

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

Michelle E. DeSousa, and  
Jose De Jesus De Sousa, and  
BraNovations, Inc.

Plaintiffs,

v.

Defendants.

Case No.: 24 -cv-

FILED UNDER SEAL

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

**DECLARATION OF JOSE DE JESUS DE SOUSA  
IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS' *EX PARTE* APPLICATION  
FOR ENTRY OF A TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER  
AND PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

I, **JOSE DE JESUS DE SOUSA**, do hereby declare:

1. I am over eighteen (18) years of age. I have never been convicted of a felony or any criminal offense involving moral turpitude, and I am fully competent to testify to the matters stated herein. I have personal knowledge of every statement made in this Declaration and such statements are true and correct.

2. I am the coinventor of the Plaintiffs' patented **CLEAVA®** and **SNAPPY CAMI®** brand mock camisoles. Together with my wife and co-inventor, we manage and run the Plaintiff's company, BraNovations, Inc., the exclusive licensee of the Plaintiffs' patented product.

3. I make this declaration in support of Plaintiffs' *Ex Parte* Application for Entry of a Temporary Restraining Order and Preliminary Injunction against Defendants, the Individuals, Partnerships, and Unincorporated Associations identified on **Schedule "A"** to the Complaint.

4. The Defendants use the interactive commercial Internet websites and Internet based e-commerce stores using the seller identities and store names set forth on **Schedule “A”** to willfully infringe one or more of the claims of U.S. Patent No. 8,152,591 (“Plaintiffs’ Patent”) by offering for sale, selling, and distributing knock-off versions of Plaintiffs’ **CLEAVA®** and **SNAPPY CAMI®** brand mock camisoles (“Infringing Products”).

5. Plaintiffs’ patented **CLEAVA®** and **SNAPPY CAMI®** brand mock camisoles are protected by multiple utility and design patents both here in the United States and Internationally. The Plaintiffs’ innovative mock camisoles are a garment and brassiere accessories that are worn under a top, easily adjust for size, fasten to a brassiere, cover cleavage, and thus provide a user with the ability to wear short tops and dresses in situations that require modest attire. (“Plaintiffs’ Product”).

6. Plaintiffs’ Product has been featured in videos, articles, or podcasts by numerous media outlets.

7. Plaintiffs’ Product is sold under the brand names **CLEAVA®** and **SNAPPY CAMI®**, and is widely legitimately advertised and promoted by Plaintiffs, their authorized distributors, and unrelated third parties via the Internet. Over the past several years, visibility on the Internet, particularly via Internet search engines such as Google, Yahoo!, and Bing has become increasing important to Plaintiffs’ overall marketing.

8. Thus, Plaintiff and its authorized distributors expend significant monetary resources on Internet marketing, including search engine optimization (“SEO”) strategies. Other costs include social media adds, tradeshow, and handing out free samples. Those strategies allow Plaintiff and its authorized retailers to educate consumers fairly and legitimately about the value associated with Plaintiffs’ brand and the goods sold thereunder. Similarly, Defendants’

individual seller's stores are indexed on search engines and compete directly with Plaintiff for space in the search results.

9. Plaintiffs have taken numerous steps to protect Plaintiffs' Product. Currently, the Plaintiffs own the following intellectual property registrations:

Patents & Registered Trademarks;

U. S. Utility Patents No.'s 8,062,093 and 8,152,591 and 8,257,139

U. S. Design Patent No. D661,463 S

U. S. Registered Trademarks No.'s 3,784,662 and 3,950,573

Nigeria Utility Patent No. NG/C/1212/628

South Africa Utility Patent No. 2012/03020 and 2012/09413

Israel Utility Patent No. 218,817

Australia Utility Patent No. 2011253119

Mexico Utility Patent No. MX/a/2012/2012/003579

Mongolia Utility Patent No.3936

New Zealand Utility Patent No. NZ 599,573

Philippines Utility Patent No. 2012-500615

Algeria Utility Patent No. 120848

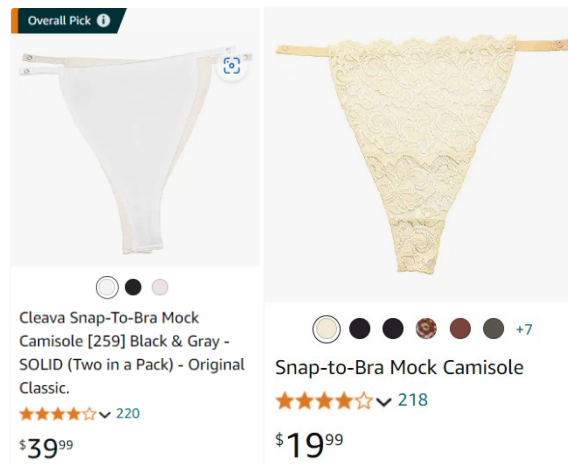
Japan Utility Patent No. 571 9489

Canada Utility Patent No. CA 2,812,384 / CA 2,812,530, CA 2,864,270

Singapore Utility Patent No. 185536

Tunisia Utility Patent No. 23122.

