

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN**

RUGGED CROSS HUNTING BLINDS, LLC

CASE NO.:

Plaintiff,

v.

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

FERADYNE OUTDOORS, LLC,

Defendant.

_____ /

COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

Rugged Cross Hunting Blinds, LLC (hereinafter “RCHB” or “Plaintiff”), by and through its undersigned attorneys, hereby files this Complaint for patent infringement against Feradyne Outdoors, LLC (hereinafter “FERADYNE ” or “Defendant”), and alleges as follows:

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. This is a patent infringement action to stop Defendant’s willful infringement of Plaintiff’s United States Patent No. 11,399,535 entitled “Camouflage Material, for a Hunting Blind” (hereinafter the “‘535” Patent”).

PARTIES

2. Plaintiff, RCHB, is a limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of the State of Florida. RCHB maintains its principal place of business at 15206 Tilwood Place, Tampa, Florida 33618.

3. Defendant, Feradyne, is a limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of the state of Delaware and registered to do business in the State of Wisconsin. Feradyne maintains places of business located at 101 Main Street and/or 1230 Poplar Avenue both in Superior, Wisconsin 54880.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

4. This case arises under the Patent Laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 1 *et seq.*, including 35 U.S.C. §§ 271, 281, 283, 284, and 285.

5. As this action relates to patent infringement, this Court has original subject matter jurisdiction over this action under 28 U.S.C. §1331 and under 28 U.S.C. §1338(a).

6. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Feradyne pursuant to Wisc. Stat. §801.05(1)(d) because Feradyne has systematic and continuous business activities in the State of Wisconsin, and in this district. To that end, Feradyne's principal place of business is located in this judicial district in the state of Wisconsin. In addition, and upon information and belief, Feradyne manufactures, distributes, offers for sale, and/or sells products in this judicial district that infringe on at least one independent claim of the '535 patent.

7. Venue is proper in this judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1400(b) at least because Feradyne is incorporated in this district and therefore "resides" in this district. In addition, upon information and belief, Feradyne has committed acts of patent infringement in this district and has a regular and established place of business in this district.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

8. RCHB realleges and incorporates by reference Paragraphs 1-7 of its Complaint as if restated herein.

9. RCHB is the owner of all right, title and interest in and to the '535 Patent, a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

10. The owners of RCHB are brothers Mr. Christopher Seaton ("Chris") and Mr. Timothy Seaton ("Tim"), both of whom are first responders. Chris is a former detective for the

Hillsborough County Florida Sheriff's Department, and Tim Seaton is a firefighter for Tampa Fire Rescue in the Tampa, Florida area.

11. In late 2015, Chris and Tim conceived of and reduced to practice the invention disclosed and claimed in the '535 Patent when they built a hunting blind for Chris's son. The hunting blind included a mesh material that was coated on one side with a camouflage print and coated with a dark color coating on another side facing an interior of the blind. The mesh material enabled a hunter to clearly see outside the blind, while game could not see into the interior of the blind.

12. Chris and Tim focused on developing a blind that was structurally sound and safe for Chris's son to hunt in and protect him from the outside environment, while including sufficient ventilation for the hot Florida weather. Chris and Tim decided to use aluminum frame members to build a blind. To that end, Chris was familiar with banner mesh materials that he believed would snugly fit within the spline grooves of the frame members and obtained some mesh material to install as panels for a blind.

13. The mesh material was coated on what would be an exterior side of the blind with a camouflage print. The other side (what would be the interior) was not coated and left white. Unfortunately, the coating of the camouflage leaked through the apertures of the mesh and created a coated mesh that was difficult to see through. Chris then tried coating the exterior with the same camouflage print and coated the interior side with black ink. The results were extremely surprising and unexpected. The coated mesh material allowed a clear view of the exterior from inside the blind; however, one viewing from the exterior could not make out or see what or who was on the other side of the mesh material.

14. Chris and Tim knew they had something really special, so they decided to form the company, Rugged Cross Hunting Blinds, LLC, in October of 2015. RCHB then built another blind and displayed the blind at the 2016 National Wild Turkey Federation (NWTF) in February 2016. The mesh material was met with rave reviews as evidenced by the comments from Josh Honeycutt of Realtree, which are set forth in Exhibit B.

15. The Realtree article includes the heading “Awesome Gear From an Awesome Convention” over a photo of the RCHB Austin blind displayed at the NWTF Convention. As described by Realtree, “The camo material is completely see-through from the inside, but it prevents anyone--or anything--on the outside from seeing in.” See Exhibit B.

16. While attending the NWTF convention, Mr. Jason Harris of Bushnell Holdings, Inc. d/b/a Primos approached the Seaton’s and expressed his excitement about the mesh material. Mr. Harris also mentioned that his employer, Primos, would be very interested in talking with the Seaton’s about a business relationship that would involve Primos and the developing products that incorporated the novel mesh material of the RCHB hunting blind.

17. On February 29, 2016, Chris and Tim filed a provisional application, U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/301,007 (hereinafter the “‘007” provisional patent application) disclosing their invention.

18. On June, 11, 2021 RCHB filed a continuation patent application, U.S. Application U.S. Patent Application No. 17/345,981 (the “‘981 application”), claiming priority to U.S. Patent Application No. 16/988,843, which issued as U.S. Patent No. 10,765,108, and which claimed priority to the ‘007 provisional patent application.

19. The ‘981 application issued as the ‘535 Patent on August 2, 2022.

20. In 2017, RCHB granted Primos a license to make and sell products, including pop-up hunting blinds, that incorporated the RCHB novel mesh material. In 2018, Primos introduced its SURROUNDVIEW hunting blinds which were met with rave reviews.

21. Primos' sales of hunting blinds, such as the SURROUNDVIEW blinds including the novel mesh material, were successful through 2018 and into or through 2019, until other suppliers, started marketing and selling hunting blinds with the claimed mesh material.

22. The success of the SURROUNDVIEW hunting blind with the RCHB novel mesh material is evidenced by the fact that when Primos introduced its SURROUNDVIEW blinds in a video at the 2018 Archery Trade Show. The video was also published on Primos' Hunting Facebook, Instagram and YouTube. The video amassed over four (4) million impressions. Over the following two plus years hundreds of videos, photographs, media articles and user generated content was shared touting the performance and success of RCHB's novel mesh material.

23. Further evidence of commercial success of the claimed invention of the '535 Patent is set forth in industry articles that provide extremely positive reviews of the Primos SURROUNDVIEW hunting blinds that incorporated the RCHB novel mesh material. These articles tout the same feature of a hunter having a clear field of view of the exterior of a blind, while at the same time game cannot see a hunter who is inside the blind. Copies of four (4) such articles are attached hereto as Exhibits C, D, E, and F.

24. The first of these articles, (see, Exhibit C) was posted on December 27, 2018 by American Hunter in which NRA Publications announced the winners of the 2019 Golden Bullseye Awards. The American Hunter's 2019 Golden Bullseye Awards included the Primos Double Bull SURROUNDVIEW 360 blind, which won the "Gear of the Year Award." The article even lists the qualifications considered to win such an award including:

- Recently introduced and available to consumers prior to the selection of the Golden Bullseye Awards;
- Used/tested by a staff member or regular contributor to the magazine and/or affiliated media;
- Reliable in the field, meeting or exceeding the evaluator's expectations;
- Innovative in design and function;
- Readily perceived as a value to the purchaser; and
- Styled in a manner befitting the shooting and hunting industry and, perhaps more importantly, its enthusiasts.

25. With respect to Exhibit D, the SURROUNDVIEW 360 blind the author of the Grand View Outdoors article dated January 18, 2018 provides: "I hate the word game-changer but I simply can't think of a better description for the Primos' new SurroundView hunting blinds." The article further describes the blinds: "You have to see it to believe it...You feel so exposed, but you're not. You can see them. They can't see you."

26. The Deer & Deer Hunting article of Exhibit E and dated July 17, 2018 describes the SurroundView blinds as "revolutionary" and further states: "Primos touts the SurroundView as the 'Blind Without a Blind Spot'" – and it truly is."

27. The GRITR Outdoors blog, posted March 7, 2018, of Exhibit F in reference to the Primos SurroundView 360° notes: "This blind has received more attention in the Bowhunting and hunting world than any other produce since its release at ATA in January. The one-way see-through walls allow the hunter inside the blind to have an unobstructed 180° view of the surroundings."

28. In 2020, competitors of Primos, such as Outdoor Product Innovations, Inc. d/b/a Rhino Blinds (hereinafter "OPI"), started making and selling products that incorporated the RCHB novel mesh material. Rhino Blinds introduced its Rhino 180 hunting blind in late 2020. Attached

as Exhibit G is an article, from the publication *Inside Archery*, including page 35 referring to OPI and the Rhino 180 hunting blind, which is reproduced below:

Another factor that has greatly contributed to Rhino Blinds' success in recent years is the company's approach to product innovation. For instance, just look at the Rhino 180 See Through Blind, which uses a revolutionary mesh material that allows hunters to see out without game seeing in. (emphasis added).

"We launched the Rhino 180 See Through Blind towards the end of 2020 and It just took off like wildfire," Danny Reaser said, "Our customers even ended up generating some organically viral content on social media. TikTok was getting more popular around that time, and our customers were posting videos of the "Houdini effect" by showing what the blind looked like on the outside and then taking the camera inside to reveal what the one-way mesh can really do. There was one video that even reached about 1.4 million views. That grew a lot of awareness of the product and people were just buying them left and right. The Rhino 180 See Through Blind also really captured the eyes of our dealers as something hot and new, and I believe every single one of our dealers is carrying it this year." (emphasis added).

29. Feradyne sells archery, hunting and outdoor industry products, including hunting blinds, for example the Rhino 180 hunting blind. On information and belief, in October 2022, Feradyne acquired OPI, which, as referred to in paragraph 28 above, had been making and selling the Rhino 180 hunting blind since 2020.

30. Upon information and belief Feradyne acquired all assets and liabilities of OPI.

31. On August 25, 2022, RCHB sent a letter to OPI alleging OPI infringed one or more claims of the '535 Patent by virtue of making and selling the Rhino 180 hunting blind.

32. In October 2022, RCHB received information that Feradyne had acquired OPI.

33. On October 18, 2022, RCHB, through its attorneys, sent an email to Feradyne and a package, via Federal Express, including the above-referenced August 25, 2022, correspondence.

34. An attorney representing OPI has contacted the attorneys' for RCHB to discuss this matter; however, the parties including RCHB, OPI and Feradyne have not been able to reach a resolution.

35. Feradyne or counsel representing Feradyne has not contacted RCHB or the attorneys representing RCHB.

36. Feradyne's acts are causing, and unless restrained will continue to cause, damage and immediate irreparable harm to RCHB for which RCHB has no adequate remedy at law.

37. RCHB has retained the undersigned law firm to represent it in this action for the wrongful conduct of Feradyne and has agreed to pay said counsel a reasonable fee for these services.

COUNT I
PATENT INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 11,399,535,

38. Plaintiff repeats and makes a part hereof each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 37 of the Complaint as if restated herein.

39. The '535 Patent covers camouflage structures such as hunting blinds that incorporate a unique camouflage mesh material that is disclosed and claimed in the '535 Patent.

40. As detailed in the attached Claim Chart, Exhibit H, relative to claim 1 of the '535 Patent, Feradyne manufactures, promotes, advertises, imports, offers for sale, and/or sells within the United States and/or imports the Rhino 180 hunting blinds directly infringing at least Claim 1 of the '535 Patent either literally or through the doctrine of equivalents, in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).

41. Feradyne's aforesaid activities have been without authority and/or license from RCHB and are considered intentional and willful.

42. RCHB is entitled to recover from Feradyne the damages sustained by RCHB as a result of Feradyne's wrongful acts in an amount subject to proof at trial, which, by law, cannot be less than a reasonable royalty, together with interest and costs as fixed by this Court under 35 U.S.C. § 284.

43. Feradyne had actual notice of the '535 Patent at least as early as August 25, 2022, and Feradyne's infringement of RCHB's exclusive rights under the '535 Patent will continue to damage RCHB, causing irreparable harm for which there is no adequate remedy at law, unless enjoined by this Court.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff hereby requests a trial by jury on all issues so triable pursuant to Rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Plaintiff, RCHB respectfully requests that the Court find in its favor and against Feradyne, and that the Court grant RCHB the following relief:

- A. An adjudication that RCHB's rights in the '535 Patent are valid and enforceable;
- B. An adjudication that one or more claims of the '535 Patent has been infringed, either literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, by Feradyne;
- C. An award to RCHB of damages adequate to compensate RCHB for the Defendants' acts of infringement, together with pre-judgment and post-judgment interest;
- D. A grant of a permanent injunction pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §283 enjoining the Defendant, its agents, employees, officers, attorneys, successors, assigns, and all persons in active concert or participation with it from further acts of infringement of the '535 Patent and from making, using, offering or sale or selling any hunting blinds, including, but not limited to, the

Rhino 180 hunting blind, that infringes one or more of the claims of the '535 Patent either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents;

E. That this Court declare this to be an exceptional case and award Plaintiff its reasonable attorneys' fees and costs in accordance with 35 U.S.C. §285;

F. Any further relief that this Court deems just and proper.

DATED this 5th day of December, 2022.

