movement of the bolt carrier causes rearward pivoting of the hammer (red) such that the disconnector (orange) hook is prevented from catching the hammer hook.

'247 Patent Claim 15	The Super Safety
	
and thereafter the bolt carrier moves forward into battery,	Thereafter, the bolt carrier moves forward into battery, 
at which time the user can pull said trigger member to fire the firearm.	. . . at which time the user can pull the trigger member (brown) to fire the firearm.



43. On information and belief, in addition to direct infringement, Defendant takes active steps to induce others, including its customers, to directly infringe the '247 patent. Defendant takes such active steps knowing that those steps will induce, encourage, and facilitate direct infringement by others. Such active steps include, but are not limited to, installation of, encouraging, advertising, promoting, and instructing others to use and/or how to use the Super Safety.

44. On information and belief, Defendant knows or should know that such activities induce others to directly infringe at least claim 15 of the '247 Patent.

45. On information and belief, Defendant also contributes to the infringement of the '247 Patent by others, including its customers. Acts by Defendant that contribute to the infringement of others include, but are not limited to, the sale, offer for sale, and/or importation by Defendant of the components of the Super Safety, such as the cam or cam lever arm. The components are not suitable for substantial noninfringing use as they are specially designed and

adapted to be used in a fire control unit to forcibly reset a trigger mechanism and infringe the '247 Patent.

46. Defendant has engaged in egregious infringement behavior with knowledge of the '247 Patent, which has been duly issued by the USPTO, and is presumed valid. On information and belief, Defendant has known or should have known that their actions constituted and continue to constitute infringement of the '247 Patent and that the '247 Patent is valid at least through the service of this complaint. Defendant could not reasonably or subjectively believe that its actions do not constitute infringement of the '247 Patent, nor could it reasonably or subjectively believe that the patent is invalid. Despite that knowledge and subjective belief, and the objectively high likelihood that its actions constitute infringement, Defendant has continued their infringing activities. As such, Defendant willfully infringes the '247 Patent.

47. By its actions, Defendant has injured Plaintiffs and is liable to Plaintiffs for infringement of the '247 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271.

48. By its actions, Defendant's infringement of the '247 Patent has irreparably injured Plaintiffs. Unless such infringing acts are enjoined by this Court, Plaintiffs will continue to suffer additional irreparable injury.

49. By its actions, Defendant's infringement of the '247 Patent has damaged and continues to damage Plaintiffs in an amount yet to be determined.

50. Defendant's infringement of the '247 patent is exceptional and entitles Plaintiffs to attorneys' fees and costs incurred in prosecuting this action under 35 U.S.C. § 285.

51. Defendant's acts of infringement are willful and for no other purpose than to deliberately and irreparably harm Plaintiffs' business, sales, reputation, and good-will.

52. Plaintiffs have been substantially harmed by Defendant's infringing activities and are entitled to relief including but not limited to a preliminary injunction, a permanent injunction, damages adequate to compensate for the infringement, being lost profits or no less than a reasonable royalty, treble damages, and attorneys' fees.

COUNT II – INFRINGEMENT OF THE '784 PATENT

53. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate the allegations of the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

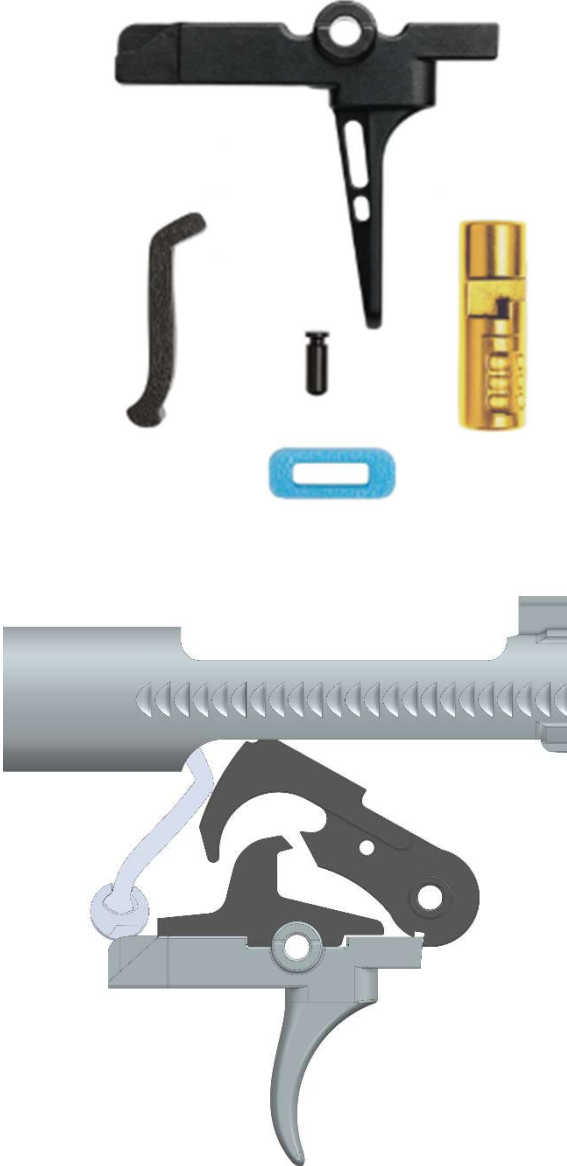
54. In violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271, Defendant has infringed, induced others to infringe, and/or contributed to the infringement of one or more claims of the '784 patent, including but not limited to claim 1, literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, by among other things, making, using, offering for sale, selling, and/or importing into the United States unlicensed products in a manner that infringes the '784 patent. Such unlicensed products include the Super Safety.

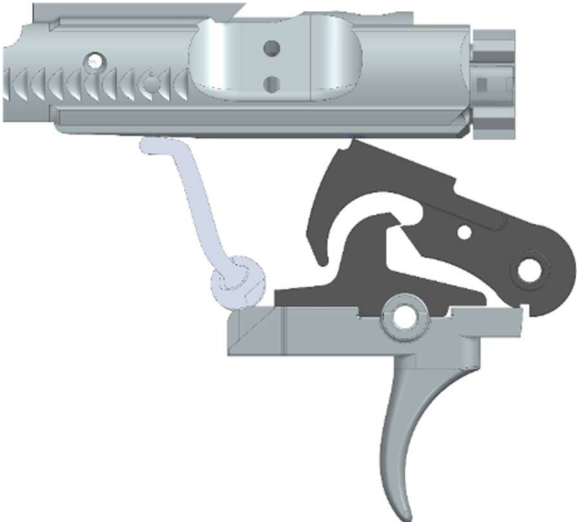
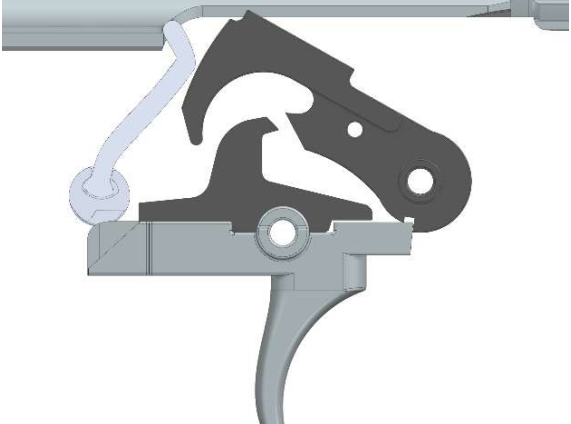
55. On information and belief, Defendant has and continues to willfully infringe, induce others to infringe, and/or contribute to the infringement of one or more claims of the '784 patent, including but not limited to claim 1, literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents.

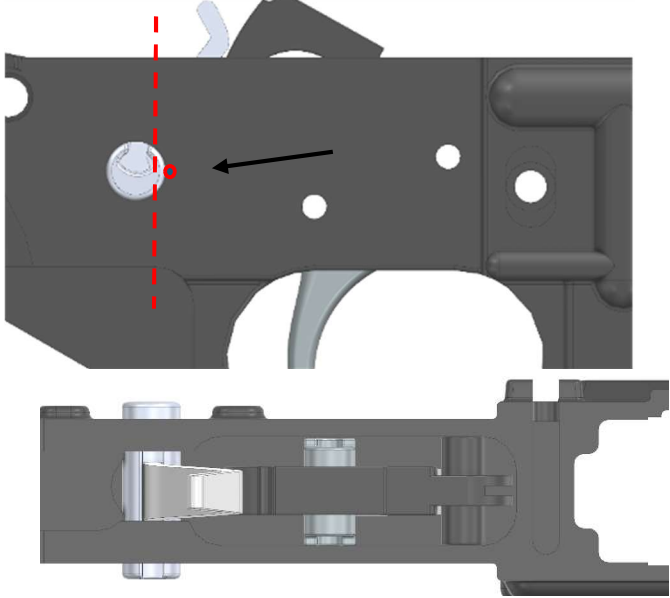
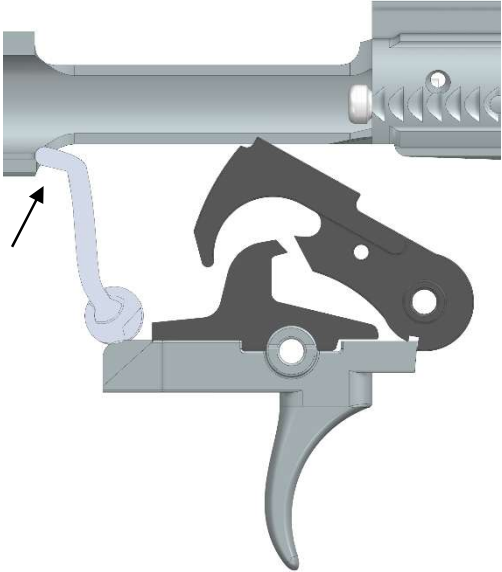
56. An exemplary comparison of the Super Safety, when assembled and used as intended, with claim 1 of the '784 Patent is illustrated in the chart below:

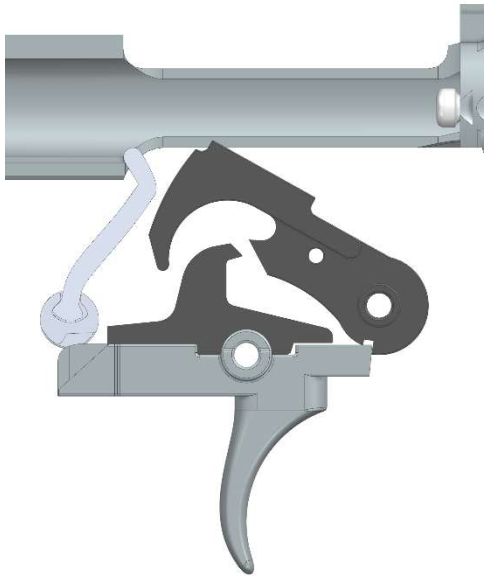
'784 Patent Claim 1	The Super Safety
1. In a forced reset trigger mechanism, an extended trigger member locking device, comprising:	When installed and used as directed, the Super Safety is part of a forced reset trigger mechanism and functions as an extended trigger member locking device.

'784 Patent Claim 1	The Super Safety
	  Super Safety <i>See also, Ex. F, Super Safety Guide at 12</i>

'784 Patent Claim 1	The Super Safety
	 Super Safety Installed (Plaintiff-generated renderings of Super Safety here and below; Locking member and bolt carrier shown here and below in section view for clarity) “The Super Safety is a mechanism that actively resets the trigger of a firearm to allow the operator to fire again, quickly, and efficiently. The Super Safety has been designed to operate with AR-15 pattern firearms

'784 Patent Claim 1	The Super Safety
	that use a mil-spec bolt carrier and fire control group.” Ex. F, Super Safety Guide at 1.
a locking member that is movable between a first position in which it locks a trigger against pulling movement	The Super Safety operates as a locking member and has a first position in which the Super Safety locks the trigger member against pulling movement.  Locked First Position
and a second position where it does not restrict movement of the trigger member,	The Super Safety is moveable from the first position to a second position where it does not restrict movement of the trigger member.  Unlocked Second Position
the locking member configured to be movably supported by a frame	The Super Safety is movably (pivotal) about the axis depicted below) supported by a frame (the lower receiver).

