

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

JUANREN WU,

Plaintiff,

v.

THE PARTNERSHIPS AND
UNINCORPORATED ASSOCIATIONS
IDENTIFIED ON SCHEDULE “A,”

Defendants.

Case No. 26-cv-00358

Judge Andrea R. Wood

Magistrate Judge Beth W. Jantz

**PLAINTIFF’S MOTION FOR ENTRY OF A PRELIMINARY
INJUNCTION AND INCORPORATED MEMORANDUM OF LAW**

Plaintiff Juanren Wu (“Plaintiff”) seeks entry of a Preliminary Injunction against the Defendants identified on the Amended Schedule A. [Doc. 8]. The scope of the Preliminary Injunction is substantially identical to the Temporary Restraining Order entered on April 2, 2026. [Doc. 19]. In support thereof, Plaintiff submits the following Memorandum of Law.

MEMORANDUM OF LAW

I. BACKGROUND AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Plaintiff filed its Amended Complaint on February 3, 2026 [Doc. 7] to combat the willful and intentional infringement of its federally registered design patent, No. US-D1,049,230-S (hereinafter, the “Paint Pen Patent”). On February 10, 2026, Plaintiff filed its Motion for Electronic Service of Process [Doc. 12] and Motion for Expedited Discovery. [Doc. 14]. The same day, Plaintiff filed its Motion for Entry of an *ex parte* Temporary Restraining Order, Including a Temporary Injunction and Temporary Asset Restraint enjoining the selling and/or offering for sale infringing products utilizing the Paint Pen Patent. [Doc. 13]. This Court granted Plaintiff’s Motion

for Electronic Service of Process, Motion for Temporary Restraining Order, and Motion for Expedited Discovery on April 2, 2026. [Doc. 19].

The Amended Complaint alleges that Defendants, who are individuals, partnerships and unincorporated associations identified on Amended Schedule “A”, knowingly and willfully made, used, offered for sale, sold, and/or imported into the United States for subsequent sale or use products that infringe on Plaintiff’s Paint Pen Patent. [Doc. 7 at ¶¶ 13, 29]. Defendants engage in this activity within this district and throughout the United States by operating storefronts on at least the Amazon platform, as identified by the Seller Name (“Seller IDs” hereinafter). *See* Declaration of Juanren Wu [Doc. 9] (hereinafter “Wu Dec.”) at ¶¶18-19. As provided in the Declaration of Juanren Wu, Plaintiff has obtained evidence demonstrating that Defendants use Seller IDs over the Internet to knowingly and willfully make, use, offer for sale, sell, and/or import into the United States for subsequent sale or use products that infringe on Plaintiff’s Paint Pen Patent Works. *Id.* at ¶¶10-11; 19. By these activities as described in the Declaration of Juanren Wu and the Declaration of William J. Hausman, Defendants are defrauding Plaintiff and the consuming public for their own gain. *Id.* at ¶23; [Doc. 13-1].

Plaintiff now moves to convert the Temporary Restraining Order into a Preliminary Injunction.

II. ARGUMENT

A. A Preliminary Injunction Extending Relief Already Granted in the TRO is Appropriate

Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court convert the TRO to a preliminary injunction to prevent further unlawful conduct by Defendants. In cases addressing similar allegations of the Internet-based violation of intellectual property rights, including design patent infringement, this Court and others in the Northern District of Illinois regularly convert temporary restraining orders

into preliminary injunctions. *See Viacom International Inc. v. The P'ships, et al.*, Case No. 23-cv-02736, (N.D. Ill. June 5, 2023) (Kennelly, J.); *Sega Corporation et al v. The P'ships, et al.*, Case No. 23-cv-16654 (N.D. Ill. January 22, 2024) (Rowland, J.); *Luxottica Group S.p.A. v. The Partnerships, et al.*, Case No. 22-cv-02425 (N.D. Ill. June 15, 2022) (Guzman, J.); *Mob Entertainment, Inc. v. The P'ships, et al.*, Case No. 25-cv-03881 (N.D. Ill. July 22, 2025) (Tharp, J.); *Yiwu Baimei Electronic Commerce Co., Ltd. v. The P'ships, et al.*, Case No. 25-cv-09810, (N.D. Ill. Sept. 30, 2025) (Alonso, J.); *Amborui Electronic Tech. Co., Ltd. v. The P'ships, et al.*, Case No. 25-cv-01466 (N.D. Ill. Nov. 30, 2025) [Doc. 33] (Wood., J.).

