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10	UNITED STATES I	
11	SOUTHERN DISTRI	CT OF CALIFORNIA
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13	FLECT LLC, a New York State limited liability company,	Case No.: '22CV0851 CAB MDD
14	Petitioner and Plaintiff,	COMPLAINT
15	V.	
16		JURY TRIAL DEMANDED
17	LUMIA PRODUCTS CO. LLC, a California limited liability company; PETER LEI, an individual,	
18	Respondents and Defendant.	
19	Respondents and Defendant.	
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Plaintiff FLECT LLC, by and through counsel GIACCIO LLC, for its Complaint against Defendant LUMIA PRODUCTS CO. LLC and Defendant PETER LEI ("Defendants"), alleges as follows:

I. INTRODUCTION.

- 1. This is an action for infringement of Plaintiff's United States Patent No. 11,045,689 under the Patent Act, 35 U.S.C. §271, based on Defendants' unauthorized commercial making, using, offering for sale, and selling in the United States, and importing into the United States, Defendants' PELVIC BOWL product.
- 2. This is also an action for infringement of Plaintiff's United States Trademark Registration No. 4,974,318 based on Defendants' unauthorized use in interstate commerce of the mark PELVIC BOWL associated with the same PELVIC BOWL product.
- 3. Flect LLC is dedicated to helping people with chronic pain in the hips and lower back through the sales in the United States and worldwide of its proprietary exercise device under the PELVIC CLOCK® brand and through its online professional training courses.
- 4. Plaintiff's PELVIC CLOCK® exercise devices have been sold in the United States, and around the world, for at least the past 5 years. During this time, Plaintiff's PELVIC CLOCK® exercise device has received outstanding reviews and success in helping people with chronic pain in the hips and lower back.
- 5. As a result of the longstanding use of Plaintiff's PELVIC CLOCK® mark, the high quality of Plaintiff's proprietary device, and the associated professional training courses, Plaintiff's PELVIC CLOCK® mark has become widely known and famous throughout the United States, is closely identified with Plaintiff, and represents substantial, valuable goodwill.
- 6. Defendants are infringing Plaintiff's federally granted patent and Plaintiff's federally registered, and incontestable, trademark by its making, using, selling, and offering for sale in the United States, and importing into the United States, Defendants'

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federally granted patent, and by advertising, distributing, offering for sale, and selling Defendants' PELVIC BOWL products under a substantially similar trademark, i.e., PELVIC BOWL, in a manner that appears to be made with the intent to trade on the goodwill associated with Plaintiffs' PELVIC CLOCK® federally registered and

PELVIC BOWL product that embodies or uses the inventions claimed in Plaintiff's

PARTIES II.

incontestable trademark registration.

- 7. Flect LLC is a New York State limited liability company with a principal place of business at 120 East 90th St., 4-B, New York, New York 10128.
- 8. Lumia Products Co. LLC is a California limited liability company with a principal place of business at 6755 Mira Mesa Blvd., Suite 123-183, San Diego, California 92121.
- 9. Peter Lei, an individual, is the owner and agent for service of process of Lumia Products Co. LLC with an address of 6755 Mira Mesa Blvd., Suite 123-183, San Diego, California 92121.

Ш. **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

- This Court has original jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action 10. pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1331 and §1338, as the dispute between the parties presents a substantial question of federal patent law and federal trademark law.
- 11. The Court also has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §2201(a), as Plaintiff seeks a declaration of rights in relation to Defendants.
- 12. This Court has personal jurisdiction over the Defendants, which are regularly conducting business in the State of California and this District both directly and indirectly, by advertising and, upon information and belief, deriving substantial revenue from business transacted within this State and District by advertising, distributing, offering for sale, and selling of unauthorized goods in California and this District, maintaining continuous and systematic contacts in California, and thus are subject to personal jurisdiction in this District.

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Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. §1391(b)(2) and 28 U.S.C. 13. §1400(b).

IV. **FACTS**

- 14. United States Patent Number 11,045,689 ("the '689 Patent") entitled "Multidimensional Mobilization of Lumbar, Pelvic, and Hip Joints," was duly and legally issued on June 29, 2021, and names Iana Blinova as the inventor. Attached as Exhibit 1 is a true and correct copy of the '689 Patent.
- 15. The '689 Patent claims, among other things, a device for multidimensional mobilization of lumbar, pelvic, and hip joints, as set forth in Claims 1 and 2 of the '689 Patent.
- 16. Plaintiff is the owner of the entire right, title, and interest in and to the validly issued '689 Patent.
- 17. Upon information and belief, Defendants have and continue to infringe, directly or by equivalents, the '689 Patent by making, using, selling, and offering for sale Defendants' PELVIC BOWL product in the United States, and importing into the United States, Defendants' PELVIC BOWL product that embodies or uses the inventions claimed in the '689 Patent.
- Upon information and belief, Defendants have known of the existence of the 18. '689 Patent, and their acts of infringement have been willful and in disregard for the '689 Patent, without any reasonable basis for believing that Defendants had a right to engage in the infringing conduct.
- 19. Plaintiff sent a cease and desist letter to Defendants on November 12, 2021 by United States Postal Service Certified Mail with Return Receipt Requested that was received by Defendants on November 16, 2021, as evidenced by the United States Postal Service tracking history and by the receipt of the associated United States Postal Service return receipt card by Counsel for Plaintiff. The cease and desist letter notified Defendants of the '689 Patent. In response, Defendants did not contact Counsel for Plaintiff, nor have Defendants stopped engaging in their willfully infringing activities.

- 20. Plaintiff has sustained, and is likely to continue to sustain, actual damages due to Defendants' activities, including lost sales resulting from Defendants' infringing conduct.
- 21. Unless enjoined by this Court, Defendants will continue to infringe the '689 Patent and to cause Plaintiff to suffer irreparable harm for which there is no adequate remedy at law. Plaintiff is thus entitled to an injunction against Defendants.
- 22. United States Trademark Registration No. 4,974,318 ("the '318 Registration") was duly and legally registered on June 7, 2016 for the mark PELVIC CLOCK for the goods in Class 10, namely, device for physical rehabilitation, physical therapy, and sports medicine equipment designed primarily for medical use, namely, mobilization of pelvic and hip joints, and names Iana Blinova as the registrant. Attached as Exhibit 2 is a true and correct copy of the '318 Registration.
- 23. Plaintiff is the owner of the entire right, title, and interest in and to the '318 Registration.
- 24. The '318 Registration is incontestable and serves as conclusive evidence of Plaintiff's exclusive rights in the mark PELVIC CLOCK®, which has been in use in interstate commerce on or in connection with the goods specified in the '318 Registration for five (5) consecutive years since the date of registration, and is still in use in interstate commerce on or in connection with the goods specified in the '318 Registration. Attached as Exhibit 3 is an image of Plaintiff's PELVIC CLOCK® exercise device.
- 25. Defendants' infringing activities are likely to confuse consumers. Defendants advertise, offer for sale, and sell Defendants' PELVIC BOWL product on the shopping platform Amazon.com. The likelihood of consumer confusion is supported by the likelihood of confusion factors, including the similarity between Defendants' mark PELVIC BOWL and Plaintiff's mark PELVIC CLOCK® in sight, sound, and meaning; the goods offered under Defendants' PELVIC BOWL mark are substantially similar to and are sold in direct competition with Plaintiff's PELVIC CLOCK® exercise device; the Defendants' marketplace activities promote the same product benefits; the trade and

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marketing channels between the parties' respective goods is directly and completely overlapping; there is a direct and complete overlap of likely consumers of the products who are ordinary consumers purchasing products on Amazon.com, for example; there is direct overlap of the markets for both products; Defendants' activities evidence their wrongful intent to create the false impression that Defendants' products originate from Plaintiff or that Plaintiff is somehow connected to, associated or affiliated with, or sponsoring of Defendants' PELVIC BOWL product so as to deceive customers or to cause confusion or mistake as to the origin, association, affiliation, connection, or sponsorship of Defendants' PELVIC BOWL product with Plaintiff's PELVIC CLOCK® exercise device with a bad faith intent to profit from such false origination, association, affiliation, connection, or sponsorship; and evidence of actual consumer confusion, as demonstrated by confused consumers in their online posted reviews. Attached as Exhibit 4 are prints of Defendants' sales pages on Amazon.com.

- Plaintiff's PELVIC CLOCK® mark is widely recognized by the United 26. States consuming public who recognize the mark as famous and as designating the source of the goods as coming from a single source, i.e., Plaintiff, due to the duration, extent, and geographic reach of advertising and publicity for the mark; the amount, volume, and geographic extent of sales of goods offered under the mark; actual recognition of the mark; and Plaintiff's registration of the mark in the United States on the principal register.
- Defendants' use of the mark PELVIC BOWL is making a commercial use of 27. the PELVIC CLOCK® mark by diluting the mark in commerce, as seen by the degree of similarity between the marks; the incontestable distinctiveness of the mark; Plaintiff's exclusive use of the mark; and Defendants' intent to create an association with Plaintiff's famous mark when none exists.
- 28. Plaintiff sent a cease and desist letter to Defendants on November 12, 2021 by United States Postal Service Certified Mail with Return Receipt Requested that was received by Defendants on November 16, 2021, as evidenced by the United States Postal

Service tracking history and by the receipt of the associated United States Postal Service return receipt card by Counsel for Plaintiff. The cease and desist letter notified Defendants of the '318 Registration. In response, Defendants did not contact Counsel for Plaintiff, nor have Defendants stopped engaging in their willfully infringing activities.