Respectfully submitted,

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EXHIBIT “A”



US011399535B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Seaton et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 11,399,535 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** ***Aug. 2, 2022**

(54) **CAMOUFLAGE MATERIAL, FOR A HUNTING BLIND**

(71) Applicant: **RUGGED CROSS HUNTING BLINDS LLC**, Tampa, FL (US)

(72) Inventors: **Christopher M. Seaton**, Tampa, FL (US); **Timothy R. Seaton**, Tampa, FL (US)

(73) Assignee: **RUGGED CROSS HUNTING BLINDS LLC**, Tampa, FL (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

(21) Appl. No.: **17/345,981**

(22) Filed: **Jun. 11, 2021**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**
US 2021/0298288 A1 Sep. 30, 2021

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. 16/998,843, filed on Aug. 20, 2020, which is a continuation of application (Continued)

(51) **Int. Cl.**
A01M 31/02 (2006.01)
E04H 15/00 (2006.01)
(Continued)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **A01M 31/025** (2013.01); **E04H 15/001** (2013.01); **E04H 15/008** (2013.01);
(Continued)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC F41H 3/02
See application file for complete search history.

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(Continued)

Primary Examiner — David R Dunn

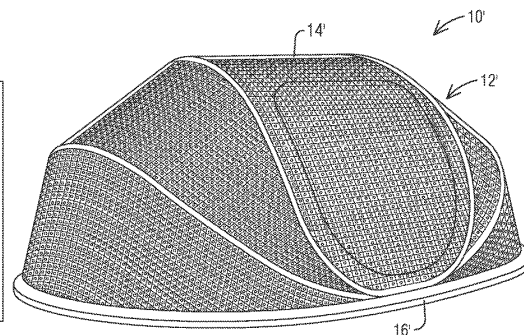
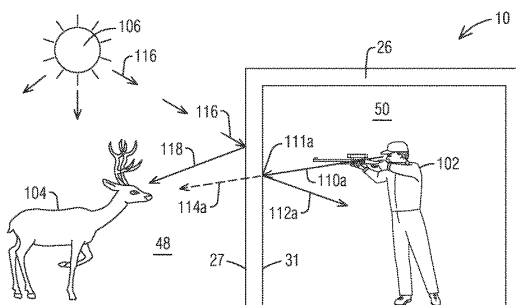
Assistant Examiner — Danielle Jackson

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Robert L. Wolter;
Wolter, Van Dyke, Davis, PLLC

(57) **ABSTRACT**

Mesh material is presented for a hunting blind with a camouflage pattern printed on a first side and a second side with a color coating. The mesh material is partially transmissive such that a portion of incident radiation from an exterior of the hunting blind is reflected back into the exterior, a portion of incident radiation from an interior of the hunting blind is transmitted through the mesh material to the exterior and an intensity ratio of the reflected portion to the transmitted portion during daylight conditions is above a threshold value such that the exterior of the hunting blind is visible from the interior and the interior of the hunting blind is not visible from an exterior of the hunting blind. A hunting blind is also provided that includes a frame including frame members and panels of the mesh material attached to the frame members.

19 Claims, 8 Drawing Sheets



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(51)	Int. Cl.	2008/0006375 A1 *	1/2008 Meadows E06B 9/52
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	CPC <i>E04H 15/34</i> (2013.01); <i>E04H 15/54</i>	2010/0232029 A1	9/2010 Lewis et al.
	(2013.01); <i>F41H 3/02</i> (2013.01)	2012/0128890 A1	5/2012 Mirchev
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FIG. 1A

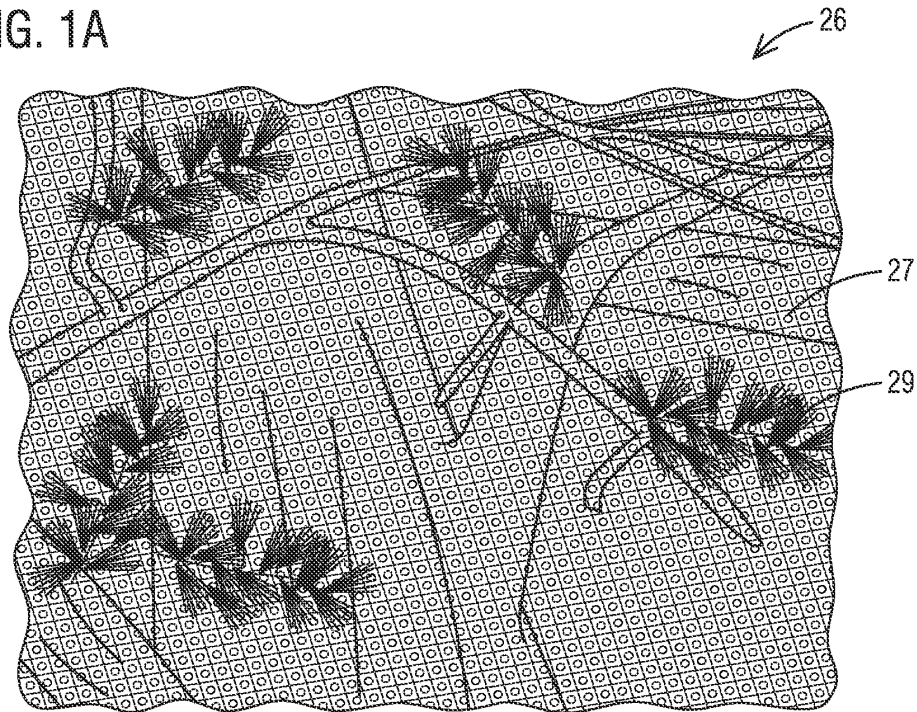
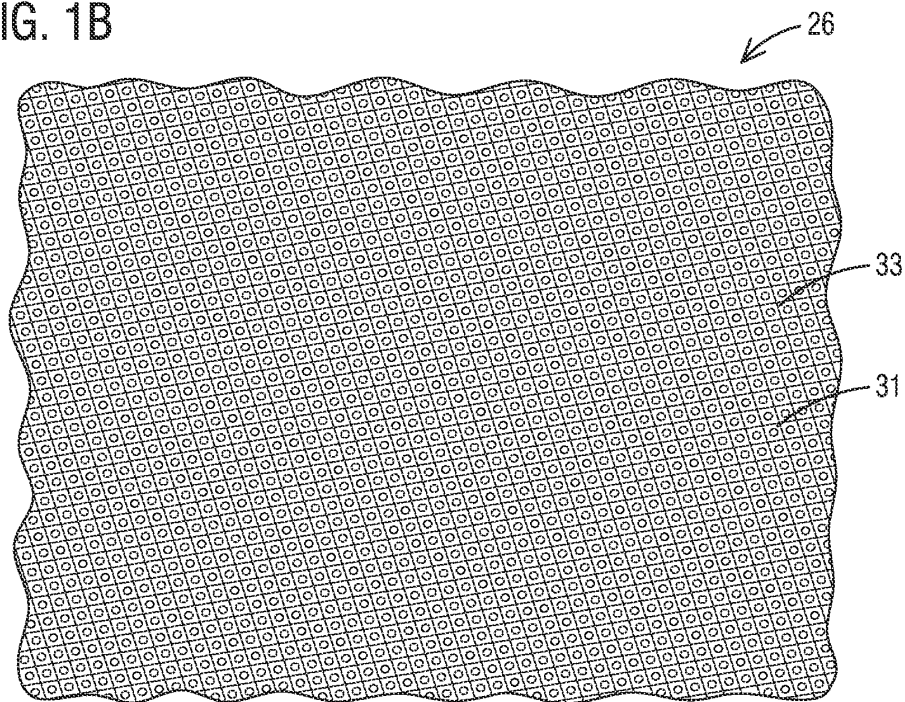


FIG. 1B



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FIG. 1C

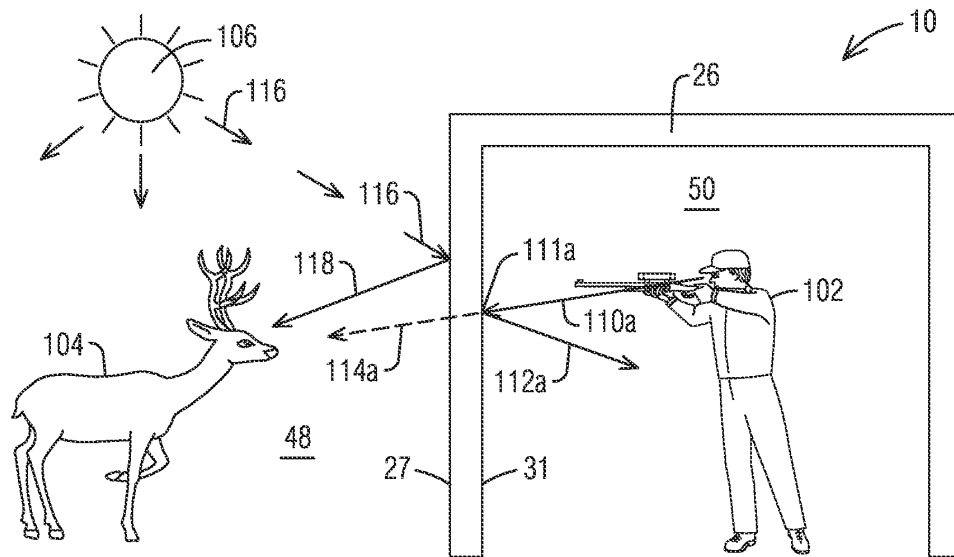
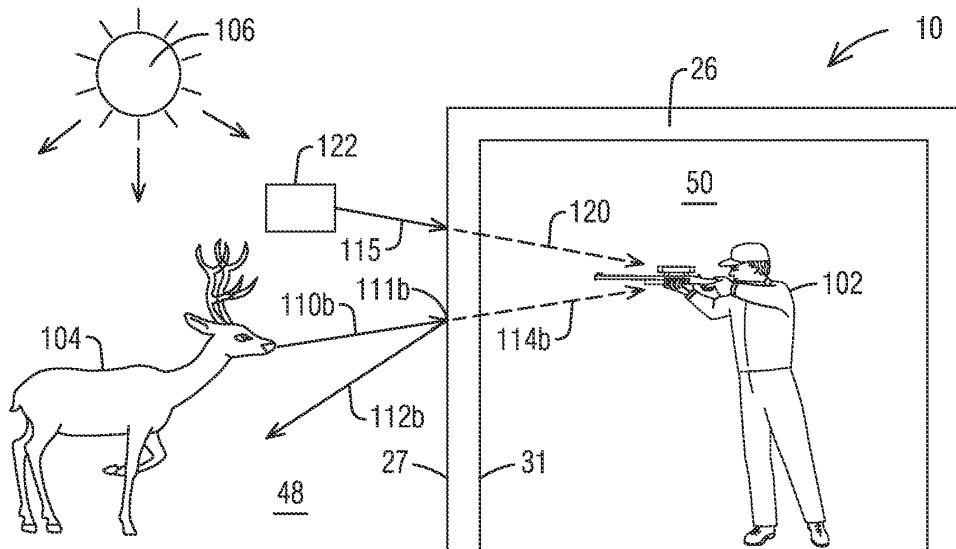