B. This Court Has Already Found that the Requirements for a Preliminary Injunction Have Been Satisfied

Since the standard for granting a TRO and the standard for granting a preliminary injunction are identical in this Circuit, the requirements for entry of a preliminary injunction extending the TRO have been satisfied. *See, e.g. Charter Nat'l Bank & Trust v. Charter One Fin., Inc.*, No. 1:01-cv-00905 at *1 (N.D. Ill. May 15, 2001) (citations omitted). A temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction may be issued upon a showing that: “(1) there is a reasonable likelihood that Plaintiff will succeed on the merits; (2) Plaintiff will suffer irreparable injury if the order is not granted because there is no adequate remedy at law; (3) the balance of hardships tips in Plaintiff’s favor; and (4) the public interest will not be disserved by the injunction.” *Columbia*

Pictures Indus., Inc. v. Jasso, 927 F. Supp. 1075, 1076 (N.D. Ill. 1996). By virtue of this Court's entry of the TRO, it has found that the above requirements have been satisfied.

C. The Equitable Relief Sought Remains Appropriate

The patent Act provides that courts may grant injunctive relief "in accordance with the principles of equity to prevent the violation of any right secured by patent." 35 U.S.C. § 283.

A party seeking to obtain a preliminary injunction must demonstrate:

- (1) a substantial likelihood of success on the merits,
- (2) a substantial threat of irreparable injury if the injunction were not granted,
- (3) that the threatened injury to the plaintiff outweighs the harm an injunction may cause the defendant, and
- (4) that granting the injunction would not disserve the public interest.

See Alivio Medical Center v. Abruzzo, 2024 WL 4188068 at *4 (N.D. Ill. Sept. 13, 2024)

(internal citations omitted).

Plaintiff requests conversion of the TRO to a preliminary injunction so that Defendants' accounts in U.S.-based financial institutions remain restrained. Since the entry of the TRO, the e-commerce platforms have restrained accounts used to facilitate the display, marketing, advertising, listings for sale and sale of counterfeit and infringing goods utilizing the Paint Pen Patent. In the absence of a preliminary injunction, Defendants will likely attempt to move any assets from accounts in U.S.-based financial institutions to offshore, thus denying Plaintiff the equitable remedy of an accounting for profits.

This Court has already found that Plaintiff has met the requirements for a Temporary Restraining Order by virtue of its prior orders implementing a TRO. Plaintiff respectfully relies upon its prior recitation of facts in its Amended Complaint [Doc. 7], Declaration of Juanren Wu [Doc. 9], and Motion for Temporary Restraining Order and Supporting Memorandum [Doc. 13] to support the argument that immediate and irreparable injury, loss, or damage will result to Plaintiff without the relief requested. By virtue of this Court's prior orders granting the temporary

restraining order and extension of the temporary restraining order, this Court has already found that immediate and irreparable harm will be mitigated or prevented by the injunctive relief granted, including the asset restraint. Plaintiff respectfully submits that there has been no change in circumstances which would affect this Court's consideration of any immediate and irreparable injury, loss, or damage to Plaintiff without the relief requested herein. In the absence of a preliminary injunction, Defendants will likely attempt to move any assets from any accounts in U.S.-based financial institutions to offshore accounts, thus denying Plaintiff the equitable remedy of accounting for profits.

III. CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court enter the preliminary injunction in the form submitted herewith.

Respectfully submitted this 14th day of April, 2026.

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