- 29. Plaintiff has sustained, and is likely to continue to sustain, actual damages due to Defendants' activities. Actual damages include lost sales resulting from Defendants' infringing conduct.
- 30. Unless enjoined by this Court, Defendants will continue to infringe the '318 Registration and to cause Plaintiff to suffer irreparable harm for which there is no adequate remedy at law. Plaintiff is thus entitled to an injunction against Defendants.
- 31. Defendants' activities using Defendants' PELVIC BOWL mark have damaged the reputation of Plaintiff's PELVIC CLOCK® mark by its similarity to and false association with Plaintiff's mark.
- 32. The injury to Plaintiff's reputation and good will is imminent, and, unless enjoined by this Court, Defendants will continue to cause Plaintiff to suffer irreparable harm for which there is no adequate remedy at law. Plaintiff is thus entitled to an injunction against Defendants.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

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

- 33. Plaintiff repeats and realleges paragraphs 1-32 hereof, as if fully set forth herein.
- 34. On June 29, 2021, the United States Patent and Trademark Office duly and legally issued U.S. Patent No. 11,045,689 ("the '689 Patent"), entitled "Multidimensional Mobilization of Lumbar, Pelvic, and Hip Joints," to Iana Blinova. At all relevant times, Plaintiff is and has been the owner, by valid assignment, of all right, title, and interest in and to the validly issued '689 Patent, including all rights to enforce this patent. A true and correct copy of the '689 Patent is attached hereto as Exhibit 1.

- 35. Upon information and belief, Defendants had knowledge of the '689 Patent at least as early as November 16, 2021, the date of the Return Receipt of Plaintiff's cease and desist letter informing Defendants of the '689 Patent.
- 36. In particular, and without limitation, Defendants have been and are infringing, directly or by equivalents, the '689 Patent by making, using, selling, offering for sale in the United States, or importing into the United States, including within the State of California and this District, Defendants' PELVIC BOWL product in violation of 35 U.S.C. §271(a), without the permission of Plaintiff.
 - 37. Defendants' PELVIC BOWL infringes claim 1 of the '689 Patent.
- 38. As explained in attached Exhibit 4, the PELVIC BOWL discloses a device to increase lumbar, pelvic and hip mobility comprising an upper surface, a peripheral edge, and a lower surface, wherein the upper surface is concave and recessed and the lower surface is convex and forms a half spherical polyhedron.
- 39. The PELVIC BOWL embodies all or at least a majority of the limitations of claim 1 of the '689 Patent.
 - 40. Defendants' PELVIC BOWL infringes claim 2 of the '689 Patent.
- 41. As explained in attached Exhibit 4, the PELVIC BOWL discloses a device to increase lumbar, pelvic and hip mobility comprising an upper surface, a peripheral edge, and a lower surface, wherein the upper surface is concave and recessed and the lower surface is convex and forms a half spherical polyhedron.
- 42. The PELVIC BOWL embodies all or at least a majority of the limitations of claim 2 of the '689 Patent.
- 43. Upon information and belief, at all times that infringement has occurred or will occur, Defendants had and have actual or constructive knowledge of the '689 Patent. Defendants' infringement has been, and continues to be, knowing, intentional, and willful. Accordingly, Plaintiff is entitled to enhanced damages pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §284.

- 44. Defendants acts of infringement of the '689 Patent have caused and will continue to cause Plaintiff damages for which Plaintiff is entitled to compensation pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §284.
- 45. Defendants' acts of infringement of the '689 Patent have caused and will continue to cause Plaintiff immediate and irreparable harm unless such infringing activities are enjoined by this Court pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §283. Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law.
- 46. This case is exceptional and, therefore, Plaintiff is entitled to an award of attorneys' fees and costs incurred in prosecuting this action pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §285.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Trademark Infringement – 15 U.S.C. §1114)

- 47. Plaintiff repeats and realleges paragraphs 1-39 hereof, as if fully set herein.
- 48. On June 7, 2016, the United States Patent and Trademark Office duly and legally issued Trademark Registration No. 4,974,318 ("the '318 Registration"), for "PELVIC CLOCK." At all relevant times, Plaintiff is and has been the owner, by valid assignment, of all right, title, and interest in and to the validly registered and incontestable '318 Registration, including all rights to enforce this United States Trademark Registration. A true and correct copy of the '318 Registration is attached hereto as Exhibit 2.
- 49. Upon information and belief, Defendants had knowledge of the '318 Registration at least as early as November 16, 2021, the date of the Return Receipt of Plaintiff's cease and desist letter informing Defendants of the '318 Registration.
- 50. Upon information and belief, Defendants, without the consent of Plaintiff, have been and are infringing the federally registered and incontestable '318 Registration by selling, offering to sell, distributing, and advertising in the United States goods bearing a reproduction, counterfeit, copy, or colorable imitation of Plaintiff's registered mark, including within the State of California and this District, which is likely to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive consumers in violation of 15 U.S.C. §1114.

- 51. Upon information and belief, Defendants' infringement has been, and continues to be, knowing, intentional, and willful.
- 52. Defendants acts of infringement of the '318 Registration have caused and will continue to cause Plaintiff damages for which Plaintiff is entitled to Defendants' profits, actual damages, enhanced profits and damages, costs and reasonable attorneys' fees pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §1117.
- 53. Defendants' acts of infringement of the '318 Registration have caused and will continue to cause a likelihood of confusion and deception of members of the trade and public, and additionally, injury to Plaintiff Plaintiff's goodwill and reputation as represented by "PELVIC CLOCK," causing immediate and irreparable harm unless such infringing activities are enjoined by this Court pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §1116. Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law.

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Unfair Competition, False Designation of Source – 15 U.S.C. §1125(a))

- 54. Plaintiff repeats and realleges paragraphs 1-45 hereof, as if fully set forth herein.
- 55. Upon information and belief, Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or false designation of origin by creating a likelihood to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive as to the affiliation, connection, or association of Defendants with Plaintiff as to the origin, sponsorship, or approval of Defendants' goods and commercial activities with Plaintiff, and, in commercial advertising or promotion, misrepresented the nature, characteristics, qualities, or geographic origin of Defendants' goods with Plaintiff's goods and commercial activities in violation of 15 U.S.C. §1125(a).
- 56. Upon information and belief, Defendants have been engaging in unfair competition and false designation of source by selling, offering to sell, distributing, and advertising in the United States, including within the State of California and this District,

Defendants' PELVIC BOWL product, a confusingly similar imitation of Plaintiff's bowl mobility device, in violation of 15 U.S.C. §1125(a).

- 57. Upon information and belief, Defendants' infringement has been, and continues to be, knowing, intentional, and willful.
- 58. Defendants acts of unfair competition and false designation of source have caused and will continue to cause Plaintiff damages for which Plaintiff is entitled to Defendants' profits, actual damages, enhanced profits and damages, costs and reasonable attorneys' fees pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §1117.
- 59. Defendants' acts of unfair competition and false designation of source have caused and will continue to cause a likelihood of confusion and deception of members of the trade and public, and additionally, injury to Plaintiff's goodwill and reputation as symbolized by Plaintiff's bowl-shaped mobility device, causing immediate and irreparable harm unless such infringing activities are enjoined by this Court pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §1116. Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law.

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Dilution of a Famous Mark - 15 U.S.C. §1125(c))

- 60. Plaintiff repeats and realleges paragraphs 1-51 hereof, as if fully set forth herein.
- 61. Upon information and belief, Defendants have engaged in dilution of a famous mark in violation of 15 U.S.C. §1125(c).
- 62. For at least the past five years, Plaintiff has promoted and sold its PELVIC CLOCK around the world. Its product has been featured and offered by well-recognized health brands, such as Gwyneth Paltrow's goop.com. The design became famous, distinctive and widely recognized by the general consuming public of the United States as a designation of source of the goods, as evidenced by the duration, extent, and geographic reach of advertising and publicity of Plaintiff's PELVIC CLOCK the amount, volume, and geographic extent of sales of Plaintiff's PELVIC CLOCK; the extent of

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actual recognition of the mark, "PELVIC CLOCK"; and PELVIC CLOCK being registered on the principal register and having achieved incontestable status.

- 63. Upon information and belief, Defendants, after Plaintiff's PELVIC CLOCK became famous, started to use a PELVIC BOWL in commerce that has and will likely continue to cause dilution by blurring of Plaintiff's PELVIC CLOCK (as evidenced by the similarity between the PELVIC BOWL design and Plaintiff's famous PELVIC CLOCK design; the degree of distinctiveness of Plaintiff's famous PELVIC CLOCK; the exclusive use by Plaintiff of Plaintiff's famous PELVIC CLOCK; the degree of recognition of Plaintiff's famous PELVIC CLOCK; Defendants intent to trade on Plaintiff's goodwill by creating an association with Plaintiff's famous PELVIC CLOCK; and any actual association between the PELVIC BOWL and Plaintiff's famous PELVIC CLOCK (as evidenced by the similarity of the PELVIC BOWL and the Plaintiff's PELVIC CLOCK that harms the reputation of Plaintiff's PELVIC CLOCK).
- 64. Upon information and belief, Defendants have been engaged in dilution by selling, offering to sell, distributing, and advertising in the United States, including within the State of California and this District, Defendants' PELVIC BOWL product in violation of 15 U.S.C. §1125(c).
- 65. Upon information and belief, Defendants' dilution has been, and continues to be, knowing, intentional, and willful.
- 66. Defendants acts of dilution have caused and will continue to cause Plaintiff damages for which Plaintiff is entitled to Defendants' profits, actual damages, enhanced profits and damages, costs and reasonable attorneys' fees pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §1117.
- 67. Defendants' acts of dilution have caused and will continue to cause Plaintiff immediate and irreparable harm unless such infringing activities are enjoined by this Court pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §1116. Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law.