'784 Patent Claim 1	The Super Safety
	
and including a generally upward extension portion configured to make actuating contact with a surface of the bolt carrier,	The Super Safety has an upward extending portion (lever arm) configured to make actuating contact with a surface of the bolt carrier. 
such actuating contact causing the locking member to move from the first position to the second position,	The actuating contact causes the locking member to move from the first position to the second position.

'784 Patent Claim 1	The Super Safety
	 Unlocked Second Position

57. On information and belief, in addition to direct infringement, Defendant takes active steps to induce others, including its customers, to directly infringe the '784 patent. Defendant takes such active steps knowing that those steps will induce, encourage, and facilitate direct infringement by others. Such active steps include, but are not limited to, installation of, encouraging, advertising, promoting, and instructing others to use and/or how to use the Super Safety while selling products.

58. On information and belief, Defendant knows or should know that such activities induce others to directly infringe at least claim 1 of the '784 Patent.

59. On information and belief, Defendant also contributes to the infringement of the '784 Patent by others, including its customers. Acts by Defendant that contribute to the infringement of others include, but are not limited to, the sale, offer for sale, and/or importation by Defendant of the components of the Super Safety, such as the cam or cam lever arm. The components are not suitable for substantial noninfringing use as they are specially designed and

adapted to be used in a fire control unit to forcibly reset a trigger mechanism and infringe the '784 Patent.

60. Defendant has engaged in egregious infringement behavior with knowledge of the '784 Patent, which has been duly issued by the USPTO, and is presumed valid. On information and belief, Defendant knows or should have known that its actions constituted and continue to constitute infringement of the '784 Patent and that the '784 Patent is valid at least through the service of this complaint. Defendant could not reasonably or subjectively believe that its actions do not constitute infringement of the '784 Patent, nor could it reasonably or subjectively believe that the patent is invalid. Despite that knowledge and subjective belief, and the objectively high likelihood that its actions constitute infringement, Defendant has continued their infringing activities. As such, Defendant willfully infringes the '784 Patent.

61. By its actions, Defendant has injured Plaintiffs and is liable to Plaintiffs for infringement of the '784 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271.

62. By its actions, Defendant's infringement of the '784 Patent has irreparably injured Plaintiffs. Unless such infringing acts are enjoined by this Court, Plaintiffs will continue to suffer additional irreparable injury.

63. By its actions, Defendant's infringement of the '784 Patent has damaged and continues to damage, Plaintiffs in an amount yet to be determined.

64. Defendant's infringement of the '784 patent is exceptional and entitles Plaintiffs to attorneys' fees and costs incurred in prosecuting this action under 35 U.S.C. § 285.

65. Defendant's acts of infringement are willful and for no other purpose than to deliberately and irreparably harm Plaintiffs' business, sales, reputation, and good-will.

66. Plaintiffs have been substantially harmed by Defendant's infringing activities and are entitled to relief including but not limited to a preliminary injunction, a permanent injunction, damages adequate to compensate for the infringement, being lost profits or no less than a reasonable royalty, treble damages, and attorneys' fees.

COUNT III — INFRINGEMENT OF THE '538 PATENT

67. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate the allegations of the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

68. In violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271, Defendant has infringed, induced others to infringe, and/or contributed to the infringement of one or more claims of the '538 patent, including but not limited to claim 1, literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, by among other things, making, using, offering for sale, selling, and/or importing into the United States unlicensed products in a manner that infringes the '538 patent. Such unlicensed products include the Super Safety.

69. On information and belief, Defendant has and continues to willfully infringe, induce others to infringe, and/or contribute to the infringement of one or more claims of the '538 patent, including but not limited to claim 1, literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents.

70. An exemplary comparison of the Super Safety, when assembled and used as intended, with claim 1 of the '538 Patent is illustrated in the chart below:

'538 Patent Claim 1	The Super Safety
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1. A safety mechanism for a firearm comprising:

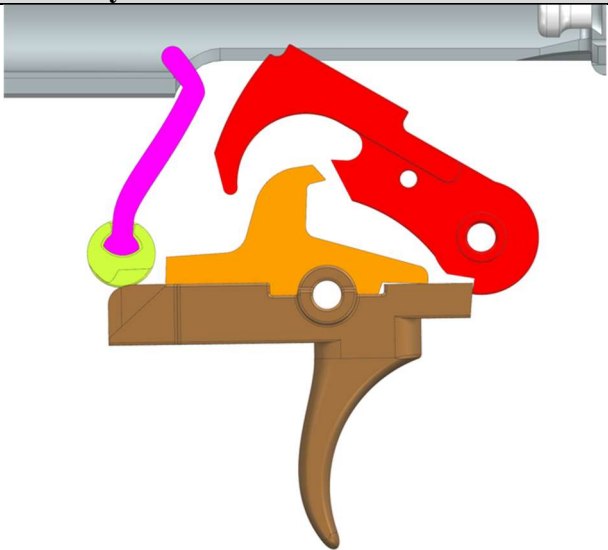
The Super Safety is part of a forced reset trigger mechanism installed into a firearm receiver in place of a standard safety.

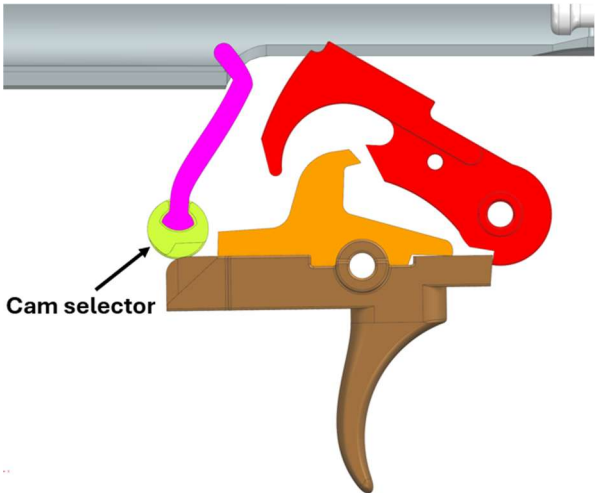
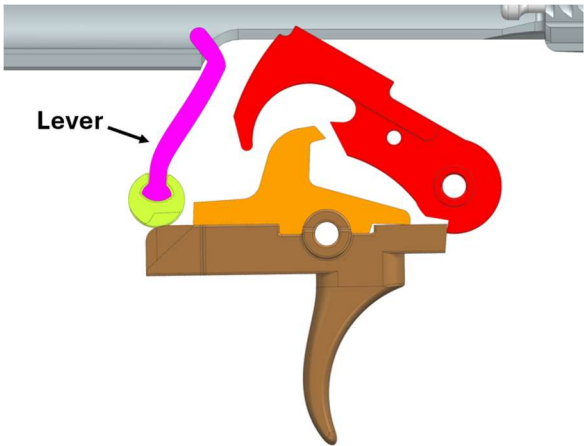


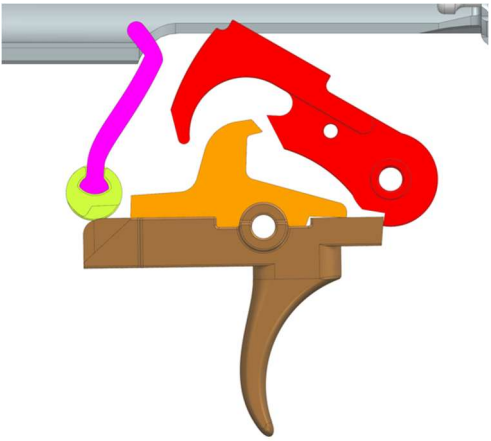
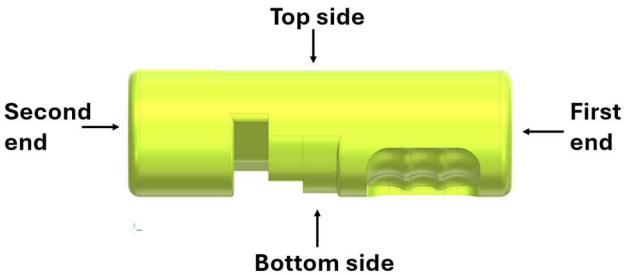
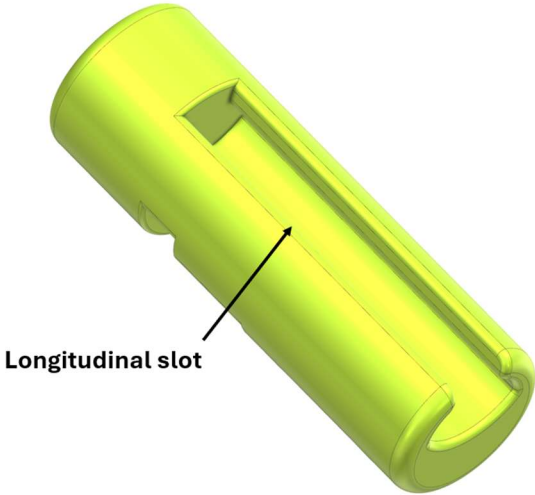
(Super Safety)

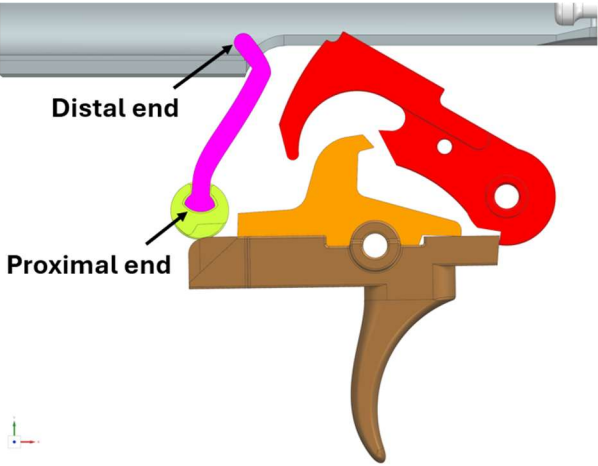
Ex. F, Super Safety 3D Printed Active Trigger System v4.4, Hoffman Tactical (July 19, 2023) (“Super Safety Guide”) at 12.