FIG. 1D



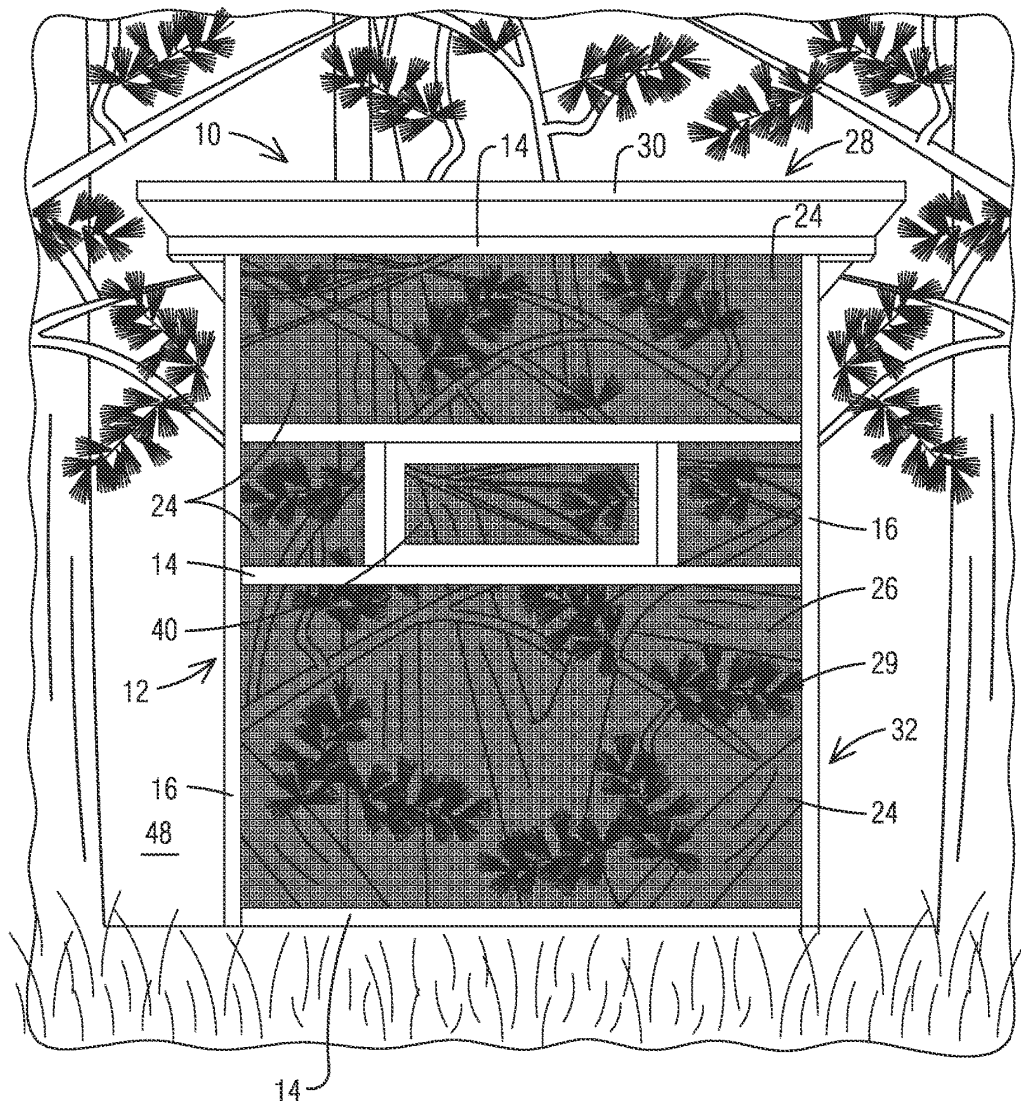
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FIG. 2



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FIG. 3A

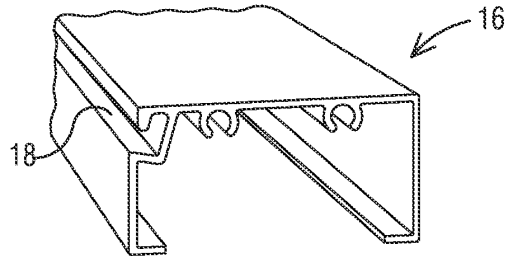


FIG. 3B

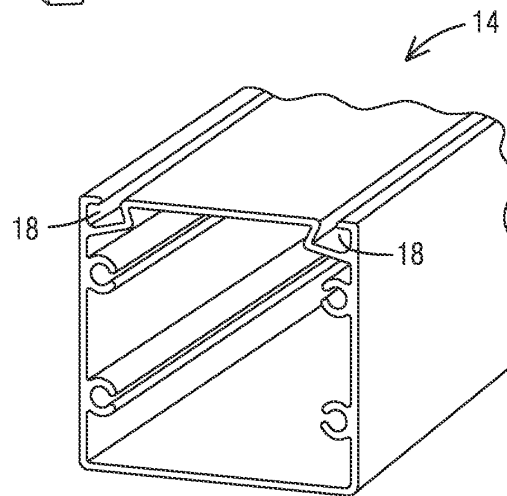


FIG. 4

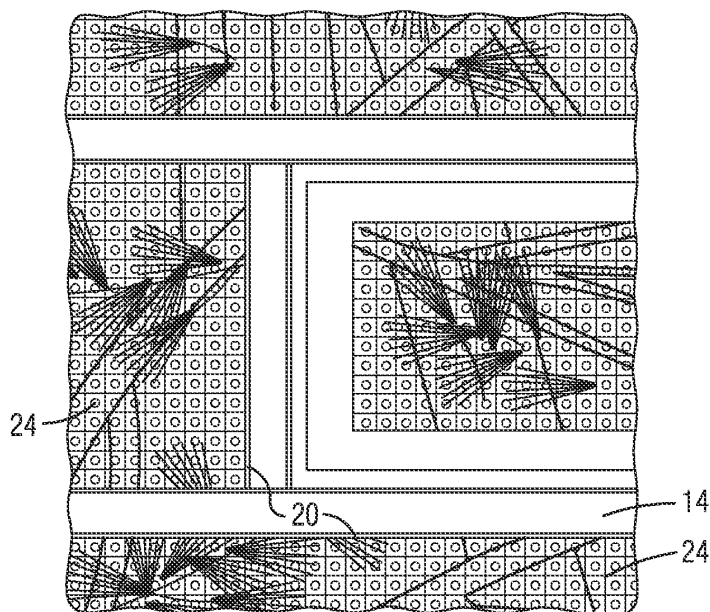


FIG. 5

FIG. 5 is a perspective view of a window assembly 10. The assembly includes a frame 14 with a top rail 28 and side rails 24. The frame is shown in a cross-section, revealing a hinge 60 on the left side and a latch 62 on the right side. The window pane 30 is held in place by a seal 38. The pane features a decorative pattern 42, which appears to be a stylized floral or leaf design. The entire assembly is mounted on a wall 44.

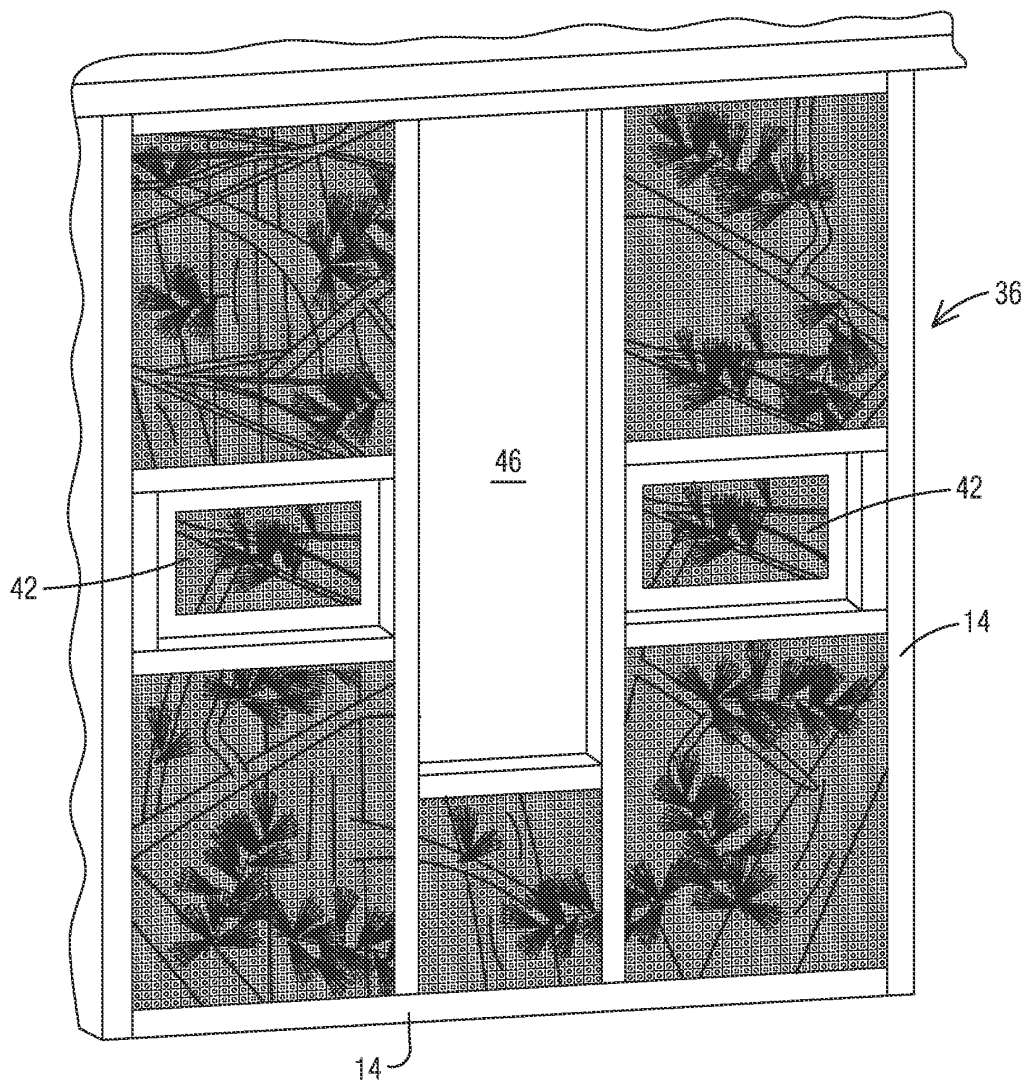
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FIG. 6