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FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(California Business and Professions Code §17200 et seq)

- Plaintiff repeats and realleges paragraphs 1-67 hereof, as if fully set forth 68. herein.
- 69. Defendants have been and are passing off their goods as those of Plaintiff, causing a likelihood of confusion or misunderstanding as to the source, sponsorship, or approval of Defendants' goods, causing a likelihood of confusion as to Defendants' affiliation, connection, or association with Plaintiff, and otherwise damaging the public and Plaintiff's reputation, and causing economic injury to Plaintiff.
- 70. Defendants have knowingly and unlawfully copied Plaintiff's patented design and registered mark, causing a likelihood of confusion or misunderstanding as to the source, sponsorship, or approval of Defendants' goods, causing a likelihood of confusion as to Defendants' affiliation, connection, or association with Plaintiff, damaging the public, harming Plaintiff's reputation, and causing economic injury to Plaintiff.
- 71. Defendants' conduct constitutes unlawful, unfair and deceptive acts or practices in the course of a business, trade, or commerce in violation of California Business and Professions Code §17200 et seg.
- Defendants' unauthorized use of a confusingly similar imitation of 72. Plaintiff's PELVIC CLOCK has caused and is likely to cause substantial injury to the public and to Plaintiff. Plaintiff, therefore, is entitled to injunctive relief and to recover damages, costs and reasonable attorneys' fees.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

- WHEREFORE, Plaintiff requests judgment against Defendants as follows: (as regarding Claim for Relief 1 ...)
 - 1. Adjudging, finding, and declaring that Defendants' PELVIC BOWL product has and does infringe, directly or by equivalents, the '689 Patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §271(a);

- 2. Granting an injunction and permanently enjoining Defendants and Defendants' employees, agents, officers, servants, directors, attorneys, successors, affiliates, subsidiaries, and assigns, and all of those in active concert and participation with any of the foregoing persons or entities from infringing the '689 Patent, including all making, using, importing, advertising, offering for sale and selling Defendants' PELVIC BOWL product on the online shopping platform Amazon.com, and any other online sales platform (such as Facebook, Google Shop, Instagram, etc.), as well as others distributing or selling Defendants' PELVIC BOWL products to the public and/or retailers, permanently remove from the platform any and all sales pages illustrating, featuring, mentioning, selling, offering for sale Defendants' PELVIC BOWL product, or any similar product, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §283;
- 3. Ordering Defendants to provide Plaintiff with sufficient information to determine the source of manufacture, suppliers, and distributors of Defendants' PELVIC BOWL products;
- 4. Ordering Defendants to account of all sales, revenues, and profits, and to pay actual and compensatory damages adequate to compensate Plaintiff for Defendants' infringement of the '689 Patent, with pre-judgment and post-judgment interest, costs, and attorneys' fees pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §284 and §285; and
- 5. Ordering that the damages award be increased in an amount up to three times the actual amount assessed, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §284;

(as regarding Claims for Relief 2-5...)

- 6. Adjudging, finding, and declaring that Defendants have infringed the '318 Registration, in violation of 15 U.S.C. §1114;
- 7. Adjudging, finding, and declaring that Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or false designation of origin, in violation of 15 U.S.C. §1125(a) and California Business and Professions Code §17200 *et. seq.*;

- 8. Adjudging, finding, and declaring that Defendants have engaged in conduct to dilute by blurring and dilute by tarnishment Plaintiff's famous mark, in violation of 15 U.S.C. §1125(c) and California Business and Professions Code §17200 et. seq.;
- 9. Adjudging, finding, and declaring that Defendants have engaged unlawful business practices by copying Plaintiff's patented design and registered trademark, in violation of California Business and Professions Code §17200 *et. seq.*;
- 10. Granting an injunction and permanently enjoining Defendants and Defendants' employees, agents, officers, servants, directors, attorneys, successors, affiliates, subsidiaries, and assigns, and all of those in active concert and participation with any of the foregoing persons or entities from infringing the '318 Registration under 15 U.S.C. §1114, including all advertising, using, distributing, offering for sale, and selling products bearing the mark PELVIC BOWL on the online shopping platform Amazon.com, and any other online sales platform (such as Facebook, Google Shop, Instagram, etc.), as well as others distributing or selling products bearing the mark PELVIC BOWL to the public and/or retailers, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §283 and California Business and Professions Code §17203;
- 11.Ordering Defendants to provide Plaintiff with sufficient information to determine the source of manufacture, suppliers, and distributors of Defendants' PELVIC BOWL products, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §1116(a);
- 12. Granting an injunction and permanently enjoining Defendants and Defendants' employees, agents, officers, servants, directors, attorneys, successors, affiliates, subsidiaries, and assigns, and all of those in active concert and participation with any of the foregoing persons or entities from engaging in unfair competition or false designation of origin under 15 U.S.C. §1125(a), pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §1116(a) and California Business and Professions Code §17203;

- 13. Granting an injunction and permanently enjoining Defendants and Defendants' employees, agents, officers, servants, directors, attorneys, successors, affiliates, subsidiaries, and assigns, and all of those in active concert and participation with any of the foregoing persons or entities from engaging in diluting by blurring or diluting by tarnishment Plaintiff's famous mark under 15 U.S.C. §1125(c), pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §1116(a) and California Business and Professions Code §17203;
- 14.Ordering that Defendants destroy all labels, signs, prints, packages, wrappers, receptacles, and advertisements in the possession of Defendants and Defendants' employees, agents, officers, servants, directors, attorneys, successors, affiliates, subsidiaries, and assigns, and all of those in active concert and participation with any of the foregoing persons or entities from engaging in violation of 15 U.S.C. §1125(c), pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §1118;
- 15.Ordering that any goods marked or labeled in contravention of the Lanham Act shall not be imported into the United States or admitted to entry at any customhouse of the United States, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §1125(b);
- 16.Ordering that the online shopping platform Amazon.com, and any other online sales platform (such as Facebook, Google Shop, Instagram, etc.), as well as others selling Defendants' PELVIC BOWL products to the public and/or retailers, permanently remove from their platform any and all sales pages illustrating, featuring, mentioning, selling, or offering for sale Defendants' PELVIC BOWL product or any similar product, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §1116(a) and California Business and Professions Code §17203;
- 17.Ordering that Defendants destroy all labels, signs, prints, packages, wrappers, receptacles, and advertisements in the possession of Defendants and Defendants' employees, agents, officers, servants, directors, attorneys, successors, affiliates, subsidiaries and assigns, and all of those in active concert

EXHIBIT 1



(12) United States Patent Blinova

(10) Patent No.: US 11,045,689 B2

(45) Date of Patent: Jun. 29, 2021

(54) MULTIDIMENSIONAL MOBILIZATION OF LUMBAR, PELVIC, AND HIP JOINTS

(71) Applicant: Iana Blinova, New York, NY (US)

(72) Inventor: Iana Blinova, New York, NY (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.

(21) Appl. No.: 16/558,118

(22)Filed: Sep. 1, 2019

(65)**Prior Publication Data**

> US 2019/0381357 A1 Dec. 19, 2019

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. 15/887,803, filed on Feb. 2, 2018, now abandoned, which is a continuation (Continued)

(51)	Int. Cl.	
	A63B 26/00	(2006.01)
	A63B 23/02	(2006.01)
	A63B 23/04	(2006.01)
	A63B 22/18	(2006.01)
	A63B 21/00	(2006.01)
	A61H 1/00	(2006.01)
	A61H 1/02	(2006.01)
		(Continued)

(52) U.S. Cl.

CPC A63B 26/00 (2013.01); A61H 1/005 (2013.01); A63B 21/4033 (2015.10); A63B 22/18 (2013.01); A63B 23/0238 (2013.01); A63B 23/0482 (2013.01); A61H 1/0244 (2013.01); A61H 1/0292 (2013.01); A61H 2201/1253 (2013.01); A61H 2201/1628 (2013.01); A61H 2201/1661 (2013.01); A61H 2203/0425 (2013.01); A61H 2203/0456

(2013.01); A63B 2023/006 (2013.01); A63B 2071/0694 (2013.01); A63B 2208/0228 (2013.01); A63B 2208/0247 (2013.01); A63B 2208/0252 (2013.01); A63B 2208/0257 (2013.01); A63B 2208/0266 (2013.01)

(58) Field of Classification Search

CPC A63B 26/003; A63B 19/00-04; A63B 21/0004; A63B 21/4039; A63B 22/0087; A63B 22/18; A47C 7/029

See application file for complete search history.

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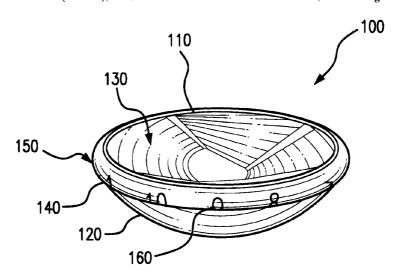
Pelvic Exercise Set, Model 7560, Jan. 14, 2015. (Continued)

Primary Examiner — Jennifer Robertson (74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm - Giaccio LLC; Anthony Giaccio

(57)ABSTRACT

A device for multidimensional mobilization of lumbar, pelvic, and hip joints with a generally concave upper surface connected to a generally convex lower surface is disclosed, wherein the generally concave upper surface has a recess to cradle a sacrum.