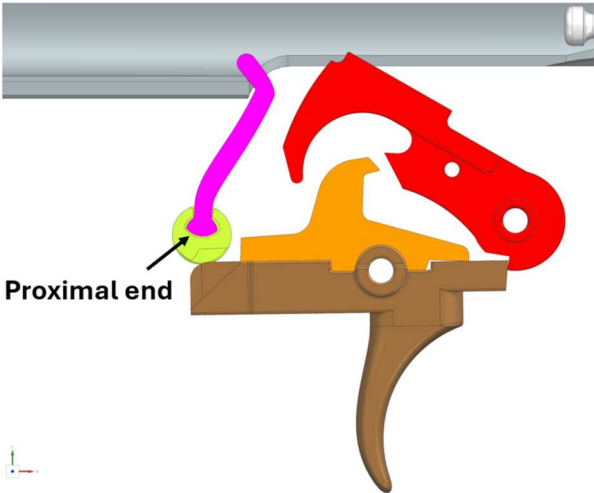
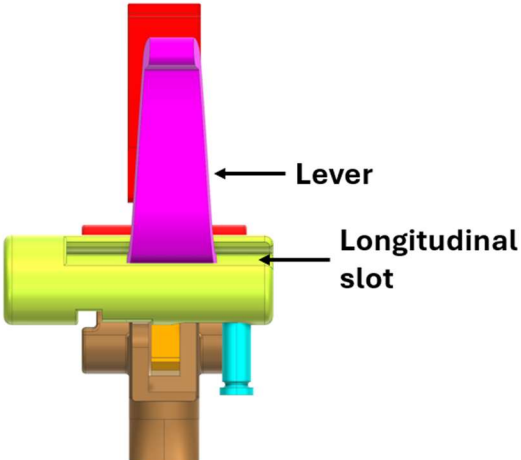


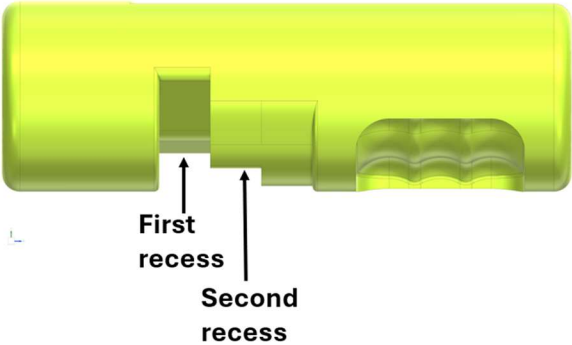
'538 Patent Claim 1	The Super Safety
	 Super Safety Installed (Plaintiff-generated renderings of Super Safety here and below; cam selector and bolt carrier shown in section view for clarity)

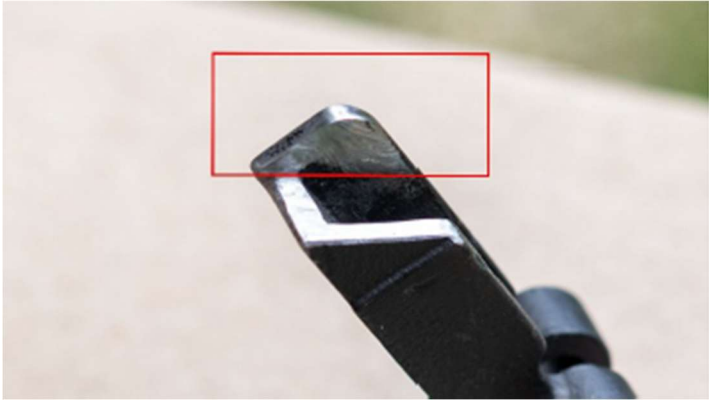
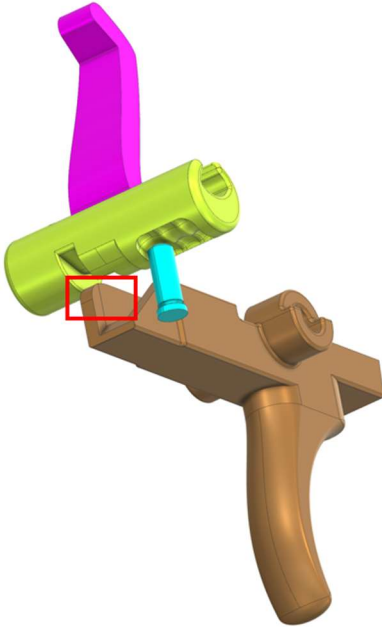
'538 Patent Claim 1	The Super Safety
a cam selector;	The Super Safety includes a dual mode cam selector that allows for selection of safe, active reset, and passive reset modes.  Dual Mode Cam Selector Ex. F, Super Safety Guide at 1  Cam selector
a lever;	The Super Safety has a lever (pink) extending upward from the cam selector.  Lever

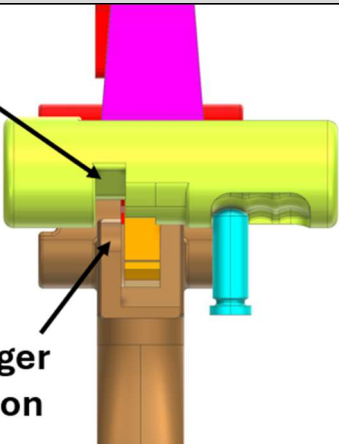
'538 Patent Claim 1	The Super Safety
a trigger;	The cam selector operates on a trigger. (brown)  The diagram shows a cross-sectional view of a trigger assembly. A brown trigger is at the bottom. Above it is an orange cam selector. A red cam is positioned to the right of the cam selector. A pink line indicates the path of a cam follower or spring mechanism connecting the trigger to the cam selector.
the cam selector comprising a first end, a second end, a top side, and a bottom side;	The Super Safety dual mode cam selector has two ends, a top side, and a bottom side as illustrated below.  The diagram shows a top-down view of a yellow cam selector. It is a rectangular component with a central slot. Labels with arrows point to the 'Top side' (downward arrow), 'Bottom side' (upward arrow), 'Second end' (leftward arrow), and 'First end' (rightward arrow).
the cam selector comprising a longitudinal slot positioned on the top side of the cam selector;	The Super Safety dual mode cam selector comprises a longitudinal slot that is positioned on the top side and extends along the cam selector.  The diagram shows a perspective view of a yellow cam selector. A black arrow points to a 'Longitudinal slot' on the top surface of the component.

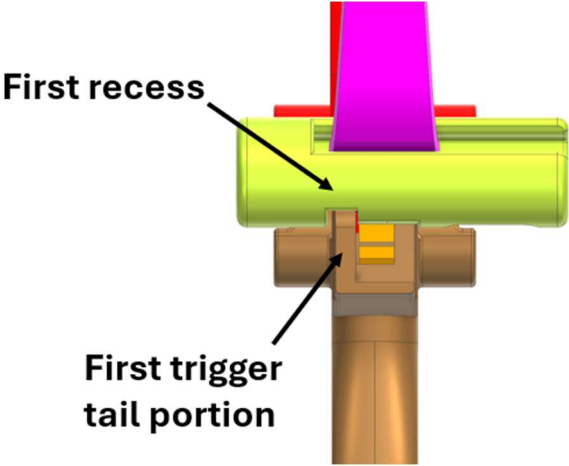
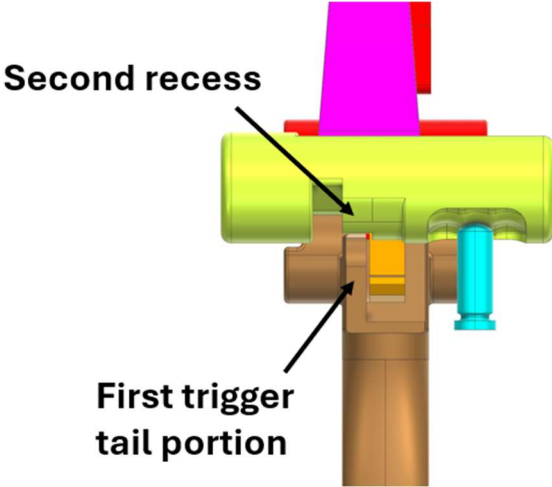
'538 Patent Claim 1	The Super Safety
the lever comprising a proximal end and a distal end;	The Super Safety lever (pink) has a proximal end and a distal end, as illustrated below.  The diagram illustrates the Super Safety lever assembly. A pink lever is shown with its proximal end (labeled 'Proximal end') connected to a yellow component, and its distal end (labeled 'Distal end') extending upwards. The lever is positioned above a brown trigger guard and a red safety lever. A green circle highlights the proximal end of the pink lever. A small green and red arrow icon is located at the bottom left of the diagram.

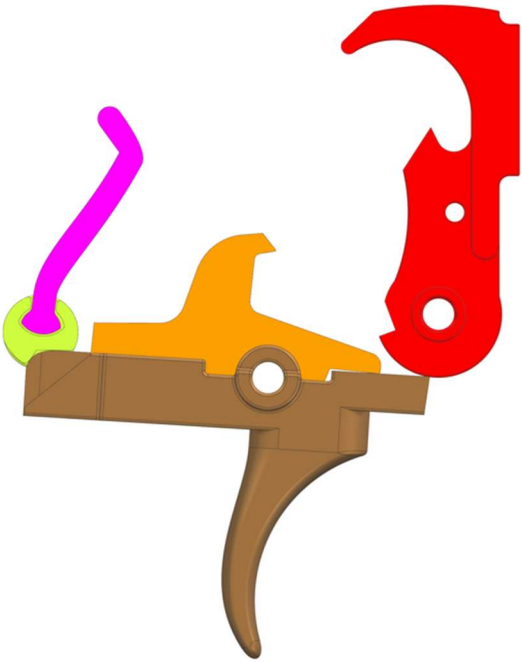
'538 Patent Claim 1	The Super Safety
the longitudinal slot being configured to receive the proximal end of the lever;	The longitudinal slot on the top side of the cam selector (yellow) is configured to receive the proximal end of the lever (pink).  Ex. F, Super Safety Guide at 12   Super Safety Installed

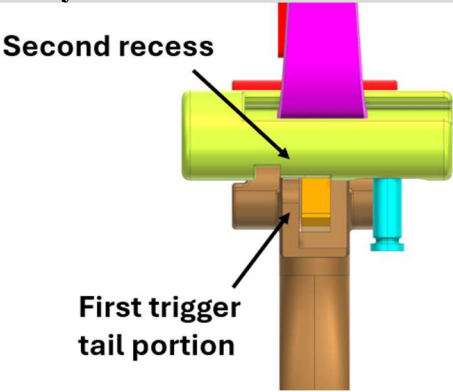
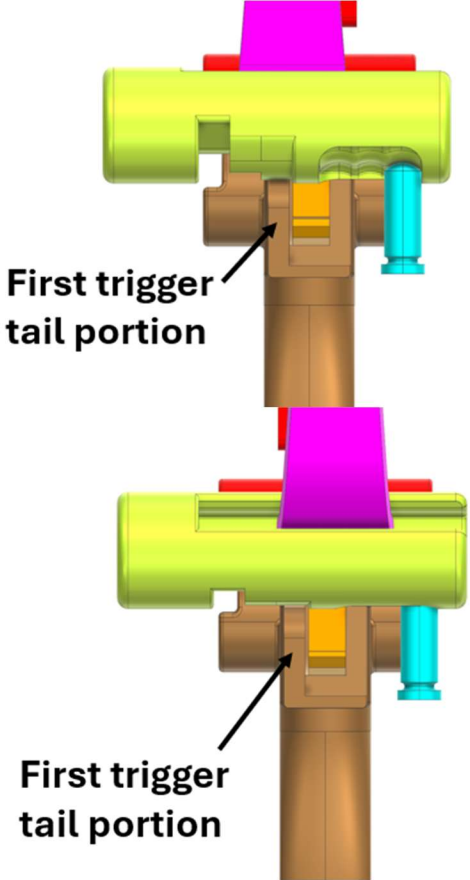
'538 Patent Claim 1	The Super Safety
the cam selector further comprising a first recess and a second recess on the bottom side of the cam selector;	The Super Safety dual mode cam selector has a first recess and a second recess on the bottom side of the cam. 

'538 Patent Claim 1	The Super Safety
the trigger comprising a first trigger tail portion;	The Super Safety dual mode trigger has a first trigger tail portion, shown in the red box below.  Ex. F, Super Safety Guide at 10. 
the cam selector being configured to operate between a first mode, a second mode, and a third mode;	The Super Safety dual mode cam is operable in three modes: (1) passive reset (standard semi-automatic) (2) active reset, and (3) safe. Super Safety Guide at 1.
wherein the first mode of the cam selector is configured to allow the first trigger tail portion to be movable within the first recess,	The Super Safety dual mode cam selector is operable in standard semi-automatic mode, in which the first trigger tail aligns with the first recess of the cam.

'538 Patent Claim 1	The Super Safety
	 First recess First trigger tail portion Standard Semi-Automatic Mode When the cam selector is in the first mode, the first trigger tail portion is movable within the first recess of the cam.  Super Safety Installed 

'538 Patent Claim 1	The Super Safety
	 First recess First trigger tail portion Super Safety Installed, Trigger Pulled, Lever and Cam Rotated
wherein the second mode of the cam selector is configured to allow the first trigger tail portion to engage the second recess and be moved down by a cam portion of the second recess when the cam selector rotates,	The Super Safety dual mode cam selector is operable in active reset mode, in which the first trigger tail aligns with the second recess of the cam.  Second recess First trigger tail portion Active Reset Mode In the second mode, when the cam is rotated by the lever, the cam selector portion of the second recess moves the first trigger tail portion down.