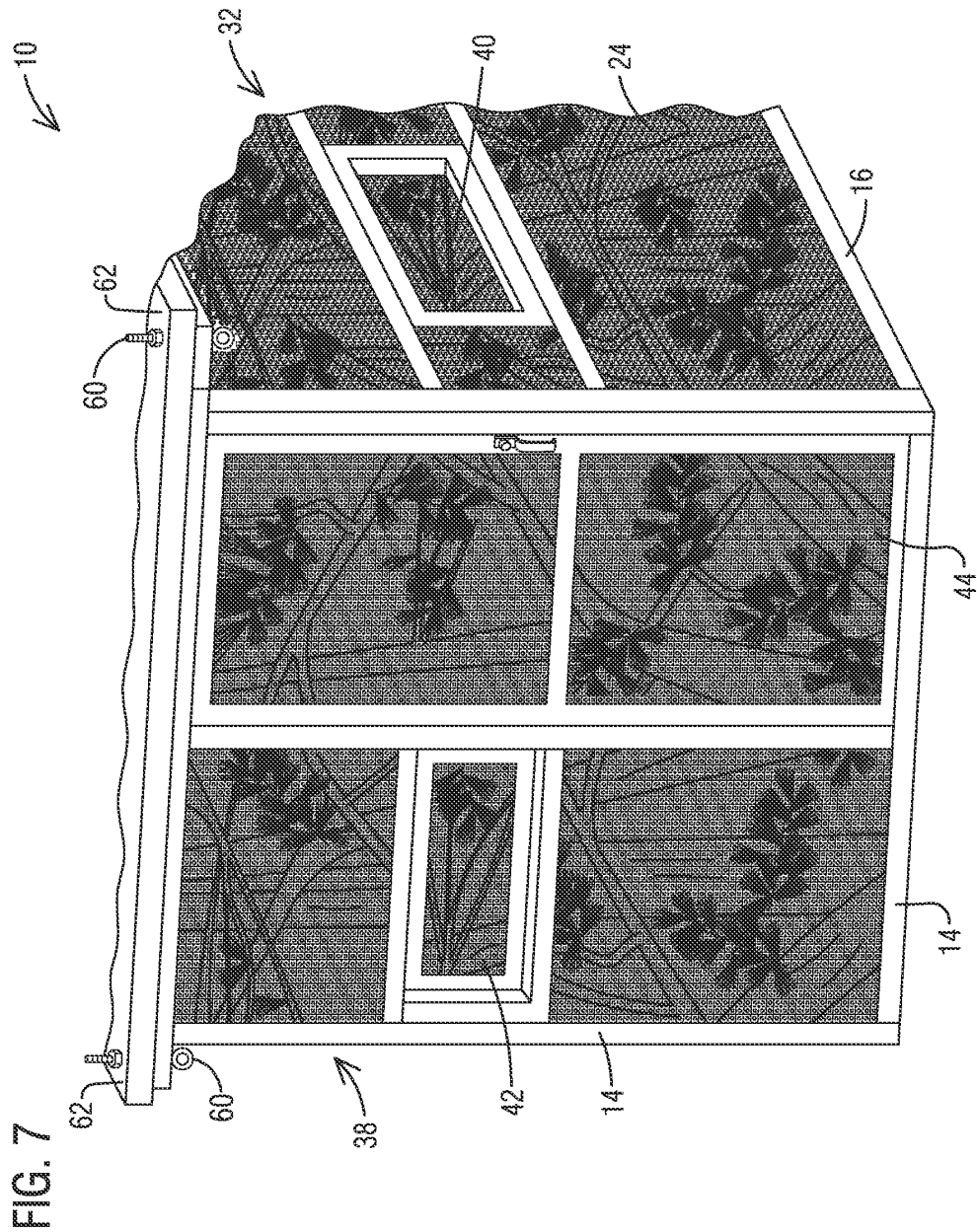


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FIG. 8

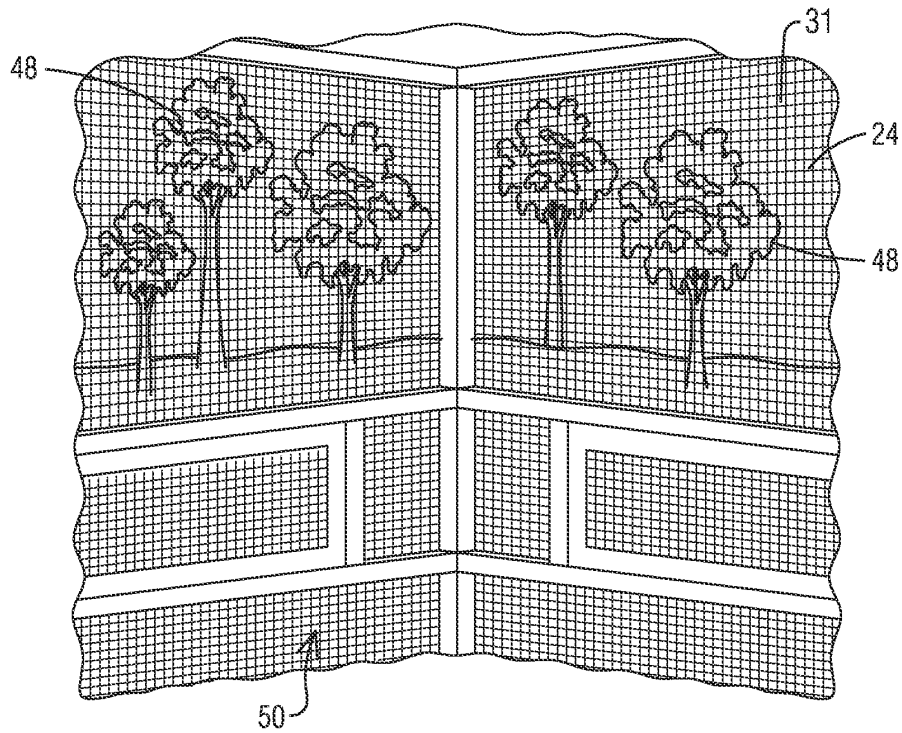
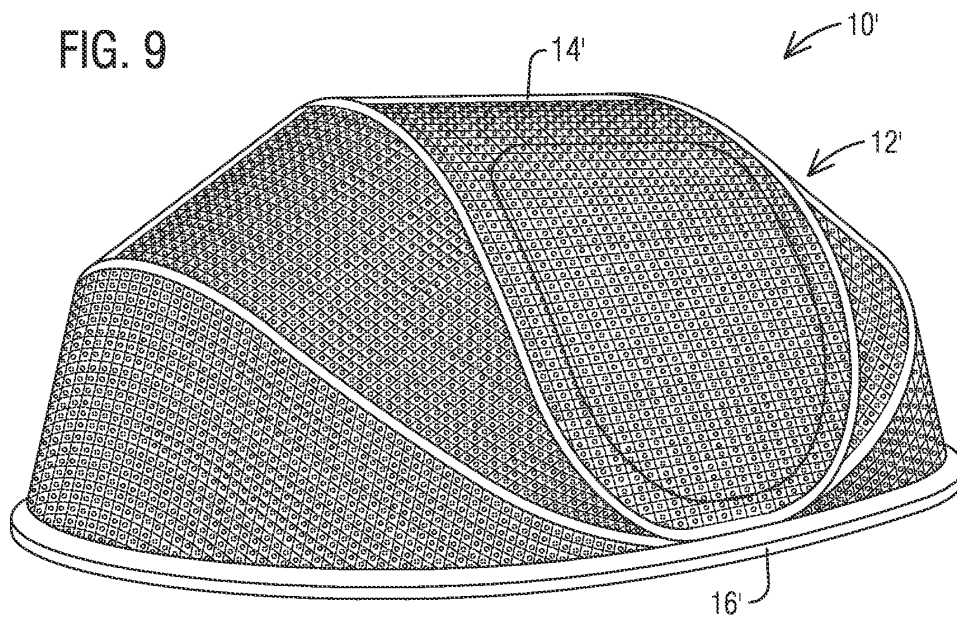


FIG. 9



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1

CAMOUFLAGE MATERIAL, FOR A HUNTING BLIND

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Hunting blinds are used to conceal a hunter's location as game approaches. Although conventional hunting blinds have been developed, they have several drawbacks. For example, conventional hunting blinds have limited structural integrity and thus are not capable of withstanding elements of the outdoors. Additionally, conventional hunting blinds feature structures with closed panels that provide limited ventilation. Thus, these hunting blinds have limited use in high humidity hunting climates.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In one embodiment of the invention, mesh material of interwoven fabric is provided for a hunting blind including a camouflage pattern printed on a first side and a second side with a dark color coating, the second side opposite to the first side. The mesh material is partially transmissive such that a portion of incident radiation from an exterior of the hunting blind is reflected off the camouflage pattern on the first side back into the exterior, a portion of incident radiation from an interior of the hunting blind is transmitted through the mesh material to the exterior and wherein a ratio of an intensity of the reflected portion to an intensity of the transmitted portion during daylight conditions is above a threshold value such that the exterior of the hunting blind is visible through the mesh material from the interior of the hunting blind and the interior of the hunting blind is not visible through the mesh material from the exterior of the hunting blind during daylight conditions.

In another embodiment of the invention, a hunting blind is provided including a frame with a plurality of frame members and panels of mesh material attached to the frame members that cover an area between the frame members to define an interior of the hunting blind.

In another embodiment of the invention, a mesh material is provided that is capable of being secured to a frame of a hunting blind. The mesh material includes a camouflage pattern printed on a first side of the mesh material that faces an exterior of the hunting blind and a single color coating on a second side of the mesh material that faces an interior of the hunting blind.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1A is a perspective view of a first side of mesh material in accordance with aspects of embodiments of the invention;

FIG. 1B is a perspective view of a second side of mesh material of FIG. 1A;

FIG. 1C is a side cutaway view of the hunting blind of FIG. 2 depicting a ray diagram of light incident on the hunting blind from an interior of the hunting blind;

FIG. 1D is a side cutaway view of the hunting blind of FIG. 2 depicting a ray diagram of light incident on the hunting blind from an exterior of the hunting blind;

FIG. 2 is a side view of a hunting blind in accordance with aspects of embodiments of the invention;

FIG. 3A is a perspective view of an open back extruded aluminum member used to form a frame of the hunting blind of FIG. 2;

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FIG. 3B is a perspective view of a hollow extruded aluminum member used to form the frame of the hunting blind of FIG. 2;

FIG. 4 is a view of an interconnection between extruded members and mesh material in the hunting blind of FIG. 2;

FIG. 5 is a back view of the hunting blind of FIG. 2;

FIG. 6 is a perspective front view of the hunting blind of FIG. 2 with an open bow window;

FIG. 7 is a perspective back view of the hunting blind of FIG. 2;

FIG. 8 is a view of an exterior of the hunting blind through mesh material from an interior of the hunting blind of FIG. 2; and

FIG. 9 is a side view of a hunting blind in accordance with aspects of embodiments of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

A more particular description of the invention briefly described above will be rendered by reference to specific embodiments thereof that are illustrated in the appended drawings. Understanding that these drawings depict only typical embodiments of the invention and are not therefore to be considered to be limiting of its scope, the invention will be described and explained.

The inventors of the present invention designed an improved hunting blind that overcomes the above noted drawbacks of conventional hunting blinds. In one example, the inventors of the present invention recognized that conventional hunting blinds have limited structural integrity and thus are not capable of withstanding elements of the outdoors. To overcome this noted drawback, the inventors of the present invention designed a hunting blind with a frame that features interconnected extruded aluminum members that provide structural integrity to withstand elements of the outdoors. While some embodiments of the present invention disclose a hunting blind with a frame including rigid interconnected members, the present invention is not limited to this arrangement and also features a hunting blind with a frame including flexible frame members. In another example, the inventors of the present invention recognized that conventional hunting blinds are formed with closed panels that provide limited ventilation and thus have limited use in high humidity hunting climates. To overcome this noted drawback, the inventors of the present invention designed a hunting blind with panels of mesh material that simultaneously provide ventilation to an interior of the hunting blind and camouflage the interior of the hunting blind.

In selecting an appropriate mesh material to form the improved hunting blind, the inventors of the present invention recognized that conventional mesh material used in connection with hunting has notable drawbacks. For example, the inventors recognized that such conventional mesh material easily catches and tears on branches as an individual wearing the mesh material moves through dense woods. In another example, the inventors recognized that such conventional mesh material is relatively light and transparent and thus would not effectively camouflage the interior of the hunting blind. To overcome these noted drawbacks, the inventors of the present invention selected a mesh material that is heavier and/or more durable than the conventional mesh material used in connection with hunting. This mesh material advantageously provides an effective

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tive camouflage to the interior of the hunting blind and is more durable thereby extending a projected lifetime of the hunting blind.

Although some embodiments of the present invention discuss the use of mesh material in the context of hunting blinds, the present invention is not limited to this context and includes all uses of camouflage material in the context of hunting. In other embodiments, the camouflage material (e.g. mesh material 26) can be used to form a ground blind or stake out blind that is mounted in the ground to conceal an individual positioned behind the blind. In still other embodiments, the camouflage material can be used to form windows or tree stand skirts. For purposes of this invention, "camouflage material" means material that is used to cover people, equipment and/or installations, such as the hunting blinds discussed herein, to make them blend in with their surroundings.

FIG. 1A is a perspective view of a first side 27 of mesh material 26 in accordance with aspects of embodiments of the invention. FIG. 1B is a perspective view of a second side 31 of mesh material 26 of FIG. 1A that is opposite to the first side 27. Panels of mesh material 26 are used to form an improved hunting blind, as discussed below. As shown in FIG. 1A, the first side 27 of the mesh material 26 features a camouflage pattern 29. In an example embodiment, the camouflage pattern 29 is based on an exterior environment where the hunting blind will be positioned.

In an example embodiment, the camouflage pattern 29 is based on a photograph of the exterior environment of the hunting blind, and the camouflage pattern 29 can be printed on the first side 27 using ink. As shown in FIG. 1B, the second side 31 of the mesh material 26 includes a dark color coating, such as dark colored ink 33. However, in other embodiments, any color coating, such as any colored ink can be coated on the second side 31, including white colored coating, blue colored coating, red colored coating, yellow colored coating, green colored coating, orange colored coating and purple colored coating. In some embodiments, an exterior surface of the second side 31 is coated with the dark colored ink 33. In other embodiments, dark colored mesh material 26 is used and thus the second side 31 does not need to be coated with dark colored ink 33. In this embodiment, only the first side 27 of the mesh material 26 needs to be printed with the camouflage pattern 29. In some embodiments, for purposes of this description, "dark colored ink" means a colored ink that absorbs a substantial portion of incident visible light. In an example embodiment, the dark colored ink absorbs 50% or more of incident visible light. In another example embodiment, the dark colored ink absorbs 80% or more of incident visible light, for example. In other embodiments, for purposes of this description, "dark colored ink" means one or more of black colored ink, brown colored ink, grey colored ink, dark black colored ink, dark brown colored ink, dark grey colored ink, light brown colored ink, light grey colored ink, dark red colored ink, dark green colored ink, dark blue colored ink, dark purple colored ink, dark orange colored ink, dark yellow colored ink, or any combination thereof. In still other embodiments, "dark colored ink" means one or more color coded inks provided by ink manufacturers, as discussed below.