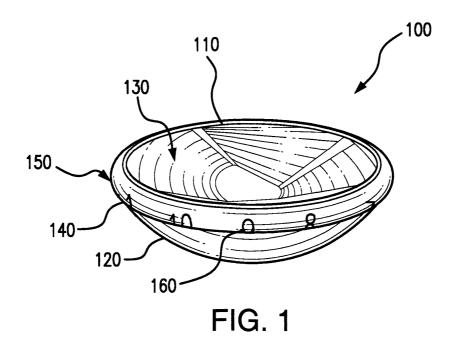
2 Claims, 10 Drawing Sheets



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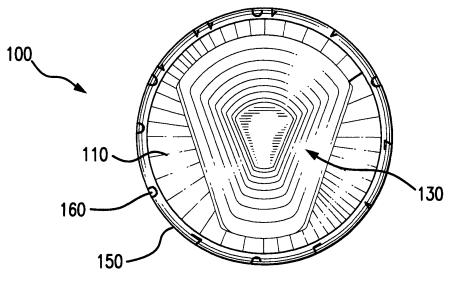
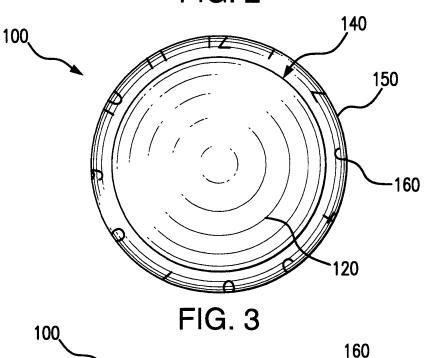
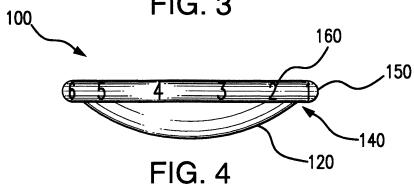
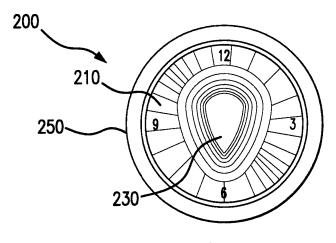


FIG. 2







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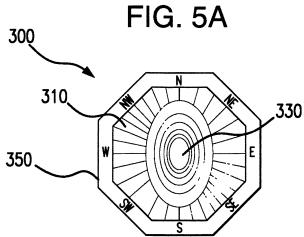


FIG. 5B

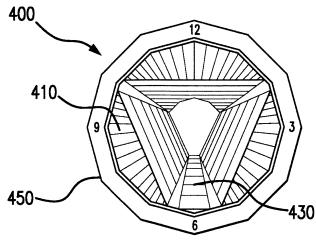
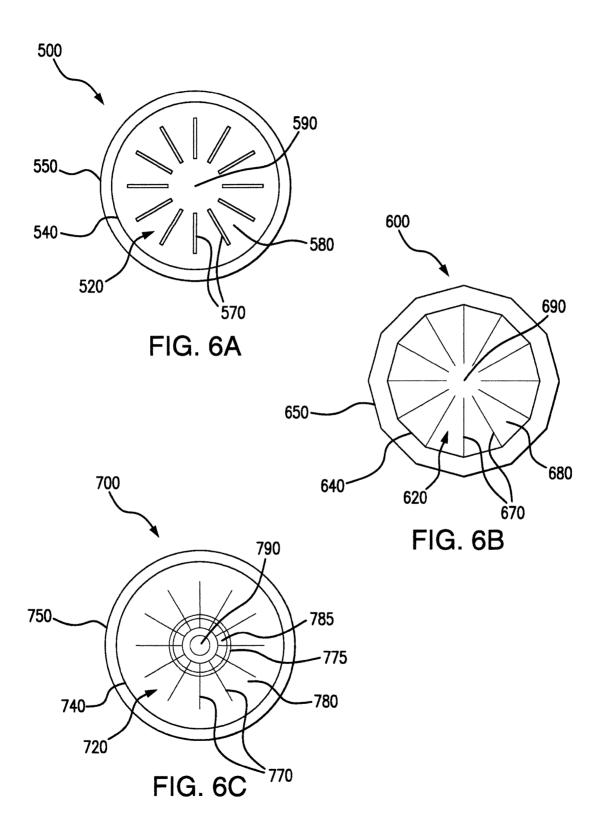
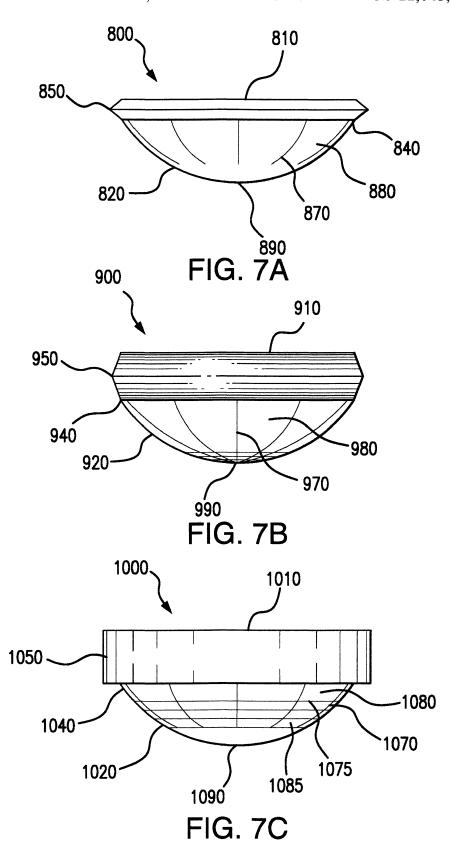
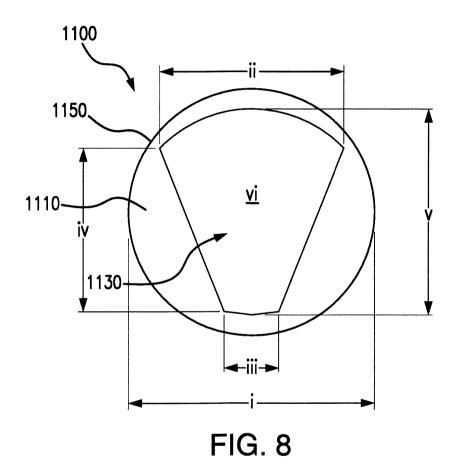


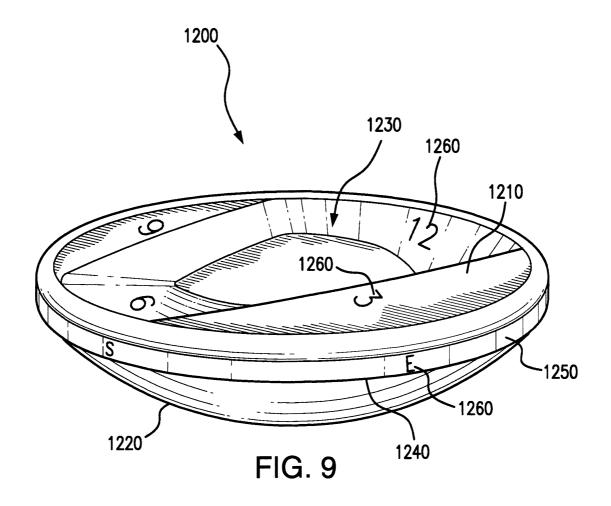
FIG. 5C

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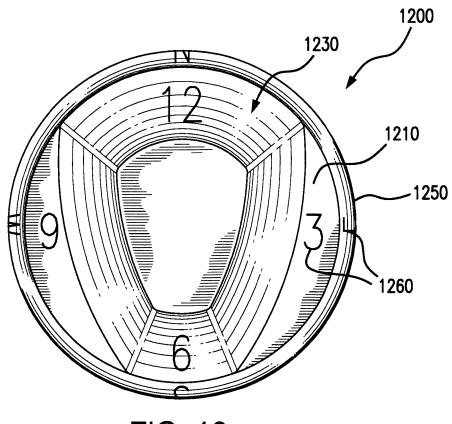


FIG. 10

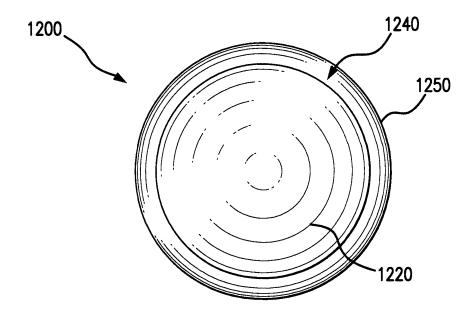


FIG. 11

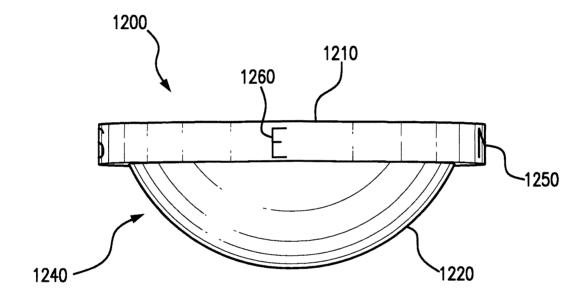


FIG. 12

MULTIDIMENSIONAL MOBILIZATION OF LUMBAR, PELVIC, AND HIP JOINTS

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation of U.S. application Ser. No. 15/887,803 filed Feb. 2, 2018, currently pending, which is a continuation of U.S. application Ser. No. 14/737,829 filed Jun. 12, 2015, currently abandoned, the entire contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR DEVELOPMENT

Not applicable.

THE NAMES OF THE PARTIES TO A JOINT RESEARCH AGREEMENT

Not applicable.

INCORPORATION-BY-REFERENCE OF MATERIAL SUBMITTED ON A COMPACT DISC OR AS A TEXT FILE VIA THE OFFICE ELECTRONIC FILING SYSTEM (EFS-WEB)

Not applicable.

STATEMENT REGARDING PRIOR DISCLOSURES BY THE INVENTOR OR A JOINT INVENTOR

Not applicable.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

This invention generally relates to a device for improving 40 a person's physical well-being and flexibility, and for physical rehabilitation, physical therapy, and sports medicine equipment designed for mobilization of lumbar. pelvic, and hip joints, and methods of use related thereto.