'538 Patent Claim 1	The Super Safety
	A schematic diagram of a firearm's trigger assembly. A brown trigger is at the bottom. Above it is an orange hammer. To the left, a green circular cam is connected to a magenta lever. To the right, a red safety lever is in a vertical position, partially overlapping the hammer. The magenta lever is curved upwards. Super Safety Installed, Trigger Pulled A schematic diagram of the same trigger assembly. The brown trigger and orange hammer are in the same position. The green cam has rotated clockwise. The magenta lever is now curved downwards. The red safety lever has rotated clockwise and is now positioned behind the hammer. Super Safety Installed, Lever and Cam Rotated

'538 Patent Claim 1	The Super Safety
	 Second recess First trigger tail portion
and wherein the third mode of the cam selector is configured to prevent the trigger from being pulled.	The Super Safety dual mode cam is operable in safe mode, in which the first trigger tail portion does not align with a recess in the cam. The trigger is not movable within a recess of the cam, and the cam therefore prevents the trigger from being pulled.  First trigger tail portion First trigger tail portion

71. On information and belief, in addition to direct infringement, Defendant takes active steps to induce others, including its customers, to directly infringe the '538 patent.

Defendant takes such active steps knowing that those steps will induce, encourage, and facilitate direct infringement by others. Such active steps include, but are not limited to, installation of, encouraging, advertising, promoting, and instructing others to use and/or how to use the Super Safety while selling products.

72. On information and belief, Defendant knows or should know that such activities induce others to directly infringe at least claim 1 of the '538 Patent.

73. On information and belief, Defendant also contributes to the infringement of the '538 Patent by others, including its customers. Acts by Defendant that contribute to the infringement of others include, but are not limited to, the sale, offer for sale, and/or importation by Defendant of the components of the Super Safety, such as the cam or cam lever arm. The components are not suitable for substantial noninfringing use as they are specially designed and adapted to be used in a fire control unit to forcibly reset a trigger mechanism and infringe the '538 Patent.

74. Defendant has engaged in egregious infringement behavior with knowledge of the '538 Patent, which has been duly issued by the USPTO, and is presumed valid. On information and belief, Defendant has known or should have known that their actions constituted and continue to constitute infringement of the '538 Patent and that the '538 Patent is valid at least through the service of this complaint. Defendant could not reasonably or subjectively believe that its actions do not constitute infringement of the '538 Patent, nor could it reasonably or subjectively believe that the patent is invalid. Despite that knowledge and subjective belief, and the objectively high likelihood that its actions constitute infringement, Defendant has continued their infringing activities. As such, Defendant willfully infringe the '538 Patent.

75. By its actions, Defendant has injured Plaintiffs and is liable to Plaintiffs for infringement of the '538 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271.

76. By its actions, Defendant's infringement of the '538 Patent has irreparably injured Plaintiffs. Unless such infringing acts are enjoined by this Court, Plaintiffs will continue to suffer additional irreparable injury.

77. By its actions, Defendant's infringement of the '538 Patent has damaged and continues to damage, Plaintiffs in an amount yet to be determined.

78. Defendant's infringement of the '538 patent is exceptional and entitles Plaintiffs to attorneys' fees and costs incurred in prosecuting this action under 35 U.S.C. § 285.

79. Defendant's acts of infringement are willful and for no other purpose than to deliberately and irreparably harm Plaintiffs' business, sales, reputation, and good-will.

80. Plaintiffs have been substantially harmed by Defendant's infringing activities and are entitled to relief including but not limited to a preliminary injunction, a permanent injunction, damages adequate to compensate for the infringement, being lost profits or no less than a reasonable royalty, treble damages, and attorneys' fees.

COUNT IV — INFRINGEMENT OF THE '159 PATENT

81. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate the allegations of the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

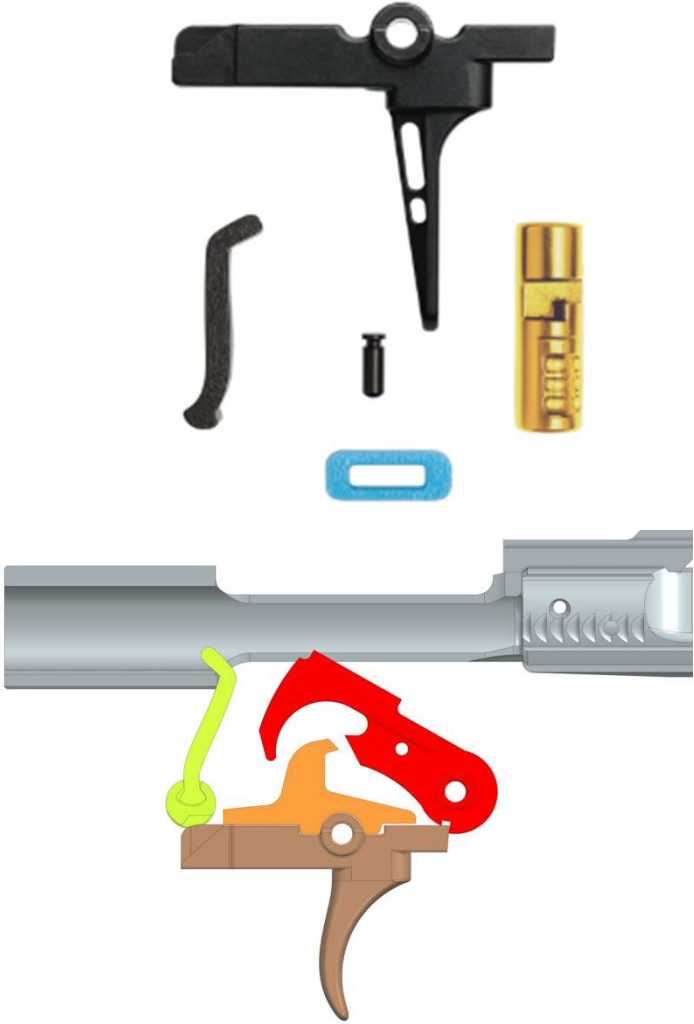
82. In violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271, Defendant has infringed, induced others to infringe, and/or contributed to the infringement of one or more claims of the '159 patent, including but not limited to claim 1, literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, by among other things, making, using, offering for sale, selling, and/or importing into the United States unlicensed

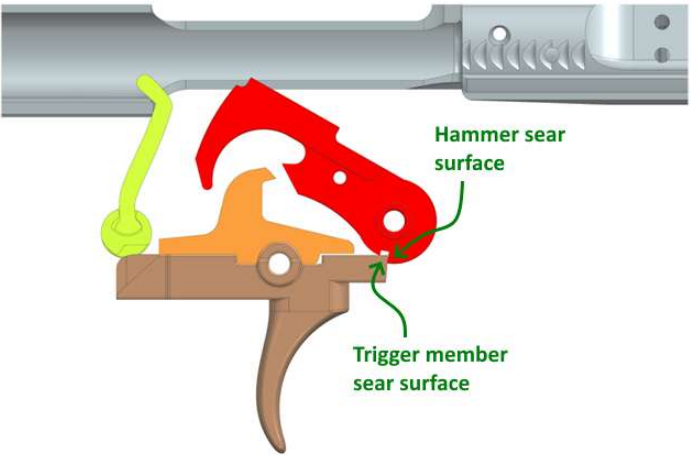
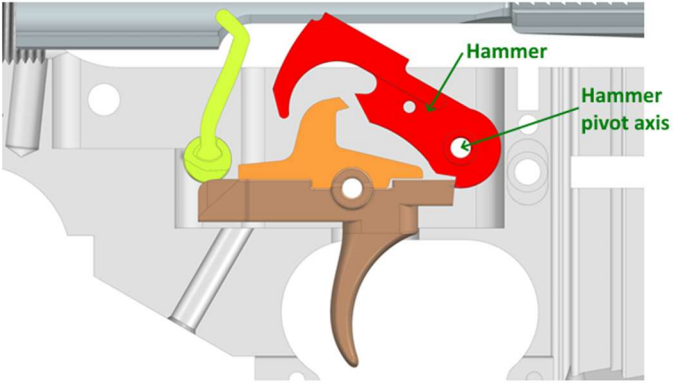
products in a manner that infringes the '159 patent. Such unlicensed products include the Super Safety.

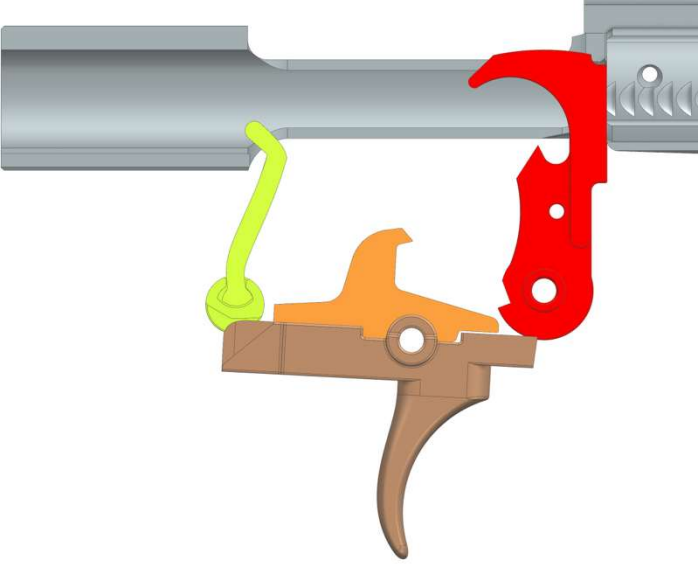
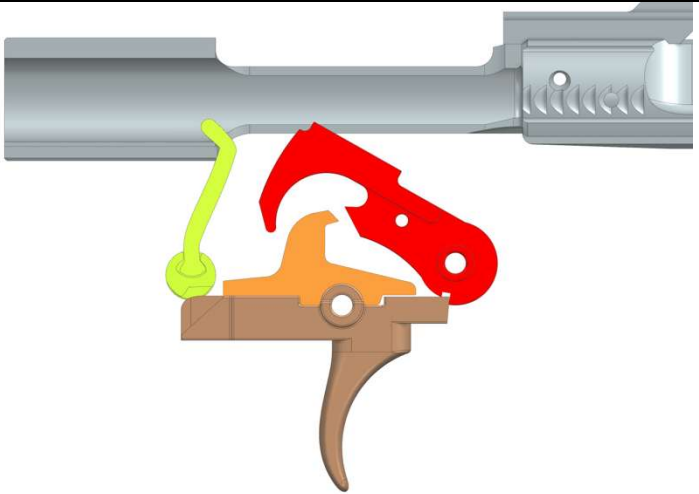
83. On information and belief, Defendant has and continues to willfully infringe, induce others to infringe, and/or contribute to the infringement of one or more claims of the '159 patent, including but not limited to claim 1, literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents.