10. The Plaintiffs' Product is designed to quickly attach to a brassiere, adjust to the correct size, convert a short top or dress into a modest manner of dress. The Plaintiffs' Product retails for between \$19.99 and \$39.99 (pictured below):



11. The unique features of Plaintiffs' Product, including, the distinct photographs, the design, the instructions, the packaging, and the unique presentation of the product, all comprise Plaintiffs' valuable intellectual property ("IP") and all have become distinct in consumer's minds such that consumers associate all of this IP with Plaintiffs' Product. Screenshots of Plaintiffs' Website and Amazon Store are attached as Complaint **Exhibit 2**.

12. The innovative features of Plaintiffs' Product are the subject of U.S. Patent No. 8,152,591, for a "GARMENT AND BRASSIERE ACCESSORY." (a copy of the patent is attached to the Complaint as **Exhibit 3**).

13. Due to the success of Plaintiffs' Product, Plaintiff has become the target of multiple infringers seeking to profit from the goodwill and reputation and fame enjoyed by Plaintiffs' Product. Defendants have flooded the market with cheap imitations and caused Plaintiffs' sales and profit to plummet.

14. Plaintiff has been forced to police the various Internet marketplaces to identify and seek takedowns of unlawful listings for the Infringing Products<sup>1</sup> since allowing the unlawful listings to continue is causing damage to Plaintiffs' reputation and bottom line. Some Defendants sell their infringing products at a fraction of the controlled retail price. Because of the software provided by the various Internet Marketplaces, the lowest priced items are sorted to the top and/or promoted by the software and then purchased by the consumers. Plaintiffs' Product is thus ignored. Plaintiff has had varied success in identifying and requesting takedowns of the various unlawful listings and as soon as one is taken down another unlawful listing replaces it. Another major problem with the Internet Marketplaces is that there is a direct and convenient connection between various Chinese and other unidentified manufactures to the Infringing Products. In essence, a counterfeiter in Vietnam or Russia, for example, may order a crate of Infringing Products from a Chinese manufacturer, have them drop shipped to a fulfillment center in the United States, and then sell the Infringing Products to a US consumer through a Third-Party Service Provider. The ease of this system encourages knock-offs to flourish.

15. For these reasons, Plaintiff retained the legal counsel of Ference & Associates LLC ("the Ference firm") to perform the policing of various Internet marketplaces. During the process, the Ference firm identified many Chinese manufacturers operating on Marketplace Storefronts hosted by the Internet marketplaces. These manufacturers were supplying many of the other identified Defendants with infringing products flooding the Internet marketplaces and







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<sup>1</sup> As set forth in the Complaint, Defendants have offered for sale, sold, and distributed knock-off versions of Plaintiff's Product that infringe upon at least one claim of the Plaintiff's Patent (the "Infringing Product").

damaging Plaintiffs' business. This damage to Plaintiffs' business will continue unless Plaintiff receives the sought after restraining order and injunctive relief.

16. Defendants' sale, distribution, and advertising of the Infringing Product are highly likely to cause consumers to believe that Defendants are offering genuine versions of Plaintiffs' Products when in fact they are not.

17. To illustrate, below are several examples of the Infringing Products:

	
<b>Plaintiffs' Listing</b>	<b><i>Infringing Listing of Defendant Comfypro</i></b>
	
<b>Plaintiffs' Listing</b>	<b><i>Infringing Listing of Defendant Dewenbank</i></b>
	
<b>Plaintiffs' Listing</b>	<b><i>Infringing Listing of Defendant First</i></b>

Screenshots of other Infringing Products are shown in *Complaint Exhibit 1*.

18. As likely poorly designed and manufactured products, Defendants' Infringing Products may may disappoint a customer who may give the product a bad review.

19. The Infringing Products threaten to destroy the reputation of high quality that Plaintiffs' Products have earned.

20. Defendants do not have, nor have they ever had, the right or authority to use Plaintiffs' Patent. Defendants' unlawful activities have deprived and continue to deprive Plaintiff of its rights to control its IP. By their activities, Defendants are defrauding Plaintiff and the consuming public for Defendants' benefit. Defendants should not be permitted to continue their unlawful activities, which are causing Plaintiff ongoing irreparable harm. Accordingly, Plaintiff is seeking entry of a temporary restraining order prohibiting Defendants' further wrongful infringement.