In an example embodiment, panels of the mesh material 26 are oriented on the hunting blind such that the first side 27 is directed toward the exterior of the hunting blind and the second side 31 is directed toward the interior of the hunting blind. During daylight conditions, the exterior of the hunting blind is visible from the interior of the hunting blind, but the interior of the hunting blind is not visible from the

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exterior of the hunting blind. FIG. 1C is a side cutaway view of the hunting blind 10 of FIG. 2 depicting a ray diagram of visible light incident on the hunting blind 10 from an interior 50 of the hunting blind 10. A hunter 102 is positioned in the interior 50 of the hunting blind 10 and game 104 (e.g. deer) is positioned in an exterior 48 of the hunting blind 10. In some embodiments, the hunting blind 10 is used during daylight conditions, when the sun 106 emits radiation 116. The hunter 102, game 104 and sun 106 are not part of the hunting blind 10. As depicted in FIG. 1C, incident radiation 110a from the hunter 102 is incident on the second side 31 of the mesh material 26. A first portion 111a of the incident radiation 110a is absorbed by the coating of the second side 31. In some embodiments, the dark colored ink of the second side 31 is selected to maximize the absorbed portion 111a of the incident radiation 110a. In other embodiments, an intensity ratio of the absorbed portion 111a to the incident radiation 110a for the second side 31 is greater than an intensity ratio of the absorbed portion 111b to the incident radiation 110b for the first side 27. A second portion 112a of the incident radiation 110a is reflected off the second side 31 back into the hunting blind interior 50. A third portion 114a of the incident radiation 110a is transmitted through the mesh material 26 to the game 104. As further depicted in FIG. 1C, radiation 116 from the sun 106 is incident on the camouflage pattern 29 on the first side 27 of the mesh material 26. A portion 118 of the incident radiation 116 is reflected off the camouflage pattern 29 to the game 104. In some embodiments, an intensity of the reflected portion 118 of light from the camouflage pattern 29 is much greater than an intensity of the transmitted portion 114a of light from the interior 50 (e.g. hunter 102). Since the intensity of the light from the camouflage pattern 29 is much greater than the intensity of the light from the interior 50 (e.g. hunter 102), the interior 50 of the hunting blind 10 is not visible from the exterior 48 of the hunting blind 10. For purposes of this description, "much greater" is based on the threshold value of the intensity ratio discussed below. Instead, the camouflage pattern 29 is visible from the exterior 48 and conceals the interior 50 of the hunting blind 10. In an example embodiment, the radiation discussed above is in one or more regions of the visible portion (e.g. 400-700 nm) of the optical spectrum that overlaps with a detection spectrum of game 104. In other embodiments, the radiation discussed above is in a detection spectrum of game 104, including one or more regions of the visible portion and ultra-violet (UV) portions of the spectrum. In one embodiment, the camouflage pattern 29 on the first side 27 and colored coating on the second side 31 are selected such that a ratio of the intensity of the reflected portion 118 to the intensity of the transmitted portion 114a during daylight conditions is more than a threshold value such that the interior 50 of the hunting blind 10 is not visible from the exterior 48 of the hunting blind 10. In one embodiment, the threshold value is 1. In other embodiments, the threshold value is 2. In still other embodiments, the threshold value is 5. In still other embodiments, the threshold value is 10. In still other embodiments, the threshold value is 100.

FIG. 1D is a side cutaway view of the hunting blind 10 of FIG. 2 depicting a ray diagram of visible light incident on the hunting blind 10 from the exterior 48 of the hunting blind 10. As depicted in FIG. 1D, incident radiation 110b from the game 104 is incident on the first side 27 of the mesh material 26. A first portion 111b of the incident radiation 110b is absorbed by the camouflage pattern 29 on the first side 27. A second portion 112b of the incident radiation 110b is reflected off the first side 27 back to the exterior 48. A third

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portion 114b of the incident radiation 110b is transmitted through the mesh material 26 to the interior 50 (e.g. hunter 102). As further depicted in FIG. 1D, radiation 115 from an object 122 (e.g. tree) in the exterior 48 is incident on the camouflage pattern 29 on the first side 27 of the mesh material 26. A portion 120 of the incident radiation 115 is transmitted through the mesh material 26 to the interior 50 (e.g. hunter 102). In some embodiments, an intensity of the transmitted portion 114b of light from the game 104 is approximately equal to an intensity of the transmitted portion 120 from the object 122. For purposes of this description, "approximately equal" is based on a range of intensity ratio, as discussed below. Since the intensity of the light from the game 104 is approximately equal to the intensity of the light from the object 122, the exterior 48 of the hunting blind 10 is visible from the interior 50 of the hunting blind 10. In an example embodiment, distinct forms (e.g. game 104, object 122, etc.) in the exterior 48 are visibly distinguishable, as viewed from the interior 50 of the hunting blind 10. In this embodiment, the hunter 102 can visibly distinguish the game 104 from other parts of the exterior 48 (e.g. object 122) since the intensity of the light from the game 104 is approximately equal to the intensity of light from other parts of the exterior 48 (e.g. object 122). In one embodiment, the camouflage pattern 29 on the first side 27 and colored coating on the second side 31 are selected such that a ratio of the intensity of the transmitted portion 114b to the intensity of the transmitted portion 120 during daylight conditions is approximately equal to 1. In other embodiments, the ratio is in a range from 0.9-1.1. In still other embodiments, the ratio is in a range from 0.8-1.2. In still other embodiments, the ratio is in a range from 0.5-2. In still other embodiments, the ratio is in a range from 0.2-5. In still other embodiments, the ratio is in a range from 0.1-10.

Different types of ink and printing techniques can be used to print the camouflage pattern 29 on the first side 27 and the dark colored ink 33 on the second side 31. Each ink includes a colorant (e.g. dye or pigment) and a carrier liquid (e.g. solvent). A defining quality of each ink is the process used to adhere the colorant to the mesh material 26.

In some embodiments, a solvent based ink is used to print the camouflage pattern 29 on the first side 27 and the dark colored ink 33 on the second side 31. Solvent ink refers to an oil-based solution that holds a colorant (e.g. pigment), and is advantageously fade-resistant, waterproof and resistant to abrasion. During a printing process of the solvent-based ink, the solvent ink (i.e. colorant and solvent) is printed on the mesh material 26, after which the solvent evaporates or is flashed off with heaters on the printer, leaving the colorant behind. In an embodiment, the solvent based ink resists fading for five to seven years. In one embodiment, a region where the printing is performed is vented to exhaust volatile organic compounds (VOC) that are present during the solvent printing process.

In other embodiments, an eco-solvent based ink is used to print the camouflage pattern 29 on the first side 27 and the dark colored ink 33 on the second side 31. In an example embodiment, eco solvent ink is used that is sold under the ECO SOL MAX® brand name. Eco-solvent ink is made using ether extracts taken from refined mineral oil. The eco-solvent ink printing process is similar to solvent ink printing, with the exception that eco-solvent ink takes longer to dry and venting is not required since VOC are not present during the printing process. The eco-solvent ink can be removed by alcohol and glass cleaner and accordingly, the durability of eco-solvent ink is reduced as compared to solvent ink. In some embodiments, eco-solvent ink resists

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fading for two to three years, which is reduced from the period of solvent ink. In an embodiment, manufacturers offer eco-solvent inks in various color sets. In an example embodiment, manufacturers offer color coded inks using letters, including cyan (C), magenta (M), yellow (Y), black (K), light cyan (LC), light magenta (LM), light black (LK), white, silver and metallic. In an example embodiment, one or more of the black (K), light black (LK), silver and metallic colored inks can be used to print the dark colored ink 33 on the second side 31.

In other embodiments, a latex based ink is used to print the camouflage pattern 29 on the first side 27 and the dark colored ink 33 on the second side 31. Latex ink is a pigmented, water-based ink that uses an aqueous-dispersed polymer. As with the eco-solvent based ink, there is no VOC and accordingly, no venting is required during the latex ink printing process. In one embodiment, the camouflage pattern 29 on the first side 27 and dark colored ink 33 on the second side 31 comes out of the printer completely cured. In some embodiments, radiant heaters with airflow are incorporated into the printer to evaporate the latex ink liquid, which causes the latex polymer particles to coalesce, forming a polymer layer that adheres to the mesh material 26 and encapsulates the pigment. In other embodiments, the printer uses ceramic radiated plates for a constant and even heat source.

In other embodiments, an ultra-violet (UV) based ink is used to print the camouflage pattern 29 on the first side 27 and the dark colored ink 33 on the second side 31. UV based ink includes oligomer and monomer acrylate resins and photo initiators. During the printing process, after the ink is applied to the mesh material 26, the ink is exposed to UV radiation such that free radicals are released that cause the polymerization of the compound to harden to a dry ink film. The pigment is then encapsulated within this film. In some embodiments, the UV radiation is applied with a light emitting diode (LED) source (i.e. low-heat, long-life) or a mercury arc lamp (i.e. higher heat, shorter life). Unlike the solvent based ink, the UV based ink does not evaporate and instead is "cured" when the UV light system of the printer passes overhead. Due to a low viscosity of the UV based inks and since UV based inks do not penetrate the mesh material 26, the camouflage pattern 29 on the first side 27 and dark colored ink 33 on the second side 31 can be advantageously printed using a reduced volume of UV based ink, as compared to solvent based ink.

In some embodiments, the mesh material 26 is a mesh banner material, for example. In one embodiment, the mesh material 26 is made of polyester. In an example embodiment, the mesh material 26 is made of polyester material that is coated with a PVC (polyvinyl chloride) film or backing. In an example embodiment, the mesh material 26 is a vinyl coated polyester made of polyester scrim, a bonding or adhesive agent and an exterior PVC coating or backing. The scrim supports the coating and provides tensile strength, elongation, tear strength and dimensional stability of the resulting fabric. In some embodiments, vinyl-coated polyester is manufactured in large panels by heat-sealing an over-lap seam with either a radio-frequency welder or a hot-air sealer. In other embodiments, the mesh material 26 is made from a textile or cloth material that is a flexible material and includes a network of natural or artificial fibers (e.g. yarn or thread). In an example embodiment, the mesh material 26 is formed by yarn that is produced by spinning raw fibers of wool, flax, cotton or other material producing long strands. In other embodiments, the mesh material 26 is formed by textiles that are formed by weaving, knitting,

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crocheting, knotting or felting. In still other embodiments, the mesh material 26 is formed using synthetic textile material, including one or more of polyester, aramid fiber, acrylic fiber, nylon, spandex, olefin fiber, ingeo, lurex and carbon fiber. In another embodiment, the mesh material 26 features a PVC (polyvinyl chloride) backing. The PVC backing creates an air-tight print surface to prevent ink spraying through the mesh material 26 and helps to feed the mesh material 26 through the printer during the printing process. The PVC backing is removed from the mesh material after printing, such as by peeling the PVC backing off the polyester material. In another example embodiment, the mesh material 26 has a weight density of approximately 8 ounce (oz) per square yard (yd²). In another example embodiment, the mesh material 26 is a coated polyester scrim mesh banner material. In an example embodiment, the mesh material 26 allows airflow in a range of 30-40%, such as 37%, for example, where airflow is defined as a ratio of a velocity of outgoing air from the mesh material 26 to a velocity of incident air onto the mesh material 26. In another example embodiment, the mesh material 26 has a tensile strength of approximately 160x160 pounds/inch and/or a tear strength of approximately 34x34 pounds/inch. In another example embodiment, the mesh material 26 has a low temperature crack threshold of approximately -22 degrees Fahrenheit (F). In another example embodiment, the mesh material 26 is fungus resistant and flame resistant, NFPA701, title 19, CSFM, ASTM E84.

FIG. 2 is a side view of a first side 32 of a hunting blind 10 in accordance with aspects of embodiments of the invention. The hunting blind 10 includes a frame 12 with one or more frame members, such as aluminum extruded members 14, 16 that are interconnected together. In an example embodiment, the aluminum extruded member 14 is a 2"x2" closed hollow member and the aluminum extruded member 16 is a 1"x2" open back member. FIG. 3A is a perspective view of an open back extruded aluminum member 16 that forms the frame 12 of the hunting blind 10 of FIG. 2. As shown in FIG. 3A, the extruded aluminum member 16 includes one spline groove 18 to receive a spline, as discussed below. FIG. 3B is a perspective view of a hollow extruded aluminum member 14 that forms the frame 12 of the hunting blind 10 of FIG. 2. As shown in FIG. 3B, the extruded aluminum member 14 includes a pair of spline grooves 18 to receive respective splines, as discussed below. In an example embodiment, 3" bronze sheet screws are internally screwed to attach interconnecting extruded members 14, 16. In an example embodiment, 10³/₄" text screws are used to attach clips in interconnected areas of the extruded members 14, 16 that are not internally screwed together.