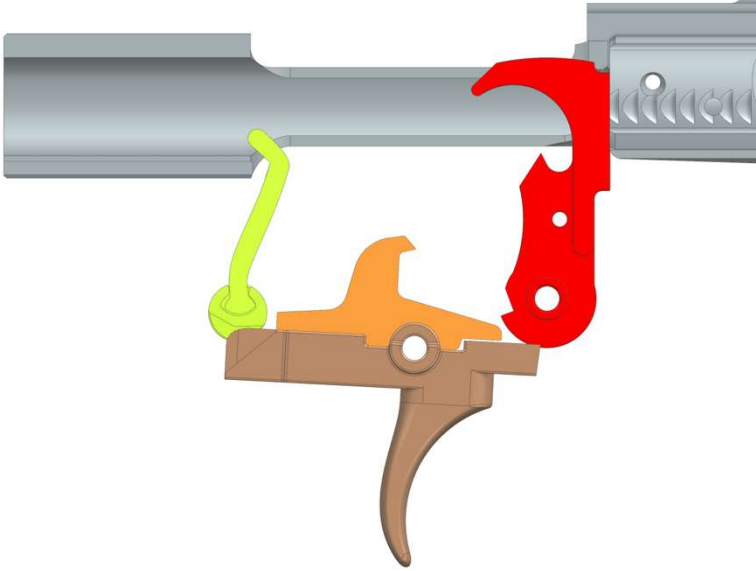
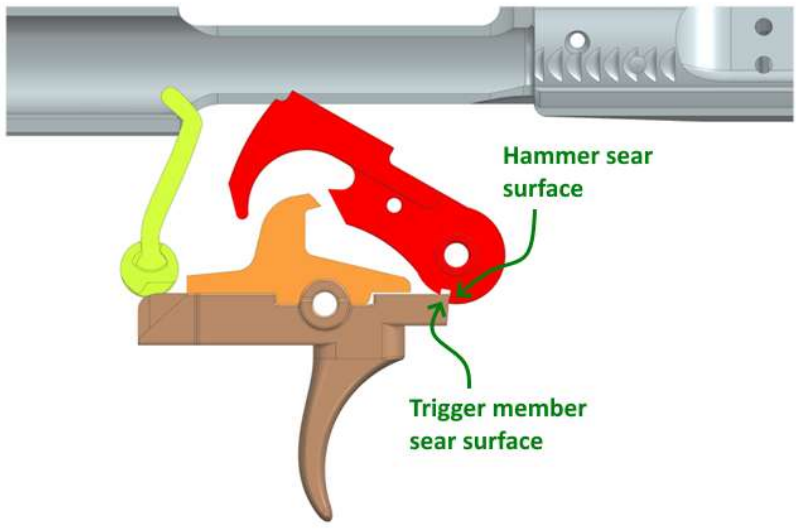
84. An exemplary comparison of the Super Safety, when assembled and used as intended, with claim 1 of the '159 Patent is illustrated in the chart below:

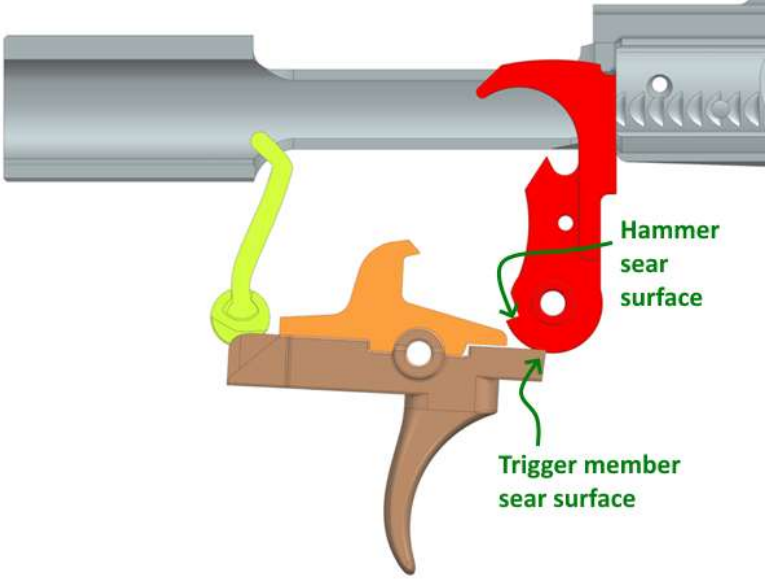
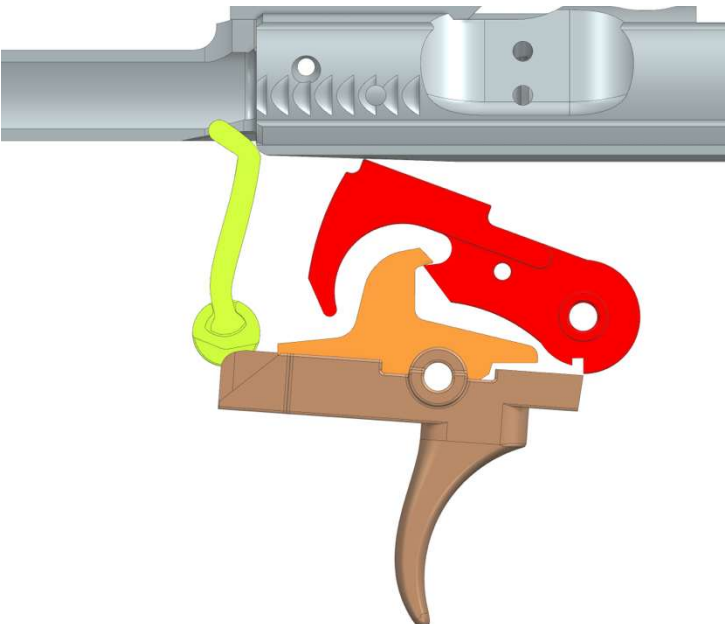
'159 Patent Claim 1	The Super Safety
1. A firearm trigger mechanism for a firearm having a fire control mechanism pocket and a reciprocating bolt means, the trigger mechanism operable in a first, standard semi-automatic mode and in a second, forced reset semi-automatic mode, the mechanism comprising:	When installed and used as directed, the Super Safety is part of a forced reset trigger mechanism that uses a bolt means. With the Super Safety installed, the trigger mechanism operates in a standard semi-automatic mode and a forced reset semi-automatic mode Super Safety Super Safety 3D Printed Active Trigger System v4.4, Hoffman Tactical (July 19, 2023) (“Super Safety Guide”) at 12

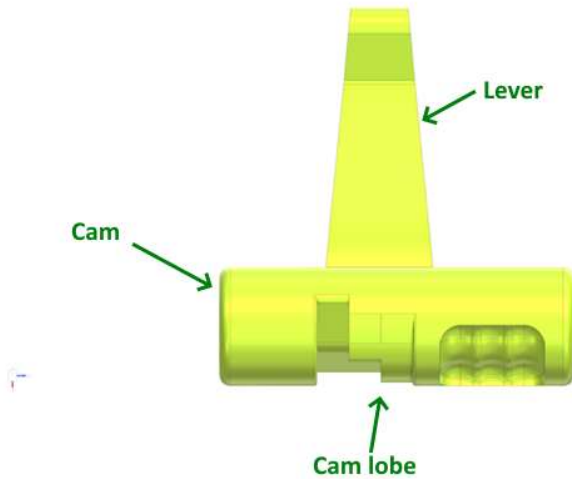
'159 Patent Claim 1	The Super Safety
	 Super Safety (Installed) (Plaintiff-generated renderings of the Super Safety here and below)
a hammer having a sear surface and a hook for engaging a disconnecter and adapted to be mounted in a fire control mechanism pocket of a receiver	The Super Safety (yellow) is installed in a fire control mechanism pocket of a receiver along with a hammer (red) that has a sear surface and a hook for engaging a disconnecter (orange).

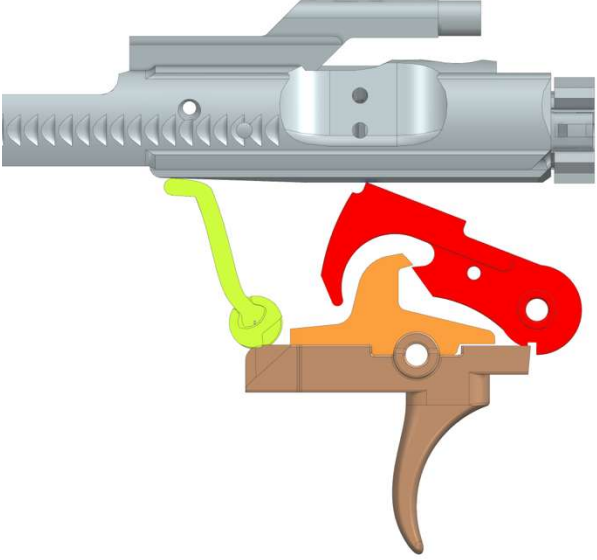
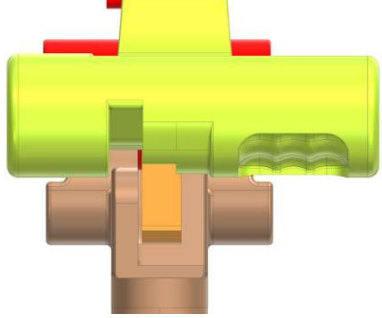
'159 Patent Claim 1	The Super Safety
	 Hammer sear surface Trigger member sear surface Super Safety (Installed)
to pivot on a transverse hammer pivot axis between set and released positions, the hammer adapted to be pivoted rearward by rearward movement of a bolt means,	The hammer (red) pivots on a transverse hammer pivot axis between set and released positions, depicted below. The hammer is adapted to be pivoted rearward by rearward movement of a bolt means.  Hammer Hammer pivot axis Hammer Set Position

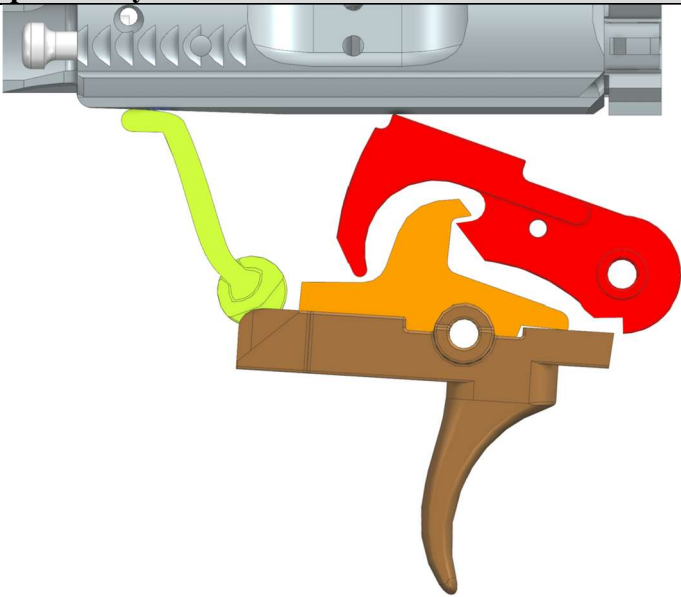
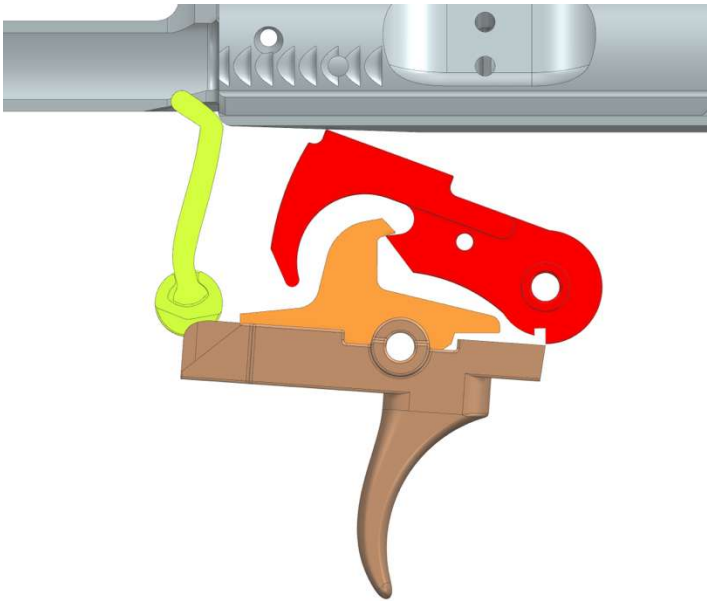
'159 Patent Claim 1	The Super Safety
	 Hammer Released Position
a trigger member having a trigger sear surface and adapted to be mounted in the fire control mechanism pocket to pivot on a transverse trigger member pivot axis	The Super Safety (yellow) is installed with a trigger member (brown) in the fire control mechanism pocket and the trigger member pivots on a transverse trigger member pivot axis between set and released positions. The trigger member has a sear surface.
between set and	 Trigger Member Set Position