Description of Related Art

A sedentary lifestyle decreases the mobility of a person's lumbar, pelvic, and hip joints, which often leads to extraordinarily painful and physically debilitating chronic conditions of the lumbar. pelvis. and hips, including but not limited to Sciatica, Scoliosis, Sacroiliac Joint Dysfunction, Spinal Stenosis, Sacroiliitis, Piriformis Syndrome, Spondyloysis, Spondylolesthesis, and Greater Trochanteric Pain Syndrome (also known Astrochanteric Bursitis). Some of 55 these conditions may also be brought on by other causes, such as traumatic injury, arthritis, and pregnancy. Typically, these chronic conditions are treated with medications, acupuncture, chiropractic manipulation, and physical therapy regimes that have been less than optimal in curing or even 60 alleviating these conditions.

There has been a long felt need in the physical rehabilitation, physical therapy, and sports medicine industries to develop a natural way to manage recurring pain of the lower back, pelvis, and hips without the need for anti-inflammatory medication. Traditional exercise equipment and traditional techniques have not provided an adequate solution. In

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addition, there has been a long felt need to improve a person's general health and well-being through the routine stretching and mobilization of the lumbar, pelvis, and hip joints to improve posture and flexibility, and in some instances to decrease the onset of pain of the lower back, pelvis, and hips.

U.S. Pat. No. 8,678,985 discloses a balance training and exercise device with a rigid, shallow concave disc having an upper concave surface and a lower convex surface, such that the upper concave surface is adapted to accommodate a user's feet or knees and the lower convex surface is adapted to contact the ground. Both the upper surface and lower surface can be modified to include ridges, bumps, channels, and similar modifications. It further discloses other prior balance and exercise devices, including a stability ball (a large spherical ball made of burst resistant material) and a semicircular stability ball (a circular rigid, non-deformable platform attached on one side to a semispherical portion made of burst resistant material) for use with hands, feet, and 20 knees.

U.S. Pat. No. 4,848,742 discloses an exercise apparatus upon which the user rests his or her hips and feet while lying on a flat surface such as a floor. It provides means by which a user can pull or push using hands and feet while the user 25 oscillates, rocks, or rotates his or her body to stretch or relax the user's back muscles.

There are a couple of products currently offered for sale by different manufacturers. OPTP sells a product called PT Board, which contains a swivel base to allow for 360 degrees of movement as well as side-to-side or front-to-back movement and varying degrees in between. Sacro Wedgy sells a product called Back Aid Sacro Stabilizer, which is a contoured wedge to stabilize the sacrum in its normal position of balance. Core Products sells a product called Core 930 Adult Pelvic Sacral Block, which is a foam, positioning wedge. VacuPractor sells a product called back Pain Relief Device. which is a stretching board to decompress the spine and stretch surrounding muscles.

There are a number of physical therapy techniques to manage recurring pain of the lower back, pelvis, and hips by movement of the joints of the pelvic girdle: L5-S1 Lumbosaccral Joint, Sacroiliac Joint, and Pubic Symphysis. Known techniques for mobilizing the pelvic girdle include spinal and hip extension, spinal and hip flexion, lumbar flexion also known as anterior pelvic tilt (which increases lumbar lordosis), lumbar extension also known as posterior pelvic tilt (which decreases lumbar lordosis), lateral pelvic tilt (which drops one iliac crest below the other), internal and external hip rotation (which rotates around an axis or center), nutation of the sacroiliac joint (which causes sacral flexion), and counter-nutation of the sacroiliac joint (which causes sacral extension). These techniques are performed while the patient is lying on a flat surface, either in a supine, prone, or side position, as well as in quadruped, half kneeling, and standing positions. There is also a yoga position called Supported Setu Bandha Sarvangasana, which is a spinal and hip extension whereby an individual lies on a flat surface, places his or her feet of the flat surface, and elevates his or her hips so that a rectangular foam or wood yoga block is placed on the floor under the individual to provide support to the individual's elevated hips.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a device for multidimensional mobilization of lumbar, pelvic, and hip joints comprising a generally concave upper surface connected to a

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generally convex lower surface, wherein the generally concave upper surface has a recess to cradle a sacrum. The present invention further relates to a device wherein the recess to cradle the sacrum has a bilateral symmetry and is elliptical, ovate, triangular, or trapezoidal in contour, wherein the device is made of one or more materials selected from the group consisting of rubber, plastic, and wood, and wherein the generally concave upper surface and the generally convex lower surface are made of different materials.

The present invention further relates to a device for 10 multidimensional mobilization of lumbar, pelvic, and hip joints comprising a generally concave upper surface connected to a generally convex lower surface, wherein the generally concave upper surface has a recess to cradle a sacrum, and having a lip formed between the generally concave upper surface and the generally convex lower surface. The present invention further relates to a device wherein the lip limits the degree of tilting of the device from a neutral position when the generally concave upper surface is in a position substantially parallel to the ground or other 20 flat surface, to between about 25 degrees to about 30 degrees of tilt when the generally concave upper surface is in about 25 degrees to about 30 degrees of tilt in relation to the ground or other flat surface, wherein the convex lower surface has a pre-set pattern of ridges, grooves, or planar 25 portions, wherein the pre-set pattern of ridges, grooves, or planar portions are generally equidistant and form a half spherical polyhedron with twelve regions, and wherein the ridges, grooves, or planar portions converge at the half spherical polyhedron nadir.

The present invention relates to a device for multidimensional mobilization of lumbar, pelvic, and hip joints comprising a generally concave upper surface connected to a generally convex lower surface, wherein the generally concave upper surface has a recess to cradle a sacrum, and having indicia on the upper surface. The present invention further relates to a device wherein the indicia comprises markings selected from the groups consisting of numbers of a face of a clock, letters of a compass, and directional arrows of a compass.

The present invention relates to a device for multidimensional mobilization of lumbar, pelvic, and hip joints comprising a generally concave upper surface connected to a generally convex lower surface, wherein the generally concave upper surface has a recess to cradle a sacrum, and 45 having a sidewall around the periphery of the generally concave upper surface. The present invention further relates to a device comprising indicia on the sidewall, wherein the indicia comprises markings selected from the groups consisting of numbers of a face of a clock, letters of a compass, 50 or directional arrows of a compass.

The present invention relates to methods of multidimensional mobilization of lumbar, pelvic, and hip joints comprising the steps of lying supine on a flat surface with the device of claim 1 beneath the user's sacrum, and performing one or more of anterior pelvic tilt, posterior pelvic tilt, left lateral pelvic tilt, right lateral pelvic tilt, pelvic and hip rotation, and diagonal pelvic tilt stretches.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

For a better understanding of the present invention, reference is made to the following examples and drawings. Referring to the appended drawings:

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a device according to a first 65 embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a top view of the device shown in FIG. 1;

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FIG. 3 is a bottom view of the device shown in FIG. 1; FIG. 4 is a side view of the device shown in FIG. 1;

FIGS. 5A to 5C are top views of alternative embodiments of the present invention;

FIGS. 6A to 6C are bottom views of alternative embodiments of the present invention;

FIGS. 7A to 7C are side views of alternative embodiments of the invention:

FIG. 8 is a schematic top view of a non-limiting alternative embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 9 is a perspective view of a device according to a non-limiting alternative embodiment of the present invention:

FIG. 10 is a top view of the device of FIG. 9;

FIG. 11 is a bottom view of the device of FIG. 9; and

FIG. 12 is a side view of the device of FIG. 9.

Other features and aspects of the present invention will become more fully apparent from the following detailed description of some example embodiments, the appended claims, and the accompanying drawings.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The inventor of the present application has recognized that there is a need for natural pain relief of lumbar, pelvic, and hip joints.

Referring to the Figures, FIGS. 1 to 4 illustrate a portable device for multidimensional mobilization of lumbar, pelvic, and hip joints in accordance with a first non-limiting embodiment of the present invention. The device 100 has a generally concave upper surface 110 connected to a generally convex lower surface 120. The generally concave upper surface has a recess 130 to cradle a sacrum, which is bilaterally symmetrical and elliptical, ovate, triangular, or trapezoidal in contour. The contour of the recess can be either elliptical, ovate, triangular, trapezoidal, or a combination of these contours. The recess is an indentation with a greater degree of concavity than the surrounding topography of the generally concave upper surface. The generally convex lower surface is designed for contact with the ground or other generally flat surface.

In accordance with non-limiting alternative embodiments of the invention, the device can be constructed of a single or multiple materials, including rubber, plastic, and/or wood. It is preferable for the outer surface of the device to have non-slip or non-skid properties, which can be achieved by the selection of materials, by the surface treatment of the materials selected, and/or coating of the outer surface with a non-slip or non-skid composition. The upper and lower surfaces of the device are generally non-deformable so as to control the degree of motion of the user. The upper and lower surfaces of the device may be of unitary construction, or in the alternative may be constructed separately and connected together. The device may be solid or hollow, so long as the device is generally non-deformable. Circumferential around the device is a peripheral edge 150 and/or optional sidewall.

The overall width, i.e. diameter, of the device of the first non-limiting embodiment is generally between about 6 inches to about 7 inches. The overall width of the device of other non-limiting alternative embodiments of the invention can vary widely from about 3 inches to about 12 inches. The overall height of the first non-limiting embodiment when the convex lower surface is in contact with the floor is generally between about 1.8 inches to about 2.5 inches. The overall height of the device of other non-limiting alternative

embodiments of the invention can vary widely from about 0.75 inches to about 3.0 inches.