The hunting blind 10 also includes panels 24 of the mesh material 26 that are secured between aluminum extruded members 14, 16. In some embodiments, the panels 24 of the mesh material 26 are attached to the members 14, 16 of the frame 12 to cover an area between the members 14, 16 and define an interior of the hunting blind 10. In an example embodiment, the camouflage pattern 29 on the mesh material 26 is based on the exterior 48 of the hunting blind 10. FIG. 4 is a view of an interconnection between extruded members 14, 16 and panels 24 of mesh material 26 in the hunting blind 10 of FIG. 2. As shown in FIG. 4, a spline 20 is provided along a perimeter of the panel 24 and the spline 20 is positioned within one of the spline grooves 18 of the extruded member 14, to secure the panel 24 along the length of the extruded member 14. In an example embodiment, the spline 20 is a rubber spline. In some embodiments, the spline

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20 secures a first side of the panel 24 within a spline groove 18 of a first extruded member 14, 16 and the spline 20 further secures a second side of the panel 24 within a spline groove 18 of a second extruded member 14, 16, where the first and second extruded members 14, 16 are interconnected to form the frame 12. In further embodiments, the spline 20 secures a third side of the panel 24 within a spline groove 18 of a third extruded member 14, 16 and the spline 20 secures a fourth side of the panel 24 within a spline groove 18 of a fourth extruded member 14, 16, where the first, second, third and fourth extruded members 14, 16 are interconnected to form the frame 12. In other embodiments, a respective spline 20 is used to secure each side of the panel 24 within a respective spline groove of the extruded member.

FIG. 5 is a back view of the hunting blind 10 of FIG. 2. A roof 28 of the hunting blind 10 includes roof panels 30. In an example embodiment, the roof panels 30 have a high-density polystyrene core and are laminated on both sides by stucco textured aluminum. In an example embodiment, the roof panels 30 are 2" Elite® aluminum panels. Anchor bolts 60 are secured through an extruded member 14 and the roof panels 30 at each corner 62 of the hunting blind 10. In an example embodiment, the anchor bolts 60 include a stainless steel eyebolt that is attached with a pair of washers and a hex nut. In an example embodiment, 3" bronze sheet screws (not shown) with neoprene washers are used to attach the roof panels 30 to the extruded members 14 that extend around a perimeter of an undersurface of the roof panels 30.

The hunting blind 10 includes one or more doors and windows. Each door and window includes one or more panels 24 of mesh material 26 that forms an interior of the door or window and is interconnected to extruded members 14, 16 that form the frame of each door and window. As shown in FIG. 2, the first side 32 of the hunting blind 10 includes a window 40 that can be opened (inward to the interior of the blind 10) to provide a shooting position upon the approach of prey from the first side 32. Additionally, as shown in FIG. 5, a back side 38 of the hunting blind 10 includes a window 42 that provides a shooting position upon the approach of prey from the back side 38. FIG. 6 is a perspective front view of a front side 36 of the hunting blind 10 of FIG. 2 with an open bow window 46 that provides an arching position upon the approach of prey from the front side 36. In an example embodiment, dimensions of the windows 40, 42 are 26" (width)x12" (height), for example. In an example embodiment, dimensions of the bow window 46 is 13" (width)x46" (height), for example. Additionally, as shown in FIG. 5, a back side 38 of the hunting blind 10 includes a door 44 that can open (either inward or outward) for entry to the interior of the hunting blind 10. In an example embodiment, dimensions of the door 44 are 30" (width)x66" (height), for example. In an example embodiment, the windows 40, 42, 46 or door 44 can be customized, in terms of length or width. In an example embodiment, the door 44 can be customized to have a width up to 48". In an example embodiment, the windows 40, 42, 46 and door 44 have a frame made of bronze extruded aluminum members. The above numerical dimensions of the windows 40, 42, 46 and door 44 are merely exemplary and the dimensions of the windows 40, 42, 46 and door 44 are not limited to any specific dimension. FIG. 7 depicts another view of the hunting blind 10, including the windows 40, 42 and door 44.

In an example embodiment of the frame 12, the extruded members 14 are 2"x2". In another example embodiment, a height of the frame 12 at the front side 36 is approximately 6' and a width of the frame 12 at the front side 36 and back side 38 is approximately 5'4". As previously discussed,

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panels 24 of mesh material 26 are secured within the frames of each window 42, 46, to form the hunting blind 10. These numerical dimensions are merely exemplary and the frame 12 is not limited to these numerical dimensions.

In an example embodiment of the frame 12, the extruded members 14 are 2"x2" and the extruded members 16 are 1"x2". In another example embodiment, a height of the frame 12 at the sides 32, 34 varies from a first height (e.g. 5'10") to a second height (e.g. 6') that is greater than the first height, to provide a pitch in the roof 28 for rainwater runoff. Additionally, a width of the frame 12 at the sides 32, 34 is approximately 5'. As previously discussed, panels 24 of mesh material 26 are secured within the frames of each window 40, to form the hunting blind 10. These numerical dimensions are merely exemplary and the frame 12 is not limited to these numerical dimensions.

FIG. 8 is a view of the exterior 48 of the hunting blind 10 through panels 24 of mesh material 26 from an interior 50 of the hunting blind 10 of FIG. 2. The second side 31 of the mesh material 26 faces the interior 50 of the hunting blind 10. The mesh material 26 is partially transmissive such that during daylight conditions, the exterior 48 of the hunting blind 10 is visible from the interior 50 of the hunting blind 10 yet the interior 50 of the hunting blind 10 is not visible from the exterior 48 of the hunting blind 10. As depicted in the view of FIG. 9 since the panels 24 of mesh material 26 are provided on each side of the hunting blind 10, the hunting blind 10 provides a 360 degree view of the exterior 48 through the panels 24 in each side of the hunting blind 10.

FIG. 9 is a side view of a hunting blind 10' in accordance with aspects of embodiments of the invention. The hunting blind 10' includes a frame 12' that is formed of interconnected flexible frame members 14', 16'. In an example embodiment, the hunting blind 10' has a structure that is similar to a pop-up tent. As with the hunting blind 10, the hunting blind 10' includes panels of the mesh material 26 that are secured between the flexible frame members 14', 16'. However, the panels differ from the panels 24 of the hunting blind 10, due to a variation in the spacing between the flexible frame members 14', 16' of the frame 12', as compared to the spacing between the frame members 14, 16 of the frame 12. Thus, although the frame 12 of the hunting blind 10 is a fixed frame including interconnected extruded members 14, 16, the frame 12 of the hunting blind is not limited to a fixed frame and may include a pop-up frame 12' with foldable frame members 14', 16'. In an example embodiment, the pop-up frame includes panels of the mesh material 26 secured between the foldable frame members 14', 16' such that when the frame 12' is moved from a folded position to a deployed position, the exterior of the hunting blind 10' is visible through the panels from the interior of the hunting blind yet the interior of the hunting blind 10' is not visible through the panels from the exterior of the hunting blind 10'.

While certain embodiments of the present invention have been shown and described herein, such embodiments are provided by way of example only. Numerous variations, changes and substitutions will occur to those of skill in the art without departing from the invention herein. Accordingly, it is intended that the invention be limited only by the spirit and scope of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A camouflage structure comprising:

a pop-up frame including a plurality of flexible frame members, said plurality of flexible frame members comprising at least two spaced apart frame members

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along a side of the camouflage structure and at least two spaced apart frame members along a roof of the camouflage structure; and

one or more panels of mesh material of interwoven fabric configured to be attached between the at least two spaced apart frame members that are along the side of the camouflage structure, said one or more panels comprising:

a first side with a camouflage pattern; and

a second side with a dark color coating, said second side opposite to the first side; and

one or more panels of non-mesh material provided along the roof of the camouflage structure and configured to be attached to the at least two spaced apart frame members that are along the roof of the camouflage structure to cover an area between the at least two spaced apart frame members;

wherein the one or more panels of the mesh material define an outer surface of the camouflage structure; and wherein the one or more panels of non-mesh material are non-transmissive such that incident radiation from an exterior of the camouflage structure is not transmitted through the non-mesh material.

2. The camouflage structure of claim 1, wherein the camouflage pattern comprises one or more ink substances printed on the first side and the dark color coating comprises a second ink substance printed on the second side.

3. The camouflage structure of claim 1, wherein the camouflage pattern is based on an exterior environment where the camouflage structure will be positioned to make the camouflage structure blend in with the exterior environment.

4. The camouflage structure of claim 1, wherein the dark color coating comprises a single color coating.

5. The camouflage structure of claim 1, wherein the mesh material is partially transmissive such that a portion of incident radiation from an exterior of the camouflage structure is reflected off the camouflage pattern back into the exterior, a portion of incident radiation from an interior of the camouflage structure is transmitted through the mesh material to the exterior and wherein a ratio of an intensity of the reflected portion to an intensity of the transmitted portion is above a threshold value such that an exterior of the camouflage structure is visible through the camouflage material from the interior of the camouflage structure and the interior of the camouflage structure is not visible through the mesh material from the exterior of the camouflage structure;

and wherein the threshold value is 2.

6. The camouflage structure of claim 1, wherein a first side of the camouflage structure includes a window that can be opened to provide a shooting position upon the approach of prey from the first side.

7. The camouflage structure of claim 6, wherein a second side of the camouflage structure includes a window that can be opened to provide a shooting position upon the approach of prey from the second side.

8. The camouflage structure of claim 1, wherein the mesh material is made of polyester material and an acrylic fiber.

9. The mesh material of claim 1, wherein the mesh material is a vinyl-coated polyester material.

10. The mesh material of claim 1, wherein the mesh material is formed by weaving yarn material.

11. The camouflage structure of claim 1,

wherein the mesh material is partially transmissive such that a portion of incident radiation from an exterior of the camouflage structure is reflected off the camouflage

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pattern back into the exterior, a portion of incident radiation from an interior of the camouflage structure is transmitted through the mesh material to the exterior and wherein a ratio of an intensity of the reflected portion to an intensity of the transmitted portion is above a threshold value such that an exterior of the camouflage structure is visible through the camouflage material from the interior of the camouflage structure and the interior of the camouflage structure is not visible through the mesh material from the exterior of the camouflage structure;

and wherein the threshold value is 1.

12. The camouflage structure of claim 1, wherein the mesh material is produced by;

printing the camouflage pattern on the first side of the mesh material using a first ink, and

printing the dark color coating on the second side of the mesh material using a second ink.

13. The camouflage structure of claim 1, wherein the second side of the one or more panels of the mesh material defines an interior of the camouflage structure and the first side of the one or more panels of the mesh material defines an exterior of the camouflage structure; and

wherein the plurality of frame members are configured to form an enclosure that surrounds the interior.

14. The camouflage structure of claim 13, wherein the one or more panels of mesh material provide a 360 degree view of the exterior of the camouflage structure from the interior of the camouflage structure.

15. The camouflage structure of claim 1, wherein flexible frame members along the side of the camouflage structure are interconnected with the one or more panels of non-mesh material along the roof of the camouflage structure.

16. The camouflage structure of claim 15, wherein the pop-up frame is movable from a folded position to a deployed position.

17. The camouflage structure of claim 16, wherein the one or more panels of mesh material are secured between the at least two spaced apart frame members along the side of the camouflage structure in the folded position such that when the frame is moved from the folded position to the deployed position an exterior of the camouflage structure is visible through the one or more panels of mesh material from an interior of the camouflage structure yet the interior of the camouflage structure is not visible through the one or more panels of mesh material from the exterior of the camouflage structure.

18. The camouflage structure of claim 1, wherein the frame members have a variation in the spacing between the at least two spaced apart frame members along the side of the camouflage structure.

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19. A camouflage structure comprising:

a pop-up frame including a plurality of flexible frame members, said plurality of flexible frame members comprising at least two spaced apart frame members along a side of the camouflage structure and at least two spaced apart frame members along a roof of the camouflage structure; and

one or more panels of mesh material of interwoven fabric configured to be attached between the at least two spaced apart frame members that are along the side of the camouflage structure, said one or more panels comprising:

a first side with a camouflage pattern; and

a second side with a dark color coating, said second side opposite to the first side; and

one or more panels of non-mesh material configured to be provided along the roof of the camouflage structure and configured to be attached to the at least two spaced apart frame members that are along the roof of the camouflage structure to cover an area between the at least two spaced apart frame members;

wherein the one or more panels of the mesh material define an outer surface of the camouflage structure;

wherein the camouflage pattern is based on an exterior environment where the camouflage structure will be positioned to make the camouflage structure blend in with the exterior environment;

wherein the one or more panels of non-mesh material are non-transmissive such that incident radiation from an exterior of the camouflage structure is not transmitted through the non-mesh material;

wherein the camouflage structure includes a window along the side of the camouflage structure that can be opened to provide a shooting position upon the approach of prey from the side;

wherein the pop-up frame is movable from a folded position to a deployed position; and

wherein the one or more panels of mesh material are secured between the at least two spaced apart flexible frame members along the side of the camouflage structure in the folded position such that when the frame is moved from the folded position to the deployed position an exterior of the camouflage structure is visible through the one or more panels of mesh material from an interior of the camouflage structure yet the interior of the camouflage structure is not visible through the one or more panels of mesh material from the exterior of the camouflage structure.