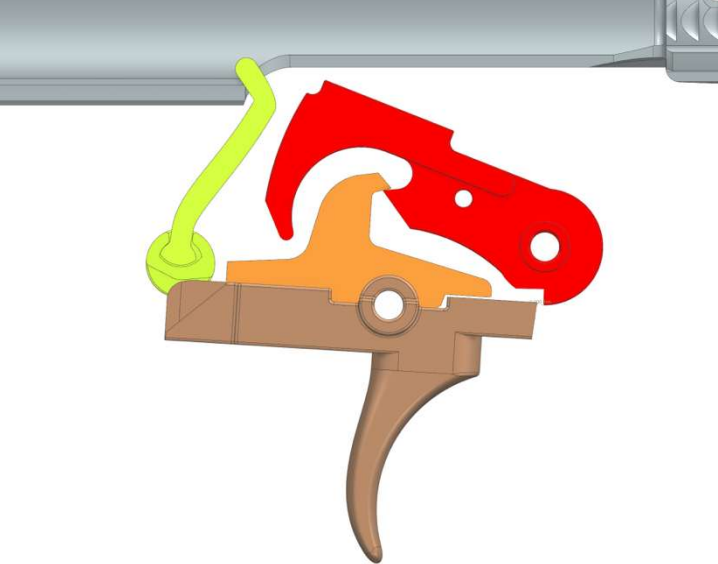
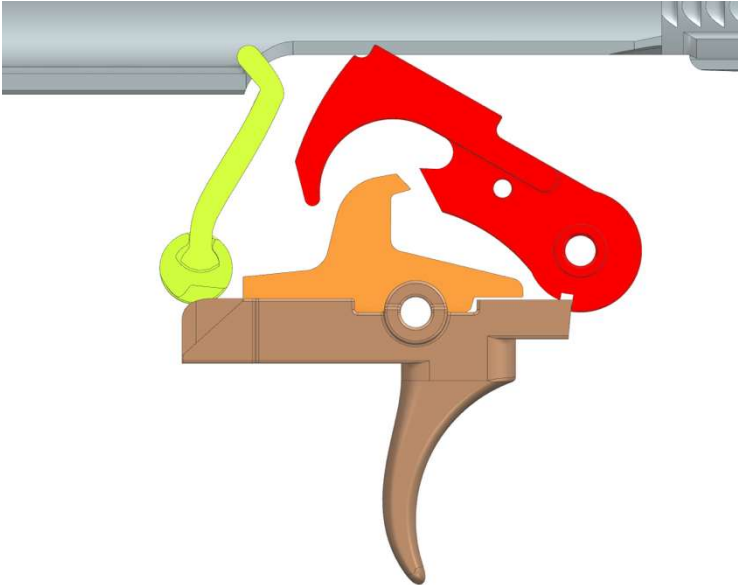
'159 Patent Claim 1	The Super Safety
released positions,	 The diagram shows a cross-sectional view of a firearm's trigger assembly. A brown trigger member is in its released position, pointing downwards. A red hammer member is positioned above it, with its sear surface not engaged with the trigger member's sear surface. A green spring is visible on the left side of the trigger member. Trigger Member Released Position
wherein the trigger member sear surface and hammer sear surface are in engagement in the set positions of the hammer and trigger member	The sear surface of the trigger member (brown) and sear surface of the hammer (red) are in engagement when the hammer and trigger member are in their set positions.  The diagram shows the same trigger assembly in its set position. The brown trigger member is now pointed upwards, and the red hammer member is positioned above it, with its sear surface engaged with the trigger member's sear surface. Green arrows point to the 'Hammer sear surface' and 'Trigger member sear surface'. Trigger Member and Hammer Member Set Position
and are out of engagement in the released positions of the hammer and trigger member,	The sear surface of the trigger member (brown) and sear catch surface of the hammer (red) are out of engagement in the released position.

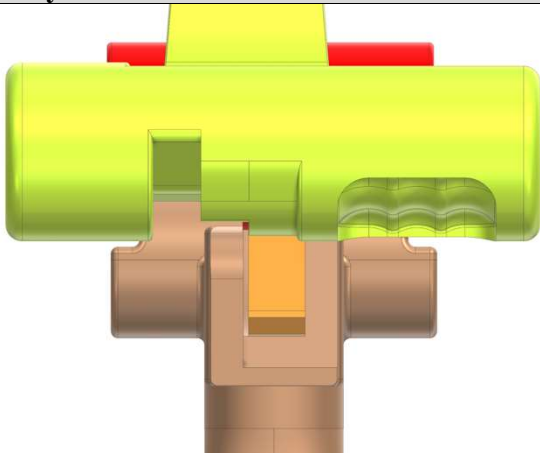
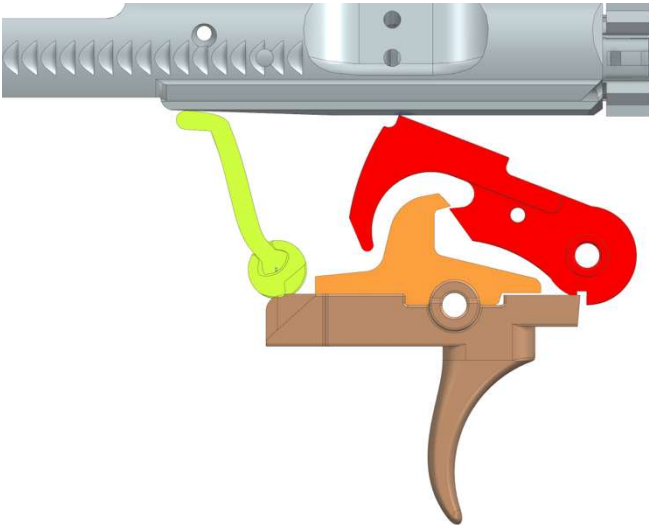
'159 Patent Claim 1	The Super Safety
	 Hammer sear surface Trigger member sear surface Trigger Member and Hammer Member Released Positions
the disconnecter having a hook for engaging the hammer and adapted to be mounted in the fire control mechanism pocket to pivot on a transverse disconnecter pivot axis, and	The disconnecter (orange) is adapted to be mounted in the fire control mechanism pocket to pivot on a transverse disconnecter pivot axis. The disconnecter has a hook for engaging the hammer (red).  Disconnecter Hook Engaged
a cam having a cam lobe and adapted to be movably mounted in the	The Super Safety has a cam with a cam lobe and lever that is adapted to be movably mounted in the fire control mechanism pocket. (See image above depicting Super Safety, shown in yellow, in fire control mechanism pocket)

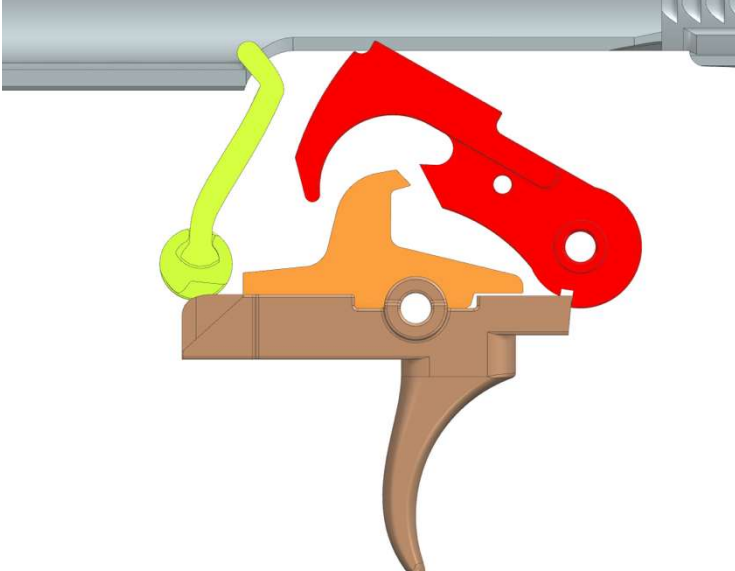
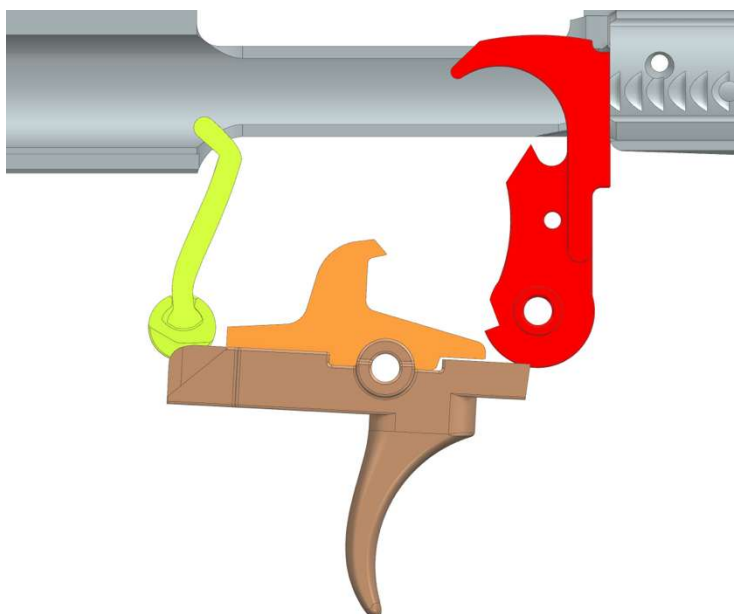
'159 Patent Claim 1	The Super Safety
fire control mechanism pocket,	 A 3D perspective view of a yellow mechanical component. It features a central vertical shaft with a conical top. The base is a cylindrical body with a rectangular cutout on the left and a semi-circular lobe on the right. A green arrow labeled 'Lever' points to the top of the shaft. Another green arrow labeled 'Cam' points to the left side of the base. A third green arrow labeled 'Cam lobe' points to the semi-circular lobe on the right side of the base. Super Safety Cam with Lobe and Lever

'159 Patent Claim 1	The Super Safety
	 Cam and Lobe Second Position
whereupon in the first mode,	While in the first (standard semi-automatic) mode, 
rearward movement of the bolt means causes rearward pivoting of the hammer such that the disconnector hook catches the hammer hook,	Rearward movement of the bolt means causes rearward pivoting of the hammer (red) such that the disconnector (orange) hook catches the hammer hook.

'159 Patent Claim 1	The Super Safety
	 Disconnecter Hook Catches the Hammer
and thereafter the bolt means moves forward into battery,	Thereafter, the bolt means moves forward into battery, 

'159 Patent Claim 1	The Super Safety
	 Pressure on Trigger Member Prevents Reset
at which time a user must manually reduce pressure on the trigger member to free the hammer from the disconnector to permit the hammer and trigger member to pivot to the set positions so that the user can pull the trigger member to fire the firearm, and	at which time a user must manually reduce pressure on the trigger member (brown) to free the hammer (red) from the disconnector (orange) to permit the hammer and trigger member to pivot to the set positions so that the user can pull the trigger member to fire the firearm.  Reduced Pressure on Trigger Member Allows Reset
whereupon in a second mode,	When in the second (forced reset semi-automatic) mode,

'159 Patent Claim 1	The Super Safety
rearward movement of the bolt means causes rearward pivoting of the hammer such that the disconnecter hook is prevented from holding the hammer,	 Rearward movement of the bolt means causes rearward pivoting of the hammer (red) and the cam to force the trigger member toward the reset position such that the disconnecter (orange) hook is prevented from holding the hammer hook. 
and thereafter the bolt means moves forward into battery,	Thereafter, the bolt means moves forward into battery and the hammer moves to its reset position,

'159 Patent Claim 1	The Super Safety
at which time the user can pull the trigger member to fire the firearm.	 ... at which time the user can pull the trigger member (brown) to fire the firearm without having to first release pressure on the trigger member. 