In accordance with non-limiting alternative embodiments of the invention, indicia 160 such as numbers, letters, and/or symbols are graphically depicted on the upper surface. 5 peripheral edge, and/or optional sidewall of the device to provide the user with a frame of reference for positioning and/or utilizing the device. For example, in preferred nonlimiting embodiments of the present invention, numbers of a clock are graphically depicted on the upper surface, 10 peripheral edge, and/or optional sidewall of the device to simulate the face of a clock in order to provide the user with a frame of reference for positioning and/or utilizing the device. In other preferred non-limiting embodiments of the present invention, letters and arrows of a compass are 15 graphically depicted on the upper surface, peripheral edge, and/or optional sidewall of the device to provide the user with a frame of reference for positioning and/or utilizing the

In accordance with non-limiting alternative embodiments 20 of the invention, within the general concavity of the upper surface is a recess to cradle the sacrum, which is illustrated by way of examples in the illustrations of the devices 200, 300, 400 shown in FIGS. 5A to 5C. The recess 230, 330, 430 provides the user with greater control of the device when 25 performing all of the motions. In a non-limiting alternative embodiment of the invention shown in FIG. 5A, the recess 230 of the generally concave upper surface 210 has a generally ovate contour, like for example the longitudinal section of an egg. In a non-limiting alternative embodiment 30 of the invention shown in FIG. 5B, the recess 330 of the generally concave upper surface 310 has a generally elliptical contour. In a non-limiting alternative embodiment of the invention, the recess of the generally concave upper surface has a generally triangular contour, preferably 35 wherein the triangle's base angles are approximately congruent to each other so that a generally isosceles triangle contour is formed. In another non-limiting alternative embodiment of the invention shown in FIG. 5C, the recess 430 of the generally concave upper surface 410 has a 40 generally trapezoidal contour, like for example a trapezoid having two parallel base line segments and two non-parallel side line segments. It is preferred that each of the trapezoid base angles are approximately congruent so that a generally isosceles trapezoid is formed. In yet other non-limiting 45 alternative embodiments of the invention, the recess of the generally concave upper surface has a generally ovate contour and a generally trapezoidal contour, like for example a trapezoid having four generally convex arcs so that the otherwise parallel base line segments and non- 50 parallel side line segments curve outwardly. Unlike twodimensional ovate and trapezoidal shapes, the upper surface is recessed in three-dimension to form an indentation in the center of the recess having an increased depth. The slope of the indentation of the recess from the generally concave 55 upper surface to the depth of the recess may be gradual or extreme so as to cradle the sacrum.

As illustrated in FIG. 5, the peripheral edge 250, 350, 450 of the device 200, 300, 400 in accordance with non-limiting alternative embodiments of the invention may be smooth (as 60 shown in FIG. 5A) or may have sides (as shown in FIG. 5B with 8 sides and as shown in FIG. 5C with 12 sides).

In non-limiting alternative embodiments of the invention, the convex lower surface may be half a sphere in overall shape, such that cross sections of the half sphere are spherical and either completely smooth or have a preset pattern of ridges, grooves, or planar strips. In non-limiting alternative

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embodiments of the present invention, the half semicircular sphere may be a half spherical polyhedron having a number of regions formed by the pre-set pattern of ridges. grooves, or planar portions. In preferred non-limiting alternative embodiments, the pre-set pattern of ridges, grooves, or planar portions form an even number of regions, most preferably four, six, eight, or twelve regions. In further non-limiting alternative embodiments of the present invention, the pre-set pattern of ridges, grooves, or planar portions converge at the nadir of the half spherical polyhedron. In further non-limiting alternative embodiments of the present invention, the preset pattern of ridges, grooves, or planar portions do not converge at the nadir of the half spherical polyhedron such that the nadir is smooth.

In a preferred non-limiting embodiment of the invention, as illustrated in FIGS. 1, 3 and 4, the convex lower surface 120 is spherical and smooth. The overall shape of the convex lower surface may be semicircular with either high or low degree of curvature. In non-limiting alternative embodiments of the invention, the contour of the lower surface is illustrated by way of examples in FIGS. 6A to 6C. In a non-limiting alternative embodiment of the invention shown in FIG. 6A, the peripheral edge 550 of the device 500 is round and the generally convex lower surface 520 is spherical with a pre-set pattern of planar strips 570 radially extending from near the nadir 590 of the lower surface to near the lip 540. In this example, there are twelve planar strips 570 forming twelve regions 580 as well as a smooth nadir region of the half spherical polyhedron. In a nonlimiting alternative embodiment of the invention shown in FIG. 6B, the peripheral edge 650 of the device 600 is twelve-sided. The convex lower surface 620 of the device 600 has a pre-set pattern of grooves 670 radially extending from near the nadir 690 of the lower surface to the lip 640. In this example, there are twelve regions 680 between the grooves as well as a smooth nadir region of the half spherical polyhedron. In a non-limiting alternative embodiment of the invention shown in FIG. 6C, the peripheral edge 750 of the device 700 is round and the generally convex lower surface 720 is spherical with a pre-set pattern of radially extending ridges 770 that extend from near the nadir 790 of the lower surface to near the lip 740. In this example, the convex lower surface also has a pre-set pattern of concentric ridges 775. The concentric ridges, grooves, or planer strips may or may not overlap with the radially extending ridges, grooves, or planar strips. In this example, three of the four concentric ridges 775 overlap with the radially extending ridges 770 and one of the concentric ridges does not overlap with any of the radially extending ridges 775.

In non-limiting alternative embodiments of the present invention, the concentric ridges, grooves, and planar strips denote changes in degree of curvature of the convex lower surface of the device so that a user will feel a crossing of a threshold while moving in a particular direction over the ridge, groove, or planar strip. The circumferential ridge, groove, or planar strip also assists the user in maintaining the same degree of tilt on rotation.

As illustrated in FIG. 1, the upper surface and the lower surface are connected in such a manner as to limit the pelvic tilt when in use to between about 25 to about 30 degrees in any direction of movement of the pelvis from a neutral position.

In non-limiting alternative embodiments of the invention, the diameter of the upper surface is greater than the diameter of the lower surface, creating a lip such that the dimension of the lip relative to the upper surface and the lower surface is used to predetermine the maximum degree of tilt of the

device. In a preferred non-limiting embodiment of the invention, there is a lip formed between the lower peripheral surface of the upper concave surface and the convex lower surface. As the device is tilted from a neutral position whereby the generally concave upper surface is substantially parallel to the floor to a position whereby the generally concave upper surface is at between about 25 to about 30 degrees due to the contact of the lower peripheral surface to the floor that stops further tilting beyond about 25 to about

In non-limiting alternative embodiments of the invention. the peripheral edge of the device may form an acute or an obtuse curvature, or may be generally planar forming a sidewall as illustrated by way of examples shown in FIGS. 7A to 7C. In a non-limiting alternative embodiment of the 15 invention shown in FIG. 7A, the peripheral edge 850 has an acute curvature between the generally concave upper surface 810 and the lip 840 of the device 800. In this example, the lower surface \$20 has a radially extending ridges, grooves or lip 840 forming regions 880 as well as a smooth nadir region. In a non-limiting alternative embodiment of the invention shown in FIG. $\bar{7}B$, the peripheral edge 950 has an obtuse curvature between the generally concave upper surface 910 and the lip 940 of the device 900. In this example, 25 the lower surface 920 has a radially extending ridges, grooves, or planar strips 970 that extend from the nadir 990 to the lip 940 forming regions 980. In a non-limiting alternative embodiment of the invention shown in FIG. 7C, the peripheral edge is a planar sidewall 1050 between the 30 generally concave upper surface 1010 and the lip 1040 of the device 1000. In this example, the lower surface 1020 has a radially extending ridges, grooves, or planar strips 1070 that extend from near the nadir 1090 to the lip 1040 forming regions 1080 as well as a smooth nadir region. In addition, 35 the lower surface 1020 has four concentric ridges, grooves, or planar strips 1075 that overlap with the radially extending ridges, grooves, or planar strips 1070 to form regions 1085.

In non-limiting alternative embodiments of the invention. all of the top, bottom, and peripheral designs illustrated in 40 FIGS. 1 to 7 are interchangeable with each other.

By way of example, a non-limiting alternative embodiment of the present invention is illustrated in a schematic top view in FIG. 8. The generally upper concave surface 1110 of eter i having a recess 1130 that is generally ovate-trapezoidal in contour with a top base arc length ii of about 4.5", with an opposite bottom base arc length iii of about 1.5", with left and right side arc lengths iv connecting the top and bottom base arcs of about 4", with a distance v between the top base 50 arc and bottom base arc is about 5", and with a depth vi of the indentation of the recess of about 3/4" to about 11/4".

Optionally, straps may be attached to the device, preferably attached to the peripheral edge or sidewall of the device, for wearing the device in the appropriate location on the user. In other non-limiting alternative embodiments, the device is inserted and fixed inside of a pouch with straps for wearing the device

In another non-limiting alternative embodiment of the invention, the device 1200 illustrated in FIGS. 9 to 12 has a 60 generally concave upper surface 1210, a generally convex lower surface 1220, and a recess 1230 in the generally concave upper surface 1210 to cradle a sacrum. In this embodiment, the top base arc and the bottom base arc of the recess 1230 extend to the peripheral edge 1250 of the device 65 1200. The generally concave upper surface 1210, the recess 1230, and the peripheral sidewall 1250 all have indicia 1260.

As also shown in FIG. 9, the device 1200 has indicia 1260 on the generally concave upper surface 1210 and in the recess 1230 representing the numbers of a face of a clock and has indicia 1260 on the peripheral edge 1250 of the device 1200 representing directions of a compass.

The device allows tilting, rocking, swaying, rotation, oscillation, and a variety of combinations of multidimensional movements, including nutation or counter-nutation of the sacroiliac joint.

All of the motions of the pelvic girdle-anterior tilt, posterior tilt, lateral tilt, diagonal tilt, rotation, nutation, and counter-nutation of the sacroiliac joint-can be performed with the device. It is believed that the elevation and curvature of the upper surface and the curvature of the lower surface of the device together provide an even greater therapeutic benefit to an individual than any known method.