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EXHIBIT “B”

Cool Hunting Gear From the 2016 NWTF Convention

By [Josh Honeycutt](https://www.realtree.com/users/jhoneycutt) (https://www.realtree.com/users/jhoneycutt) February 17, 2016

Awesome Gear From an Awesome Show



Image 1 of 9

1 | RUGGED CROSS AUSTIN BLIND

Talk about effective ground blinds. The Austin from Rugged Cross (<http://ruggedcrossblinds.com>) is just that. Its aluminum frame is durable, yet lightweight for easy mobility. The camo material is completely see-through from the inside, but it prevents anyone—or anything—on the outside from seeing in. You have virtually-unobstructed, 360-degree viewing capabilities with this blind. This one is both a bow blind and a shooting house. Comes in Realtree Xtra. (MSRP: \$2,400)



Image 2 of 9



2 | RUGGED CROSS MICHAEL BLIND

EXHIBIT “C”

American Hunter's 2019 Golden Bullseye Award Winners

by AMERICAN HUNTER STAFF posted on December 27, 2018

[NEWS, GUNS & GEAR, RIFLES, SHOTGUNS, HANDGUNS, AMMO, OPTICS, GEAR](#)

Support NRA American Hunter



[NRA Publications](#) will present its 17th annual Golden Bullseye Awards and Golden Bullseye Pioneer Award at an invitation-only breakfast on Friday, April 26, during the [2019 NRA Annual Meetings & Exhibits](#) in Indianapolis, Ind.

"We are pleased to announce the winners of the 2019 Golden Bullseye Awards," said Doug Hamlin, Executive Director of [NRA Publications](#). "Selected by a seven-member committee consisting of editors, graphic designers and veteran NRA Publications staff, they epitomize what NRA members seek in their shooting and hunting equipment—outstanding performance, innovation and value. Congratulations to those who have created the industry's best new products."

To qualify for consideration for a Golden Bullseye Award, the product must have been:

- Recently introduced and available to consumers prior to the selection of the Golden Bullseye Awards;
- Used/tested by a staff member or regular contributor to the magazine and/or affiliated media;
- Reliable in the field, meeting or exceeding the evaluator's expectations;
- Innovative in design and function;
- Readily perceived as a value to the purchaser; and
- Styled in a manner befitting the shooting and hunting industry and, perhaps more importantly, its enthusiasts.

The winners of ***American Hunter's 2019 Golden Bullseye Awards*** are:



"It works like a two-way mirror—you can see out 360 degrees, but that deer or turkey will never know what lurks inside. Dubbed as the first 'blind without a blind spot,' the Primos Double Bull SurroundView 360 Blind utilizes a see-through fabric to allow complete visual awareness without the need to open windows."

—Jon Draper, Managing Editor

• [First Look: Primos Double Bull SurroundView 360 Blind](#)

MSRP: \$499; [primos.com](#)

EXHIBIT “D”

The surprising product category that saw a lot of innovation for 2018

New ground blinds for 2018 — yes, ground blinds — made a splash at the ATA Show.

By Jace Bauserman
January 18, 2018



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THERMAL MONOCULAR



BUY NOW



It wasn't a racy bow, high-tech clothing or a sleek new broadhead that created the big buzz at this year's ATA Show. Although there were plenty of oohs and aahs in the shooting lanes and I did hear more than one side conversation about Rage's X-treme Four Blade, there was just no trumping the excitement surrounding the ground blind category. After looking at the blinds on display at the Show, it wasn't hard to see why.

This is the year of the ground blind.

X

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IPR 2024-00291

Primos SurroundView 360

I hate the word game-changer, but I simply can't think of a better description for Primos' new SurroundView ground blind series. The series includes 180-, 270- and 360-degree models, but it was the SurroundView 360 that really surprised me.



Primos SurroundView 360

With a fighting weight of 23 pounds, this 60 x 60 x 70-inch pop-up blind is constructed with one-way see-through walls. You have to see it to believe it. No more craning your neck to spot approaching game through a side window. You have a full view (front, left and right) of your surroundings. It's really kind of freaky, and I know the first time I see a tom approaching from the side I will be ducking for cover. You feel so exposed, but you're not. You can see them. They can't see you. Like other popular Double Bull models, the SurroundView 360 boasts a full front shooting window, offers five shoot-through ports and is built like a German Tiger Tank.

According to Vista Communications Coordinator Vic Ziliani, the see-through material shouldn't fade, crackle in the cold or be any less durable. I loved it. You will too.

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EXHIBIT “E”

[Primos' Newest Double Bull Blind: SurroundView 360 \(deeranddeerhunting.com\)](https://www.deeranddeerhunting.com)



 Deer Hunting Gear / New Gear

PRIMOS' NEWEST DOUBLE BULL BLIND: THE SURROUNDVIEW

- Tuesday July 17, 2018 – DDH Staff

We first saw it at the January trade shows, but when our staff was able to finally test this revolutionary Primos Double Bull Blind on a June axis deer hunt in Texas, we were blown away. Primos touts the **SurroundView** as the “Blind Without A Blind Spot” – and it truly is. Thanks to the exclusive one-way, see-through walls that let you see all of your surroundings without being seen, hunters now can spot all of the movement that you missed with traditional blinds that have solid walls, yet remain just as concealed. It's like looking through a one-way mirror!



The Primos SurroundView 270 – what you see.

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There are three models available. The 360 comes with four one-way see-through walls with one movable black-out wall to place on any wall you choose. The 270 – the model we tested – comes with three one-way see-through walls and one rear blackout wall. The 180 comes with two one-way see-through walls and two rear blackout walls. The blind also features the same solid patented hub system that Double Bull users have come to trust for a quick, easy set up and takedown, and TRUTH camo specifically designed to hide ground blinds in any terrain. A limited lifetime warranty comes with each blind.

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EXHIBIT “F”

<https://blog.gritroutdoors.com/best-of-nwtf-2018-part-1/>

[Best Of NWTF 2018 - Part 1 - The blog of the gritroutdoors.com](#)



Best Of NWTF 2018 – Part 1

Posted on March 7, 2018 by Kate Lobanova



Innovative Turkey Hunting Gear from the 42nd NWTF Convention & Sport Show.

By **Nancy Jo Adams**

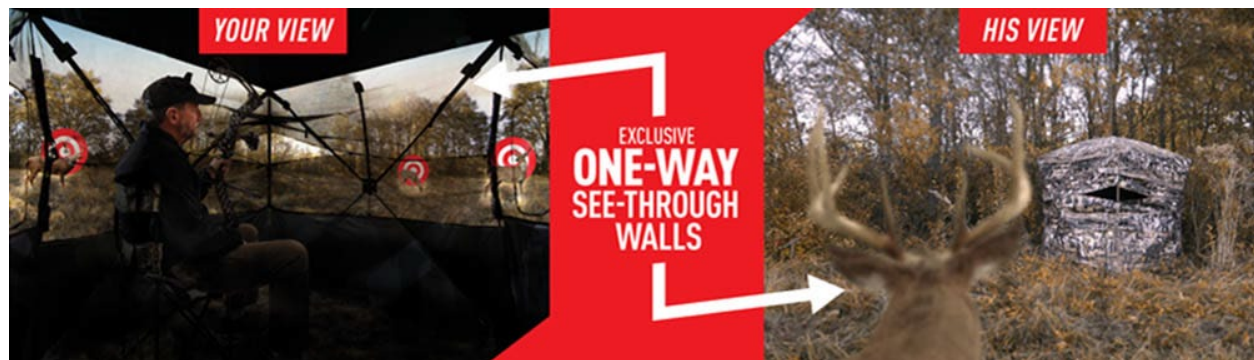
As with every year since its beginning, turkey hunters from all over converge upon the largest turkey hunting expo in the United States, and for a good reason. All of the turkey hunting gear favorites, including the newest turkey hunting gear in the industry, is on display. Every year I go with a laundry list of items I need to replace or replenish, items I want to try, and new items I have seen advertised. This year at the 42nd Annual NWTF Convention and Sport Show was no different. Here are the twelve items that I will be taking to the field with me this spring.

Primos SurroundView™ 360° Blind

If you have picked up a magazine, scanned social media, or read any of the outdoor industry wire services, you have more than likely heard and seen

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the Primos Double Bull SurroundView™ 360°. This blind has received more attention in the Bowhunting and hunting world than any other product since its release at ATA in January. The one-way see-through walls allow the hunter inside the blind to have an unobstructed 180° view of the surroundings. All four walls of the blind are one-way see through with one being a moveable blackout wall for a customized back wall. There are five shoot-through ports and silent slide closures. The exterior material is constructed of the legendary Double Bull durable material in TRUTH Camo that works in all terrain. The blind is a full size 60"x60"x70" diameter and weighs 23 pounds packed in the convenient storage bag.



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EXHIBIT “G”



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to be there for dealers so they wouldn't miss out on that higher demand."

Another factor that has greatly contributed to Rhino Blinds' success in recent years is the company's approach to product innovation. For instance, just look at the Rhino 180 See Through Blind, which uses a revolutionary mesh material that allows hunters to see out without game seeing in.

"We launched the Rhino 180 See Through Blind towards the end of 2020, and it just took off like wildfire," Danny Reaser said. "Our customers even ended up generating some organically viral content on social media. TikTok was getting more popular around that time, and our customers were posting videos of the 'Houdini effect' by showing what the blind looked like on the outside and then taking the camera inside to reveal what the one-way mesh can really do. There was one video that even reached about 1.4 million views. That grew a lot of awareness of the product, and people were just buying them left and right. The Rhino 180 See Through Blind also really captured the eyes of our dealers as something hot and new, and I believe every single one of our dealers is carrying it this year."

Entering the Treestand Market

The success and rapid growth of Rhino Blinds prompted Dan and Danny Reaser to consider other product categories. Over the years, they had acquired and grown other outdoor brands like LID-CAM, Wicked Tree Gear and Capsule Game Feeders, and they similarly helped these brands reach new heights. After repeated requests from customers, they decided to develop a new brand, Rhino Treestands, to make an impact in another category that's right up their alley.

"We kept having customers asking us when we were going to come out with a treestand line to go along with the other products we offer," Dan Reaser said. "We launched Rhino Treestands in 2021, and it has already experienced steep growth. Developing Rhino Treestands really



EXHIBIT “H”

**CLAIM CHART OF U.S. PATENT NO. 11,399,535
FERADYNE/RHINO 180 INFRINGEMENT**

Claim 1	FERADYNE/RHINO 180 HUNTING BLIND
1. A camouflage structure comprising:	A Rhino 180 Blind 10 is depicted, for example, Exs. 1 and 2. The Rhino 180 Blind as shown includes a frame and attached camouflage. The Rhino 180 Blind 10 is used to camouflage a person according to outdoor surroundings and is especially used by persons hunting wild game.
a pop-up frame including a plurality of flexible frame members, said plurality of flexible frame members comprising at least two spaced apart frame members along a side of the camouflage structure and at least two spaced apart frame members along a roof of the camouflage structure; and	The blind shown in Exs. 1 and 2 includes a pop-up frame that includes a plurality of flexible frame members. The blind 10, when shipped, for example, or otherwise stored, is in a folded state. The flexible frame members are interconnected at hubs, which promote expansion of the frame members relative to one another to unfold the blind as shown in Ex. 2. The blind 10 includes a roof 12 and sides 14, which are defined in part by the frame members 12A and 14A, respectively. Ex 2, from the inside of the Rhino 180 Blind 10, shows an upper corner of the blind 10. The Rhino 180 Blind 10 includes at least two spaced apart frame members 14A along the side 14, and at least two frame members 12A along its roof.
one or more panels of mesh material of interwoven fabric configured to be attached between the at least two spaced apart frame members that are along the side of the camouflage structure, said one or more panels comprising:	With respect to Exs. 1 and 2, the Rhino 180 Blind 10 includes mesh material along the sides 14 of the blind 10 , and the mesh material is composed of an interwoven fabric. The mesh material spans a space between two side frame members 14A .

a first side with a camouflage pattern; and	As shown in Ex. 1, the outside surface (first side) of the mesh material spanning the two spaced apart frame members 14A , is printed with a camouflage pattern.
a second side with a dark color coating, said second side opposite to the first side; and	The inside side surface (second side) of the Rhino 180 Blind 10 has a dark color coating, which is defined in the specification (col. 3, lines 50-60) as including a dark or light grey colored ink). The Rhino 180 Blind 10 includes a grey color coating along inside side surfaces of the mesh material.
one or more panels of non-mesh material provided along the roof of the camouflage structure and configured to be attached to the at least two spaced apart frame members that are along the roof of the camouflage structure to cover an area between the at least two spaced apart frame members;	As shown in Ex 2, the Rhino 180 Blind 10 includes a non-mesh material that is black and is attached to the spaced apart roof frame members 12A .
wherein the one or more panels of the mesh material define an outer surface of the camouflage structure; and	The mesh material of the Rhino 180 Blind 10 , as shown in Ex. 1, defines an outer surface along sides 14 of the Rhino 180 Blind 10 .
wherein the one or more panels of non-mesh material are non-transmissive such that incident radiation from an exterior of the camouflage structure is not transmitted through the non-mesh material.	The non-mesh material along the roof 12 of the Rhino 180 Blind 10 is not light transmissive, or light from an exterior source is not transmitted through the non-mesh material. In this manner, and as shown in Ex. 2, a person positioned within the Rhino 180 Blind 10 , can see from the inside of the blind 10 game on the outside the blind 10 ; however, the game on the outside cannot see the person inside the blind 10 .