85. On information and belief, in addition to direct infringement, Defendant takes active steps to induce others, including its customers, to directly infringe the '159 patent. Defendant takes such active steps knowing that those steps will induce, encourage, and facilitate

direct infringement by others. Such active steps include, but are not limited to, installation of, encouraging, advertising, promoting, and instructing others to use and/or how to use the Super Safety while selling products.

86. On information and belief, Defendant knows or should know that such activities induce others to directly infringe at least claim 1 of the '159 Patent.

87. On information and belief, Defendant also contributes to the infringement of the '159 Patent by others, including its customers. Acts by Defendant that contribute to the infringement of others include, but are not limited to, the sale, offer for sale, and/or importation by Defendant of the components of the Super Safety, such as the cam or cam lever arm. The components are not suitable for substantial noninfringing use as they are specially designed and adapted to be used in a fire control unit to forcibly reset a trigger mechanism and infringe the '159 Patent.

88. Defendant has engaged in egregious infringement behavior with knowledge of the '159 Patent, which has been duly issued by the USPTO, and is presumed valid. On information and belief, Defendant has known or should have known that their actions constituted and continue to constitute infringement of the '159 Patent and that the '159 Patent is valid at least through the service of this complaint. Defendant could not reasonably or subjectively believe that its actions do not constitute infringement of the '159 Patent, nor could it reasonably or subjectively believe that the patent is invalid. Despite that knowledge and subjective belief, and the objectively high likelihood that its actions constitute infringement, Defendant has continued their infringing activities. As such, Defendant willfully infringes the '159 Patent.

89. By its actions, Defendant has injured Plaintiffs and is liable to Plaintiffs for infringement of the '159 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271.

90. By its actions, Defendant's infringement of the '159 Patent has irreparably injured Plaintiffs. Unless such infringing acts are enjoined by this Court, Plaintiffs will continue to suffer additional irreparable injury.

91. By its actions, Defendant's infringement of the '159 Patent has damaged and continues to damage, Plaintiffs in an amount yet to be determined.

92. Defendant's infringement of the '159 patent is exceptional and entitles Plaintiffs to attorneys' fees and costs incurred in prosecuting this action under 35 U.S.C. § 285.

93. Defendant's acts of infringement are willful and for no other purpose than to deliberately and irreparably harm Plaintiffs' business, sales, reputation, and good-will.

94. Plaintiffs have been substantially harmed by Defendant's infringing activities and are entitled to relief including but not limited to a preliminary injunction, a permanent injunction, damages adequate to compensate for the infringement, being lost profits or no less than a reasonable royalty, treble damages, and attorneys' fees.

COUNT V — INFRINGEMENT OF THE '403 PATENT

95. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate the allegations of the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

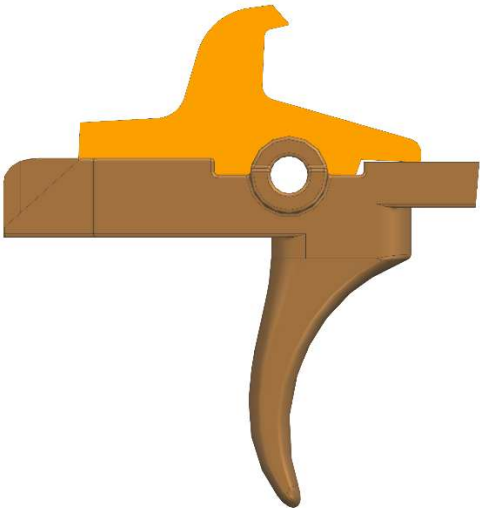
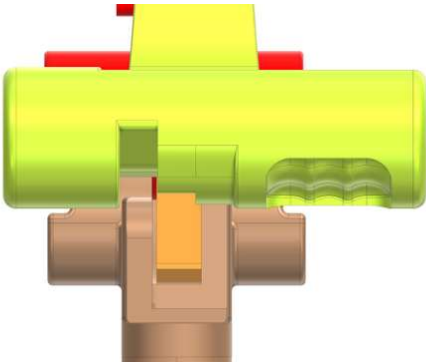
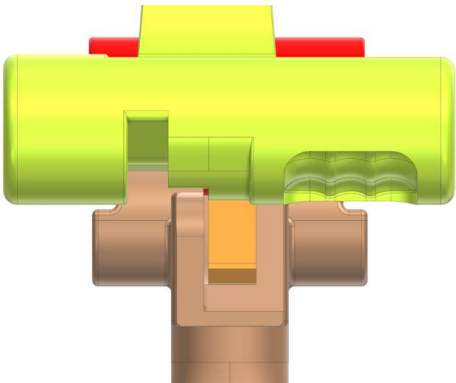
96. In violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271, Defendant has infringed, induced others to infringe, and/or contributed to the infringement of one or more claims of the '403 patent, including but not limited to claim 38, literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, by among other things, making, using, offering for sale, selling, and/or importing into the United States unlicensed products in a manner that infringes the '403 patent. Such unlicensed products include the Super Safety.

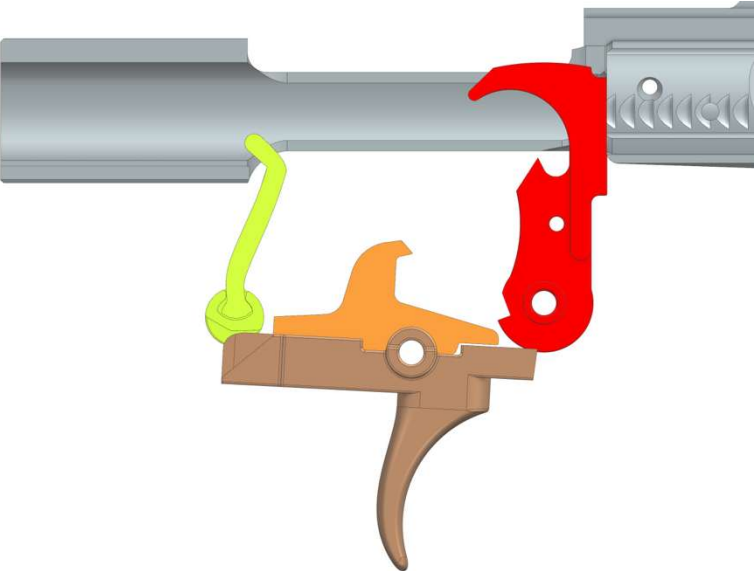
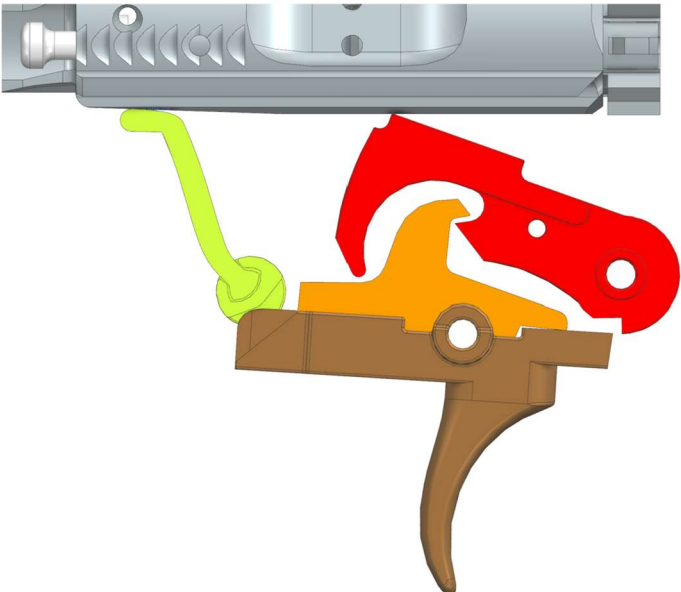
97. On information and belief, Defendant has and continues to willfully infringe, induce others to infringe, and/or contribute to the infringement of one or more claims of the '403 patent, including but not limited to claim 38, literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents.

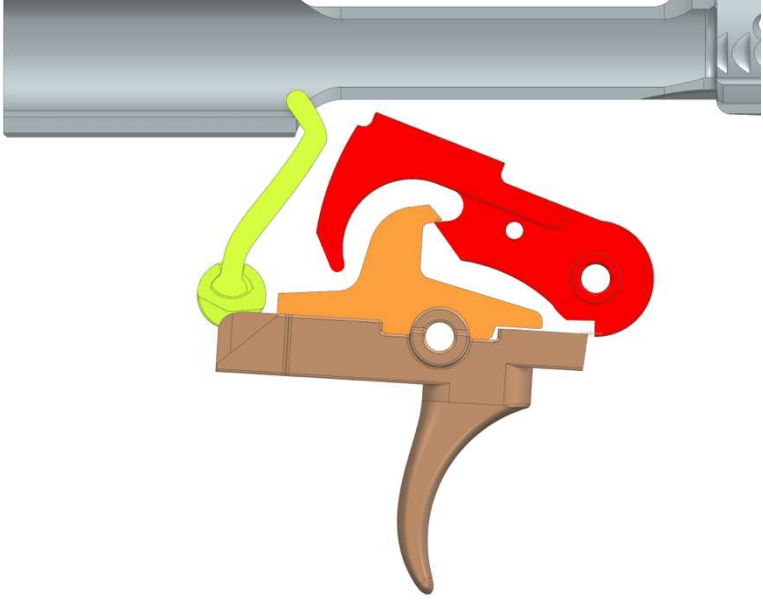
98. An exemplary comparison of the Super Safety, when assembled and used as intended, with claim 38 of the '403 patent is illustrated in the chart below:

'403 Patent Claim 38	The Super Safety
38. A forced reset trigger mechanism, comprising:	When installed and used as directed, the Super Safety is part of a forced reset trigger mechanism.  Super Safety Super Safety 3D Printed Active Trigger System v4.4, Hoffman Tactical (July 19, 2023) (“Super Safety Guide”) at 12

'403 Patent Claim 38	The Super Safety
	 An exploded view of the Super Safety mechanism components. At the top is a black hammer with a hook and a pivot. Below it is a black curved hammer hook. To the right is a yellow Super Safety component. At the bottom is a blue trigger member.
a hammer having a hammer hook and adapted to pivot on a transverse hammer pivot axis;	The Super Safety (yellow) is installed in a fire control mechanism pocket along with a hammer (red) that has a hammer hook and pivots on a transverse axis.  A cross-sectional view of the Super Safety installed in a fire control mechanism. The Super Safety (yellow) is shown in its pocket, adjacent to a red hammer with a hook. Below the hammer is an orange disconnecter with a hook, and below that is a brown trigger member. The entire assembly is housed within a grey metal frame. Super Safety (Installed) (Plaintiff-generated renderings of Super Safety here and below)
a disconnecter having a disconnecter hook and adapted to pivot on a transverse disconnecter pivot axis; a trigger member; and	The Super Safety is installed along with a disconnecter (orange) which has a disconnecter hook and pivots on a transverse disconnecter pivot axis, and a trigger member (brown)

'403 Patent Claim 38	The Super Safety
	 Disconnecter and Trigger Member
a safety selector adapted to be movable between a standard semi-automatic position and a forced reset semi-automatic position,	The Super Safety is a safety selector adapted to be movable between a standard semi-automatic position,  Super Safety (installed) in Standard Semi-Automatic Position ... and a forced reset semi-automatic position, 

'403 Patent Claim 38	The Super Safety
	Super Safety (installed) in Forced Reset Semi-Automatic Position
wherein when the safety selector is in the standard semi-automatic position and the trigger member is rearwardly actuated,	When safety selector is in the standard semi-automatic position the trigger member (brown) is rearwardly actuated. 
and after the hammer pivots rearward to a position where the hammer hook is past the disconnecter hook,	The hammer (red) pivots rearward to a position where the hammer hook is past the disconnecter hook (orange), 
rearward pressure on the trigger member must be reduced to permit the	Hammer Hook is Past Disconnecter Hook Rearward pressure on the trigger member (brown) must be reduced to permit the trigger member to then be actuated to fire a firearm.