21. Given Defendants' use of Plaintiffs' Patent, the Infringing Products are indistinguishable to consumers, both at the point of sale and post-sale is causing and will continue to cause Plaintiffs' irreparable harm and damage.

22. The infringements of Plaintiffs' IP devalue the Plaintiffs' Patent and product by associating it with inferior quality goods, and it undermines the value of the Plaintiffs' IP by creating the impression that infringement may be undertaken with impunity which threatens Plaintiffs' ability to attract investors and markets for the Plaintiffs' Products.

23. I have reviewed **Composite Exhibit 1** attached to the Declaration of Dee Odell and the pictured web listings and upon my information and belief, the Defendants identified in **Schedule "A"** of the Complaint, were and/or are currently manufacturing, importing, exporting, advertising, marketing, promoting, distributing, displaying, offering for sale and or/selling non genuine, knock-off versions of Plaintiffs' Product that infringe on at least one claim of the Plaintiffs' Patent, with the non-genuine, copies of Plaintiffs' Product directed to U.S. consumers,

including those consumers in Pennsylvania, through their e-commerce stores. **Complaint Exhibit 4** is a claim analysis of an example Infringing Product.

24. None of the identified Defendants are authorized re-sellers of genuine version of Plaintiffs' Product. Moreover, none of the identified Defendants are authorized to manufacture, import, export, advertise, offer for sale, or sell Plaintiffs' Products or knock-offs. Further, Plaintiff never consented or granted permission to any of the identified Defendants to use Plaintiffs' Patent.

25. I have confirmed that all of the identified products pictured in **Composite Exhibit 1** are infringements of Plaintiffs' Product and upon information and belief, the Defendants set forth in **Schedule "A" of the Complaint** were and/or are currently manufacturing, importing, exporting, advertising, marketing, promoting, distributing, displaying, offering for sale and/or selling Infringing Products, to sell to U.S. consumers, including those consumers in Pennsylvania, through their Online Marketplace Storefronts. Through visual inspection of Defendants' listings for Infringing Products, it was confirmed that each Defendant is offering an infringing version of the Plaintiffs' Product. The checkout pages or order forms for the Infringing Products confirm that each Defendant was and/or is still currently offering for sale and/or selling Infringing Products through their respective Merchant Storefronts and User Accounts and that each Defendant provides shipping and/or has actually shipped Infringing Products to the United States<sup>2</sup>, including to customers located in Pennsylvania. At checkout, a shipping address located in the Pittsburgh area ("the Pennsylvania Address") in the Western District of Pennsylvania verified that each Defendant provides shipping to the Pennsylvania

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<sup>2</sup> If shipped and received, the products were examined physically to confirm that they are infringing and knock-offs and not genuine.

Address. I inspected the detailed web listings describing the Infringing Products Defendants are offering for sale through the Internet based e-commerce stores operating under each of their respective Seller IDs, and determined the products were not genuine versions of Plaintiffs' Products.

26. Defendants' actions have caused and will continue to cause, in the event the requested relief is not granted, irreparable harm to Plaintiffs' goodwill and reputation as well as to the unassuming consumers who will continue to believe that the Defendants cheaply produced, inferior, and typically faulty infringing products and knock-offs are produced, authorized, approved, endorsed or licensed by Plaintiff, when they are not.

27. Defendants' intentional and illegal conduct, including offering for sale and selling inferior infringing knock-offs into the U.S. and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has caused lost profits to Plaintiff and damaged the inherent value of Plaintiffs' business, by diluting the brand and goodwill, damaging Plaintiffs' reputation for providing high quality products, and interfering with Plaintiffs' relationships with its customers and authorized resellers, as well as impeding Plaintiffs' ability to attract new customers and business.

28. All the injuries and damages described above are taking place in the United States, including in Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

29. In addition to trying to stop the injuries and damages caused to Plaintiffs' business, Plaintiff is also seeking in this lawsuit to protect purchasers from potentially confusing or disappointing purchases.


30. I have worked with Plaintiffs' legal counsel in this case to assist them in identifying knock-off products and have provided them with various leads in order to find the

various outlets for the infringing and knock-off products. If called upon by the Court, Plaintiffs' legal counsel is able to explain additional differences between the genuine version of Plaintiffs' Product and the knock-off products by the identified Defendants.

31. To be sure that none of the Defendants receive advance notice of the relief and remedies requested in Plaintiffs' Complaint or the *Ex Parte* Application for Entry of a Temporary Restraining Order and Preliminary Injunction in this case, neither I nor anybody else working for Plaintiffs have publicized the filing of this lawsuit.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

**Signed:**



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Jose De Jesus De Sousa

***Dated: November 8, 2024***  
***Naples, Florida***