10

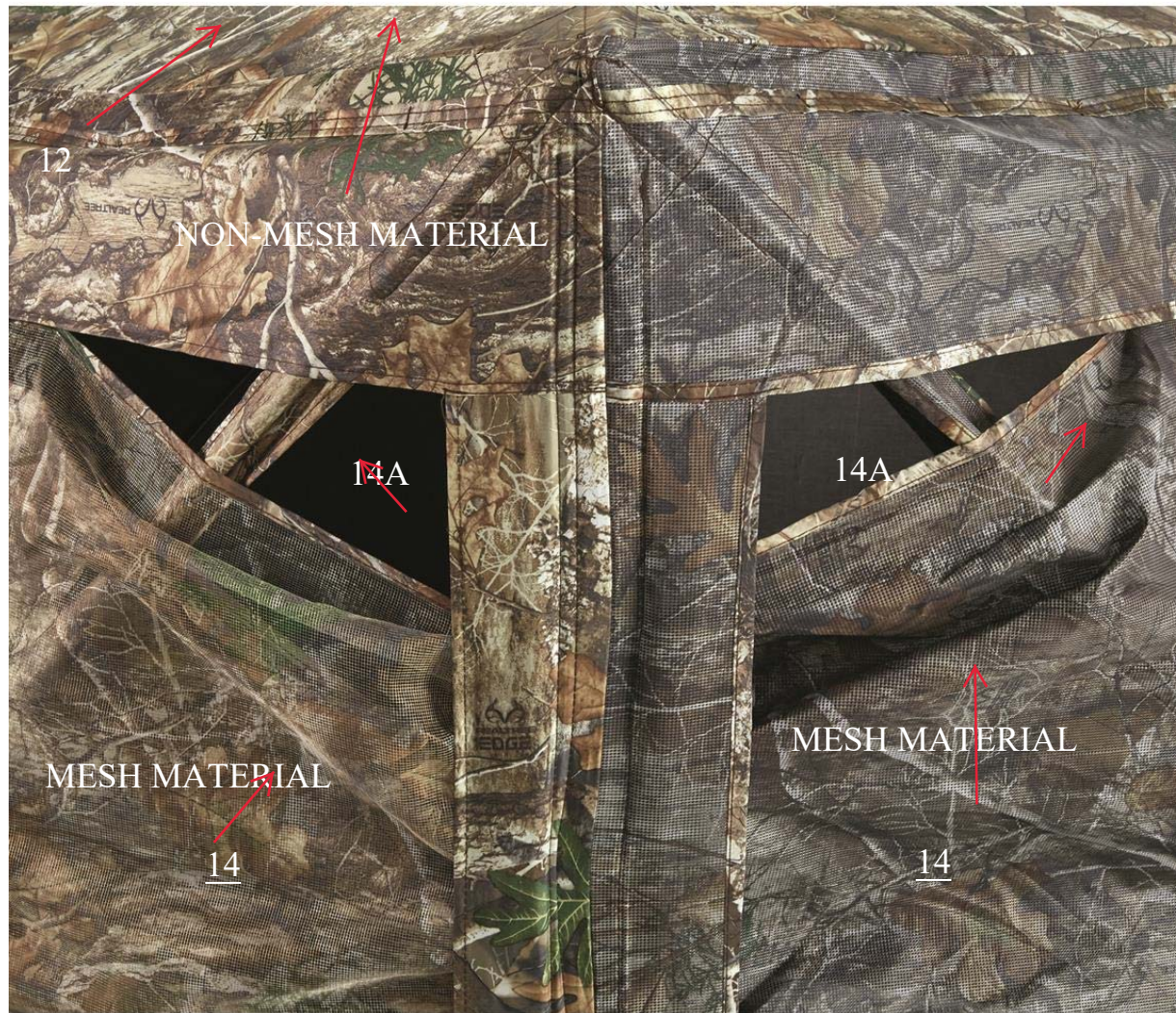


EXHIBIT 1

RUGGED CROSS HUNTING BLINDS, LLC EX. 2001
IPR 2024-00291



CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

Rugged Cross Hunting Blinds, LLC

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Hillsborough, FL
(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

Robert L. Wolter, Wolter Van Dyke Davis, PLLC
1900 Summit Tower Blvd., Ste. 140, Orl., FL 32810
(407) 926-7700

DEFENDANTS

Feradyne Outdoors, LLC

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant Douglas, WI
(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF
THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known)

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- ☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff
- ☒ 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
- ☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant
- ☐ 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

- | | PTF | DEF | | PTF | DEF |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Citizen of This State | ☐ 1 | ☐ 1 | Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State | ☐ 4 | ☐ 4 |
| Citizen of Another State | ☐ 2 | ☐ 2 | Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State | ☐ 5 | ☐ 5 |
| Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country | ☐ 3 | ☐ 3 | Foreign Nation | ☐ 6 | ☐ 6 |

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

Click here for: [Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.](#)

CONTRACT	TORTS	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES
☐ 110 Insurance ☐ 120 Marine ☐ 130 Miller Act ☐ 140 Negotiable Instrument ☐ 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment ☐ 151 Medicare Act ☐ 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans) ☐ 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits ☐ 160 Stockholders' Suits ☐ 190 Other Contract ☐ 195 Contract Product Liability ☐ 196 Franchise	PERSONAL INJURY ☐ 310 Airplane ☐ 315 Airplane Product Liability ☐ 320 Assault, Libel & Slander ☐ 330 Federal Employers' Liability ☐ 340 Marine ☐ 345 Marine Product Liability ☐ 350 Motor Vehicle ☐ 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability ☐ 360 Other Personal Injury ☐ 362 Personal Injury - Medical Malpractice PERSONAL INJURY ☐ 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability ☐ 367 Health Care/Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability PERSONAL PROPERTY ☐ 370 Other Fraud ☐ 371 Truth in Lending ☐ 380 Other Personal Property Damage ☐ 385 Property Damage Product Liability	☐ 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 ☐ 690 Other LABOR ☐ 710 Fair Labor Standards Act ☐ 720 Labor/Management Relations ☐ 740 Railway Labor Act ☐ 751 Family and Medical Leave Act ☐ 790 Other Labor Litigation ☐ 791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act IMMIGRATION ☐ 462 Naturalization Application ☐ 465 Other Immigration Actions	☐ 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 ☐ 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS ☐ 820 Copyrights ☒ 830 Patent ☐ 835 Patent - Abbreviated New Drug Application ☐ 840 Trademark ☐ 880 Defend Trade Secrets Act of 2016 SOCIAL SECURITY ☐ 861 HIA (1395ff) ☐ 862 Black Lung (923) ☐ 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) ☐ 864 SSID Title XVI ☐ 865 RSI (405(g)) FEDERAL TAX SUITS ☐ 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) ☐ 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609	☐ 375 False Claims Act ☐ 376 Qui Tam (31 USC 3729(a)) ☐ 400 State Reapportionment ☐ 410 Antitrust ☐ 430 Banks and Banking ☐ 450 Commerce ☐ 460 Deportation ☐ 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations ☐ 480 Consumer Credit (15 USC 1681 or 1692) ☐ 485 Telephone Consumer Protection Act ☐ 490 Cable/Sat TV ☐ 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange ☐ 890 Other Statutory Actions ☐ 891 Agricultural Acts ☐ 893 Environmental Matters ☐ 895 Freedom of Information Act ☐ 896 Arbitration ☐ 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision ☐ 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes
REAL PROPERTY ☐ 210 Land Condemnation ☐ 220 Foreclosure ☐ 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment ☐ 240 Torts to Land ☐ 245 Tort Product Liability ☐ 290 All Other Real Property	CIVIL RIGHTS ☐ 440 Other Civil Rights ☐ 441 Voting ☐ 442 Employment ☐ 443 Housing/Accommodations ☐ 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment ☐ 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other ☐ 448 Education PRISONER PETITIONS Habeas Corpus: ☐ 463 Alien Detainee ☐ 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence ☐ 530 General ☐ 535 Death Penalty Other: ☐ 540 Mandamus & Other ☐ 550 Civil Rights ☐ 555 Prison Condition ☐ 560 Civil Detainee - Conditions of Confinement			

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- ☒ 1 Original Proceeding
- ☐ 2 Removed from State Court
- ☐ 3 Remanded from Appellate Court
- ☐ 4 Reinstated or Reopened
- ☐ 5 Transferred from Another District (specify)
- ☐ 6 Multidistrict Litigation - Transfer
- ☐ 8 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):
35 U.S.C. § 271 (a) - Patent Infringement

Brief description of cause:

Patent Infringement of U.S. Patent No.: 11,399, 535

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

☐ CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P.

DEMAND \$

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:

JURY DEMAND: ☒ Yes ☐ No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions):

JUDGE

DOCKET NUMBER

DATE

12/05/2022

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

/s/ Robert L. Wolter

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT #

AMOUNT

APPLYING IFP

JUDGE

MAG. JUDGE

RUGGED CROSS HUNTING BLINDS, LLC EX. 2001
IPR 2024-00291

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

- I.(a) Plaintiffs-Defendants.** Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
 - (b) County of Residence.** For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
 - (c) Attorneys.** Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".
- II. Jurisdiction.** The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.Cv.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.
- United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.
- United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.
- Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.
- Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; **NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.**)
- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties.** This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit.** Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If there are multiple nature of suit codes associated with the case, pick the nature of suit code that is most applicable. Click here for: [Nature of Suit Code Descriptions](#).
- V. Origin.** Place an "X" in one of the seven boxes.
- Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.
- Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441.
- Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.
- Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.
- Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
- Multidistrict Litigation – Transfer. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407.
- Multidistrict Litigation – Direct File. (8) Check this box when a multidistrict case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket.
- PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE IS NOT AN ORIGIN CODE 7.** Origin Code 7 was used for historical records and is no longer relevant due to changes in statute.
- VI. Cause of Action.** Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553 Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service.
- VII. Requested in Complaint.** Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.
- Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction.
- Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases.** This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

Date and Attorney Signature. Date and sign the civil cover sheet.

Western District of Wisconsin

Civil Action No.

Page 53 of 54

AO 440 (Rev. 06/12) Summons in a Civil Action (Page 2)

Civil Action No. _____

PROOF OF SERVICE

(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 4 (l))

This summons for *(name of individual and title, if any)* _____
was received by me on *(date)* _____.

☐ I personally served the summons on the individual at *(place)* _____
_____ on *(date)* _____; or

☐ I left the summons at the individual's residence or usual place of abode with *(name)* _____
_____, a person of suitable age and discretion who resides there,
on *(date)* _____, and mailed a copy to the individual's last known address; or

☐ I served the summons on *(name of individual)* _____, who is
designated by law to accept service of process on behalf of *(name of organization)* _____
_____ on *(date)* _____; or

☐ I returned the summons unexecuted because _____; or

☐ Other *(specify)*:

My fees are \$ _____ for travel and \$ _____ for services, for a total of \$ _____ 0.00 .

I declare under penalty of perjury that this information is true.

Date: _____

Server's signature

Printed name and title

Server's address

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc:

**RUGGED CROSS HUNTING BLINDS, LLC EX. 2001
IPR 2024-00291**