'403 Patent Claim 38	The Super Safety
trigger member to then be actuated to fire a firearm.	 Pressure Must be reduced

99. On information and belief, in addition to direct infringement, Defendant takes active steps to induce others, including its customers, to directly infringe the '403 patent. Defendant takes such active steps knowing that those steps will induce, encourage, and facilitate direct infringement by others. Such active steps include, but are not limited to, encouraging, advertising, promoting, and instructing others to use and/or how to use the Infringing Devices while selling products.

100. On information and belief, Defendant knows or should know that such activities induce others to directly infringe at least claim 38 of the '403 Patent.

101. On information and belief, Defendant also contributes to the infringement of the '403 Patent by others, including its customers. Acts by Defendant that contribute to the infringement of others include, but are not limited to, the sale, offer for sale, and/or importation by Defendant of the components of the Infringing Devices, such as the can and lever arm or the trigger assembly. The components are not suitable for substantial noninfringing use as they are specially

designed and adapted to be used in a fire control unit to forcibly reset a trigger mechanism and infringe the '403 Patent.

102. Defendant has engaged in egregious infringement behavior with knowledge of the '403 Patent, which has been duly issued by the USPTO, and is presumed valid. On information and belief, Defendant has known or should have known that their actions constituted and continue to constitute infringement of the '403 Patent and that the '403 Patent is valid at least through the service of this complaint. Defendant could not reasonably or subjectively believe that its actions do not constitute infringement of the '403 Patent, nor could it reasonably or subjectively believe that the patent is invalid. Despite that knowledge and subjective belief, and the objectively high likelihood that its actions constitute infringement, Defendant has continued their infringing activities. As such, Defendant willfully infringe the '403 Patent.

103. By its actions, Defendant has injured Plaintiffs and is liable to Plaintiffs for infringement of the '403 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271.

104. By its actions, Defendant's infringement of the '403 Patent has irreparably injured Plaintiffs. Unless such infringing acts are enjoined by this Court, Plaintiffs will continue to suffer additional irreparable injury.

105. By its actions, Defendant's infringement of the '403 Patent has damaged and continues to damage, Plaintiffs in an amount yet to be determined.

106. Defendant's infringement of the '403 patent is exceptional and entitles Plaintiffs to attorneys' fees and costs incurred in prosecuting this action under 35 U.S.C. § 285.

107. Defendant's acts of infringement are willful and for no other purpose than to deliberately and irreparably harm Plaintiffs' business, sales, reputation, and good-will.

108. Plaintiffs have been substantially harmed by Defendant's infringing activities and are entitled to relief including but not limited to a preliminary injunction, a permanent injunction, damages adequate to compensate for the infringement, being lost profits or no less than a reasonable royalty, treble damages, and attorneys' fees.

COUNT VI – FEDERAL TRADEMARK INFRINGEMENT

15 U.S.C. § 1114(1)

109. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate the allegations of the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

110. Rare Breed is the exclusive licensee of all substantial rights in the FRT Marks in connection with firearm triggers.

111. The federal trademark registrations for the FRT Marks, as detailed above, are in full force and effect. Plaintiff Rare Breed owns all substantial rights in and to enforce these federal trademark registrations.

112. The FRT Marks are inherently distinctive and have acquired significant goodwill in the marketplace through Rare Breed's continuous and substantially exclusive use of those marks in commerce. As a result of their widespread and continuous use, the FRT Marks have become uniquely associated in the minds of consumers and the trade with Rare Breed.

113. The reputation Rare Breed has built in the FRT Marks is of great value to Rare Breed.

114. Rare Breed's use of and substantial rights in the FRT Marks predate any use by Defendant of FRT.

115. Defendant is wrongfully using FRT as a source identifier in U.S. commerce in connection with the distribution, advertising, and/or sale of firearm trigger products.

116. Defendant's use of one or more of the FRT Marks was and is without Rare Breed's consent. Such unauthorized use by Defendant is likely to confuse consumers as to the origin, sponsorship, endorsement, or affiliation of Defendant's products, in violation of Section 32(1) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1114(1).

117. Defendant's unlawful acts have caused and, unless enjoined by this Court pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1116, will continue to cause great harm and irreparable injury to Rare Breed for which Rare Breed has no adequate remedy at law, including undermining consumers' association of the FRT Marks with Rare Breed.

118. Rare Breed is entitled to injunctive relief prohibiting Defendant from using the FRT Marks and any mark confusingly similar to the FRT Marks.

119. Upon information and belief, Defendant has realized unjust profits, gains, and advantages from its unlawful actions, including by making sales under the FRT Marks, and have caused Rare Breed monetary damage in an amount to be determined at trial.

COUNT XI — FALSE DESIGNATION OF ORIGIN
15 U.S.C. § 1125(A)

120. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate the allegations of the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

121. Plaintiff Rare Breed owns substantial rights in the distinctive FRT Marks in connection with firearm triggers through its continuous and substantially exclusive use of the FRT Marks since at least as early as 2020, which is well before any use of FRT by Defendant.

122. Rare Breed's common law rights in the FRT Marks predate Defendant's infringing use of FRT and any other confusingly similar name or mark comprised of or containing FRT.

123. Defendant is using FRT as a source identifier in U.S. commerce in connection with the distribution, advertising, and/or sale of firearm trigger products.

124. Defendant's actions described above constitute use of a false designation of origin that wrongfully and falsely designates the origin of Defendant's goods and services and is likely to cause confusion or mistake and/or to deceive as to affiliation, connection, or association or as to the origin, sponsorship, or approval of Defendant's goods by Rare Breed. These actions constitute a false designation of origin in interstate commerce in violation of Section 43(a)(1)(A) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a)(1)(A).

125. Defendant's unlawful acts, which were committed and continue to be committed with full knowledge of Rare Breed's prior rights in the FRT Marks, are knowing, willful, and done in bad faith.

126. Defendant's acts have caused and, unless enjoined by this Court pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1116, will continue to cause, great harm and irreparable injury to Rare Breed for which Rare Breed has no adequate remedy at law, including undermining consumers' association of the FRT Marks with Plaintiffs.

127. Plaintiffs are entitled to injunctive relief prohibiting Defendant from using the FRT Marks or any other mark confusingly similar to the FRT Marks.

128. Upon information and belief, Defendant has realized unjust profits, gains, and advantages from their unlawful actions, including by making sales under the FRT Marks, and have caused Rare Breed monetary damage in an amount to be determined at trial.

**COUNT XII – COMMON LAW TRADEMARK INFRINGEMENT AND UNFAIR
COMPETITION**

129. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate the allegations of the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

130. As described above, RBTM owns, and Rare Breed has the exclusive right to enforce the distinctive FRT Marks in connection with firearm triggers through its continuous use of the marks since at least as early 2020, prior to any use of FRT by Defendant.

131. Rare Breed's common law rights in the FRT Marks predate Defendant's infringing use of FRT and/or other confusingly similar marks comprised of or containing FRT.

132. Defendant is using FRT as a source identifier in US commerce in connection with the distribution, sale, offering for sale, and advertising of firearm triggers.

133. Defendant's use of FRT was and is without Rare Breed's consent. Such unauthorized use by Defendant is likely to confuse consumers as to the origin, sponsorship, endorsement, or affiliation of Defendant's goods and services. As such, Defendant's acts constitute trademark infringement and unfair competition under common law.

134. Defendant's unlawful acts, which were committed and continue to be committed with full knowledge of Rare Breed's prior common law rights in the FRT Marks, are knowing, willful, and done in bad faith.

135. Defendant's acts have caused and, unless enjoined by this Court, will continue to cause great harm and irreparable injury to Rare Breed for which it has no adequate remedy at law, including undermining consumers' association of the FRT Marks with Rare Breed's.

136. Rare Breed is entitled to injunctive relief prohibiting Defendant from using FRT or any other mark confusingly similar to the FRT Marks.

137. Upon information and belief, Defendant have realized unjust profits, gains, and advantages from its unlawful actions, including by making sales under the FRT mark, and has caused Rare Breed monetary damage in an amount to be determined at trial.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request that this Court enter judgement against Defendant as follows:

- a. Each of the Asserted Patents has been and continues to be infringed by Defendant;
- b. Defendant's infringement of each of the Asserted Patents has been, and continues to be, willful;
- c. Each of the Asserted Patents is enforceable and not invalid;
- d. That Defendant willfully infringed Rare Breed's registered FRT Marks in violation of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1114;
- e. That Defendant committed willful acts of false designation of origin through its unauthorized use of the FRT Marks in violation of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a);
- f. A preliminary injunction enjoining Defendant and its principals, agents, successors, assigns, attorneys, servants, affiliates, employees, divisions, branches, subsidiaries, parents, and all others acting in active concert therewith from (i) infringement or contributing to the infringement of each of the Asserted Patents during the pendency of this case; (ii) using the mark "FRT" (or any similar or derivative term, including any FRT-formative term) (a) in association with firearm triggers or any related products; (b) in any other manner that creates confusion or is likely to create confusion with Rare Breed or Rare Breed's FRT Marks; (c) that in any way constitutes unfair competition with Plaintiffs; or (iii) other such equitable relief as the Court determines is warranted;
- g. A permanent injunction enjoining Defendant and its principals, agents, successors, assigns, attorneys, servants, affiliates, employees, divisions, branches, subsidiaries, parents, and all others acting in active concert therewith from (i) infringement or contributing to the

infringement of each of the Asserted Patents; (ii) using the mark “FRT” (or any similar or derivative term, including any FRT-formative term) (a) in association with firearm triggers or any related products; (b) in any other manner that creates confusion or is likely to create confusion with Rare Breed or Rare Breed’s FRT Marks; (c) that in any way constitutes unfair competition with Plaintiffs; or (iii) other such equitable relief as the Court determines is warranted;

h. Consistent with Paragraph (g), order Defendant to (a) remove from display any advertisements and marketing, promotional, or sales materials comprising, bearing, or displaying the FRT Marks or any similar or derivative term that infringes or is likely to be confused with the FRT Marks, including any FRT-formative term, including from all Internet webpages and social media accounts within Defendant’s custody or control; and (b) deliver to the Court for destruction, or to show proof of destruction of, any and all physical advertisements and marketing, promotional materials, and sales materials comprising, bearing, or displaying the term “FRT” or any similar or derivative term that infringes or is likely to be confused with the FRT Marks, including any FRT-formative term;

i. An award of damages adequate to compensate Plaintiffs for the infringement of each of the Asserted Patents that has occurred, together with pre-judgment interests and costs, post-judgment interests and costs, and an accounting;

j. An award of all other damages permitted by 35 U.S.C. § 284 and 15 U.S.C. § 1117(a), including increased damages up to three times the amount of compensatory damages found;

k. An award of all profits received by Defendant from sales and revenues of any kind made as a result of its trademark infringement and unfair competition;

l. An award of all damages sustained by Rare Breed as a result of Defendant's infringement and unfair competition, including ascertainable damages, the costs incurred by Plaintiffs for corrective advertising, the costs for this action, and Plaintiffs' reasonable attorneys' fees;

m. A finding that this action is an exceptional case under 35 U.S.C. § 285 and 15 U.S.C. § 1117 and an award to Plaintiffs of their costs and attorneys' fees incurred in this action; and

n. Any and all other relief, at law or equity, to which Plaintiffs may show themselves to be entitled or which this Court deems just and proper.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiffs, under Rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, requests a trial by jury of any issues so triable by right.

DATED: May 27, 2026

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Decker A. Cammack

Decker A. Cammack

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