In accordance with non-limiting embodiments of the present invention, the following are examples of exercise planar strips 870 that extend from near the nadir 890 to the 20 regimens using the device illustrated in FIG. 1. As with any exercise regimen, and particularly for physical rehabilitation, physical therapy, and sports medicine, the subject should first consult a physician or other health care profes-

> Before starting any of the exercises described below, the subject should get ready by first lying down on his or her back on a flat surface with feet flat and knees bent for about 1 to about 2 minutes to relax the pelvic region. Then, before placing the device between the subject's sacrum and the floor, the subject should slowly lift his or her pelvis about 1 to about 3 inches up from the flat surface about 5 to about 10 times. Once the device is in position, the subject should again relax the pelvic region for about 1 to about 2 minutes in a neutral position.

The subject lies flat with the subject's back on the floor, with the subject's feet flat on floor, and with the subject's knees elevated. The subject's feet are generally hip/shoulder width apart. Subject places the device illustrated in FIG. 1 under the subject's sacrum, such that the recess in the upper surface cradle's the subject's sacrum and the convex lower surface of the device is in contact with the floor. Since the device of FIG. 1 also contains the optional design feature of having numbers of the face of a clock on the peripheral edge of the device, the device should be oriented in a manner such the device 1100 is approximately 6 inches in overall diam- 45 that the 12 o'clock is oriented under the subject's sacrum in a direction pointing towards the subject's head. This is a starting position that represents a significant improvement over all known methods because the subject begins a series of alternative movements of the lower back, hip, and pelvis starting from an elevated resting position. Even before the subject begins, maintaining the hip and pelvis in an elevated yet neutral position causes an initial stretch of the L4-L5 lumbar segment, L5-S1 lumbosacral joint, sacroiliac joint and the pubic symphysis, hip joints, and surrounding

> Before the subject begins a series of alternating movements, the subject must get set by letting go of all tension in the subject's neck, shoulders, and back. This allows for a priming stretch of the pelvic and hip joints as well as the surrounding muscles.

> The subject is now ready to go to perform the following exercises using a device in accordance with the present invention. The number of repetitions, body proportions, and length of practice may vary for each person depending on affected side, location of a tight spot, physical condition, age, gender, and degree of pain. The goal is to perform all of these exercises within a pain free range of motion, with

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the expectation that the pain free range of motion will increase until the subject is completely pain free.

Anterior Pelvic Tilt.

From the initial elevated position, the subject performs an anterior pelvic tilt. The subject stretches the lower back, 5 pelvis, and hips in a direction that increases lumbar lordosis. Spinal, lumbar, hip extension, and nutation of the sacroiliac joint occurs during the anterior pelvic tilt. This anterior pelvic tilt stretch represents a significant improvement over all known methods because the subject can increase the lumbar lordosis to a higher degree than if the subject started from a position of lying flat. Further, in order to achieve the same or similar degree of lumbar lordosis without the use of the device illustrated in FIG. 1, for example, the subject would have had to engage muscles to lift the pelvic girdle, 15 which contra muscle activation limits the benefits the anterior pelvic tilt more than if the subject used the device illustrated in FIG. 1. After the initial anterior pelvic tilt is performed, the subject then returns to the neutral position.

Posterior Pelvic Tilt.

From the neutral position resting on the device illustrated in FIG. 1, the subject performs a posterior pelvic tilt. Spinal, lumbar, hip flexion, and counter-nutation of the sacroiliac joint occurs during this posterior pelvic tilt. The subject stretches the lower back, pelvis, and hips in a direction that decreases lumbar lordosis. In a similar way, this posterior pelvic tilt stretch represents a significant improvement over all know methods for the same reasons. After the initial posterior pelvic tilt is performed, the subject returns to the neutral position.

The subject would then alternate between anterior and posterior pelvic tilts. After 10 to 20 repetitions, the subject would move on to left and right lateral pelvic tilts.

Left and Right Lateral Pelvic Tilts.

In the same manner as described for anterior and posterior pelvic tilts, the subject would stretch in a lateral direction to the left and alternate with a stretch in a lateral direction to the right. The subject would alternate between left and right lateral pelvic tilts. External and internal hip rotation occurs as soon as the femur bones of a user's legs start to sway right and left. After 10 to 20 repetitions, the subject would move on to pelvic and hip rotation.

Pelvic and Hip Rotation.

Imagining that the axis of rotation extends through the subject's belly button through the center of the device 45 illustrated in FIG. 1, for example, to the floor, the subject would first stretch in any initial direction (anterior, posterior, lateral left, or lateral right pelvic tilt), and then rotate the subject's pelvis and hips in a circular manner around the center of rotation. This pelvic and hip rotation represents a 50 significant improvement over all known methods because the rotation is performed at a higher degree than if the subject were lying on a flat surface. Similarly, as discussed above, the subject does not need to engage contra muscles to lift the pelvis and hips as the rotation is performed. The 55 subject would alternate in clockwise and counterclockwise directions of rotation. After 10-20 repetitions in alternating directions, the subject returns to the neutral position. From the neutral position, the subject would move on to perform segmented rotations or diagonal pelvic tilts.

Segmented Rotation.

Segmented rotation is performed by the subject in the same manner as a pelvic and hip rotation described above, except that the subject rotates the hips for only a portion of the full rotation. So, for example, an alternating segmented orotation may alternate in clockwise and counterclockwise directions of rotation for only one half of a full rotation. In

10

another alternative, an alternating segmented rotation may alternate in clockwise and counterclockwise directions of rotation for only one quarter of a full rotation. This will focus the stretch in a particular region.

Diagonal Pelvic Tilts.

In the same manner as described for anterior and posterior pelvic tilts and for left and right lateral pelvic tilts, the subject would stretch in a 1 to 7, 5 to 11, 2 to 8, and 10 to 4 pattern. Using as a guide the numbers of a clock as graphically depicted on the peripheral edge of the device illustrated in FIG. 1, for example, the subject would stretch in a direction from the neutral position in the direction of 1 o'clock and alternate with a stretch in a direction of 7 o'clock, and so forth. Spinal, lumbar, and hip extension and flexion occurs during diagonal pelvic tilts.

EXAMPLE

First Trial.

Subject 1 suffered from chronic Spinal Stenosis, Sciatica, Spondylolysis (L4-L5), and Spondylolesthesis (L4-L5) with chronic pain (level 8) in the groin, buttock, and radiating into the left leg, and used known methods of stretching (20 lateral tilts, 20 anterior and posterior tilts, 20 pelvic and hip rotations, 20 diagonal tilts (1-7 directions), 20 segmented rotations (between positions 12-3 and between positions 6-9)) on a flat surface daily for a one month period of time for the first trial. During the study, Subject 1 recorded the level of pain before and after stretching on a pain scale of 0-10 (0=no pain, 2=mild pain, 4=moderate pain, 6=severe pain. 8=very severe pain, and 10=worst possible pain) and noted the amount of pain medicine taken in the prior 24 hour period.

Results.

Performing the stretches on a flat surface and using traditional stretching methods, Subject 1 reported a pain level of 8 at the start of the first trial and reported a pain level of 4 at the end of the first trial 30 days later. At the start of the first trial, Subject 1 reported taking on average six 200 mg tablets of Ibuprofen per day. At the end of the first trial 30 days later, Subject 1 reported taking on average three 200 mg tablets of Ibuprofen per day. One month after concluding the first trial, Subject 1 reported a pain level of 8 and reported taking on average six 200 mg tablets of Ibuprofen per day. (See Table 1 below.)

Second Trial.

Subject 1 used the device illustrated in FIG. 1 daily for a one month period of time using the methods of stretching (20 lateral tilts, 20 anterior and posterior tilts, 20 pelvic and hip rotations, 20 diagonal tilts (1-7 directions), 20 segmented rotations (between positions 12-3 and between positions 6-9)) on a flat surface in accordance with the present invention for the second trial. During the study, Subject 1 recorded level of pain before and after stretching on a pain scale of 0-10 (0=no pain, 2=mild pain, 4=moderate pain, 6=severe pain. 8=very severe pain, and 10=worst possible pain) and noted the amount of pain medicine taken in the prior 24 hour period.

Results.

Performing the stretches using the device illustrated in FIG. 1 and using the stretching methods in accordance with the present invention, Subject 1 reported a pain level of 8 at the start of the second trial and reported a pain level of 0 at the end of the second trial 30 days later. At the start of the second trial, Subject 1 reported taking on average six 200 mg tablets of Ibuprofen per day. At the end of the second trial, Subject 1 reported taking no pain medication. Surpris-

ingly, Subject 1 reported a pain level of 0 and reported taking no pain medication over the next 4 months after concluding the second trial. (See Table 1 below.)

As demonstrated in Table 1, the effectiveness and the duration of pain relief of the second trial far exceeded the recuperative benefits of the first trial. By the end of the first trial. Subject 1 went from a pain level of level 8 (very severe pain) to a level 4 (moderate pain) and reduced pain medication in half. Within one month after the conclusion of the first trial, the pain level returned to the original level 8 and 10 the need for pain medication returned to the original level of six 200 mg/day tablets of Ibuprofen. By the end of the second trial, Subject 1 went from a pain level of 8 (very severe pain) to a level 0 (no pain) and reduced pain medication completely. Not only does the second trial represent 15 a dramatic improvement of pain relief over the first trial, but the second trial also demonstrated greater than expected results when the complete pain relief continued for 4 consecutive months after the end of the second trial.

TABLE 1

Subject 1	Timeline	Pain Scale	Medication Dosage (on average everyday)
	Before First Trial	8	6 × 200 mg/day
First Trial	Starts	8	6 x 200 mg/day
First Trial	Ends (1 Month Later)	4	$3 \times 200 \text{ mg/day}$
	1 Month After First Trial Ends	8	6 × 200 mg/day
	Before Second Trial	8	$6 \times 200 \text{ mg/day}$
Second Trial	Starts	8	$6 \times 200 \text{ mg/day}$
Second Trial	Ends (1 Month Later)	0	No Medication
	1 Month After Second Trial Ends	0	No Medication
	2 Months After Second Trial Ends	0	No Medication
	3 Months After Second Trial Ends	0	No Medication
	4 Months After Second Trial Ends	0	No Medication

Pain Scale: 0 = no pain, 2 = mild pain, 4 = moderate pain, 6 = severe pain. 8 = very severe pain, and 10 = worst possible pain.

The invention is not restricted to the embodiments described, but, on the contrary, covers any modification on form and any alternative form of embodiment that falls within the scope and spirit of the present invention. While there have been described what are believed to be preferred embodiments of the invention, those skilled in the art will recognize that other and further modifications may be made thereto, without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention, as defined by the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A device for multidimensional mobilization of lumbar, pelvic, and hip joints comprising an upper surface, a peripheral edge, and a lower surface, wherein the upper surface within the peripheral edge consists essentially of a generally concave upper surface and a recess to cradle a sacrum within said generally concave upper surface, wherein the lower surface within the peripheral edge consists essentially of a 20 generally convex lower surface. wherein the convex lower surface has a pre-set pattern of ridges, grooves, or planar portions, and wherein the pre-set pattern of ridges, grooves, or planar portions are generally equidistant and form a half spherical polyhedron with twelve regions.

2. A device for multidimensional mobilization of lumbar, pelvic, and hip joints comprising an upper surface, a peripheral edge, and a lower surface, wherein the upper surface within the peripheral edge consists essentially of a generally concave upper surface and a recess to cradle a sacrum within said generally concave upper surface, wherein the lower surface within the peripheral edge consists essentially of a generally convex lower surface, wherein the convex lower surface has a pre-set pattern of ridges, grooves, or planar portions, wherein the pre-set pattern of ridges, grooves, or planar portions are generally equidistant and form a half spherical polyhedron with twelve regions, and wherein the ridges, grooves, or planar portions converge at a nadir of the half spherical polyhedron.

* * * *

EXHIBIT 2

Anited States of America United States Patent and Trademark Office

PELVIC CLOCK

Reg. No. 4,974,318

IANA BLINOVA (UNITED STATES INDIVIDUAL)

Registered June 7, 2016 NEW YORK, NY 10001

244 5TH AVE STE A226

Int. Cl.: 10

FOR: DEVICE FOR PHYSICAL REHABILITATION, PHYSICAL THERAPY, AND SPORTS MEDICINE EQUIPMENT DESIGNED PRIMARILY FOR MEDICAL USE, NAMELY, MOBIL-

IZATION OF PELVIC AND HIP JOINTS, IN CLASS 10 (U.S. CLS. 26, 39 AND 44).

TRADEMARK

PRINCIPAL REGISTER

FIRST USE 2-11-2016; IN COMMERCE 2-12-2016.

THE MARK CONSISTS OF STANDARD CHARACTERS WITHOUT CLAIM TO ANY PAR-TICULAR FONT, STYLE, SIZE, OR COLOR.

NO CLAIM IS MADE TO THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO USE "PELVIC", APART FROM THE MARK AS SHOWN.

SN 86-543,779, FILED 2-24-2015.

JOHN HWANG, EXAMINING ATTORNEY



Michelle K. Len

Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office

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 See 15 U.S.C. §1059.

Requirements in Successive Ten-Year Periods* What and When to File:

 You must file a Declaration of Use (or Excusable Nonuse) and an Application for Renewal between every 9th and 10th-year period, calculated from the registration date.*

Grace Period Filings*

The above documents will be accepted as timely if filed within six months after the deadlines listed above with the payment of an additional fee.

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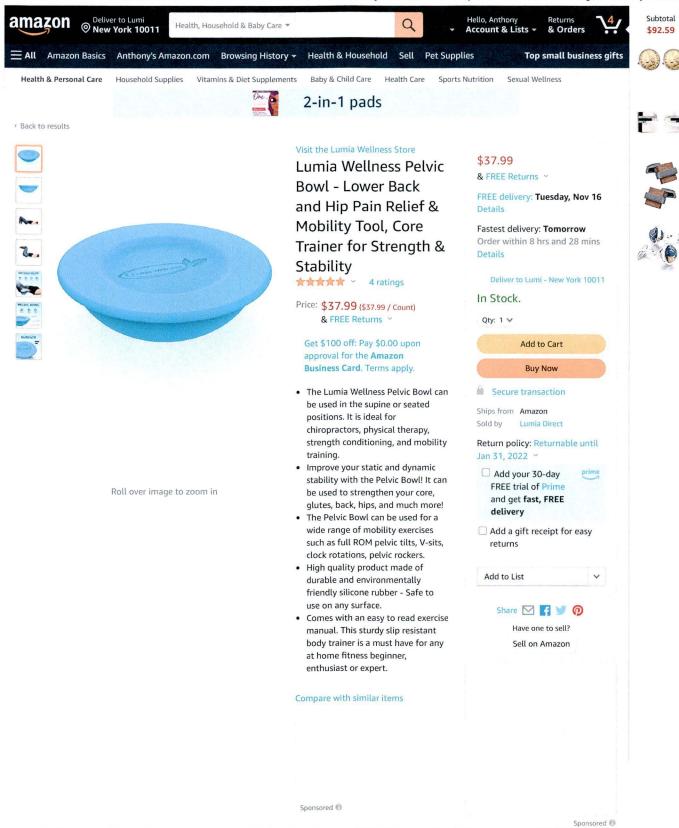
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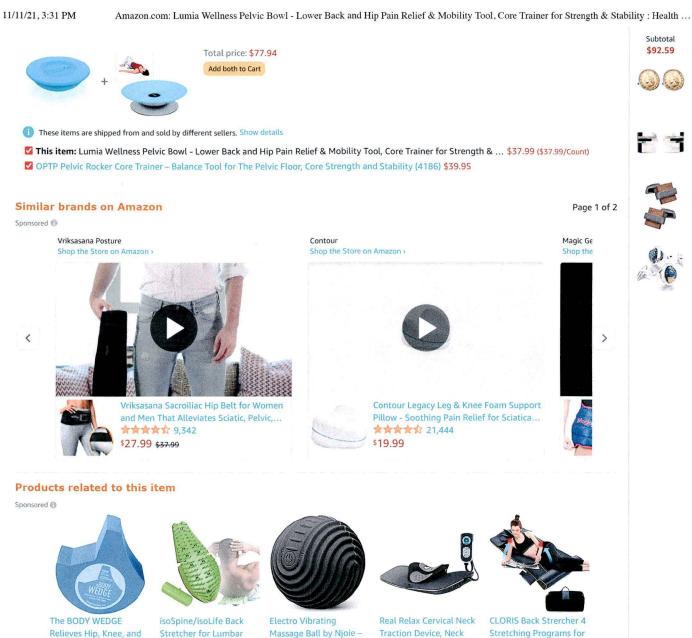
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EXHIBIT 4



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Product description

Subtotal \$92.59 The Lumia Wellness Pelvic Bowl will increase your hip and overall mobility in no time! This unique product helps train your pelvic and hips to move in all directions. It can help with Spinal Stenosis, hip pain, sacroiliac, dysfunction, piriformis syndrome, and many more!

Subtotal \$92.59



Product details

Package Dimensions: 7.8 x 7.76 x 3.11 inches; 3.4 Pounds

Date First Available: May 31, 2021

Manufacturer: Lumia Wellness

ASIN : B0967K6D6J

Best Sellers Rank: #54,586 in Health & Household (See Top 100 in Health & Household)

#46 in Sensory Motor Aids

Customer Reviews:

★★★★★ ~ 4 ratings







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Top reviews

Top reviews from the United States

tiffany s.

**** Good for help with postural issues. Reviewed in the United States on September 29, 2021

I purchased this product to help me with postural issues that I have (sciatica, hip rotation, uneven hips, one leg longer than the other, scoliosis to name a few). I imagine this is basically the same product as the Pelvic Clock although I have not tried it out for comparison. The Lumia Wellness Pelvic Bowl doesn't come with very thorough instructions, so I proceeded to use the online instructions that are given for the brand name Pelvic Clock.

I complete the stretches and exercises for hips once a day, and I do the stretches a second time as needed. After each use I have noticed my hips do not pull so much to one side. I have also felt muscles activate that I have not felt activate in such a long time. I think my sciatic pain while mild to begin with, is less frequent, and I do feel much more body

290 Shop now awareness. I would definitely recommend this product, but since the postural improvements do fade throughout the day this regimen will take patience and persistence.

6 people found this helpful

Helpful

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Subtotal

\$92.59







WoW mom

*** Just what I needed!

Reviewed in the United States on October 9, 2021

This device is just what I needed. I had first been interested in the Pelvic Clock, but I couldn't quite justify spending \$80 on something that was clearly marked up much more than was necessary. The Lumia Pelvic Bowl was half the price so I took a chance. It comes with a small card with exercises, but I found myself just experimenting with simple movements and have had a lot of success in loosening up my pelvis and strengthening the stabilizing muscles. I also found that if I used a pad under my upper back at the same time that I could increase the range of motion afforded by the bowl. Another plus was that the indentation on the top is very comfortable for the tailbone, and because it is circular, there is no need to readjust it to face in any particular direction. It is nicely weighted.

The only downside for me was that it arrived with some rubber "bloom," which is a dustylooking coating that develops on rubber when it has been stored for a long time. It didn't look very pretty, so I scrubbed it with a soft brush using Blue Dawn, water, and some baking soda. That improved the look considerably. Very, very pleased with the product, and I believe it is priced fairly.

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