

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

In re application of:	)	
TCL Corporation	)	
	)	Trademark Examining Attorney:
Serial No.: 88/335,076	)	Pauline T. Ha
	)	
Filed: March 11, 2019	)	Law Office: 115
	)	
Mark: TCL A1	)	

Commissioner for Trademarks  
P.O. Box 1451  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1451

**RESPONSE TO OFFICE ACTION**

In the non-final Office Action dated May 25, 2019 (the “Official Action”), the Examining Attorney: (i) refused registration of the applied-for trademark TCL A1 (“Applicant’s Mark”) under Section 2(d) of the Lanham Act based on an alleged likelihood of confusion with the stylized mark A1 that is the subject of U.S. Trademark Registration No. 4,586,504 (the “Cited Mark”); (ii) advised that pending U.S. Application Serial Nos. 88/248,680, 88/248,689, 88/248,713, and 88/248,724 precede Applicant’s filing date and, if ultimately registered, may serve as the basis for a refusal to register Applicant’s Mark under Section 2(d); and (iii) required that the identification of goods be amended.

Applicant respectfully disagrees with the Official Action’s conclusions regarding the likelihood of confusion with the Cited Mark and has presented arguments against such refusal herein. Applicant has also amended the identification of goods in connection with this response. In view of the remarks

contained herein and the amendments submitted herewith, Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration.

***I. Amendments to the identified goods.***

With this response, Applicant has amended the identification of goods to read as follows:

Class 9: Communications apparatus, namely, mobile telephones; telephones; mobile phones; smart phones; cell phones; cases for mobile phones, smart phones and tablet computers

Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that the prior objections to the identification of goods are now moot.

***II. There is no likelihood of confusion with the Cited Mark.***

Applicant respectfully submits that there is no likelihood of confusion as to the source or sponsorship of the goods offered under Applicant's mark and the Cited Mark due to (i) the differences in the goods offered under the marks in view of Applicant's amendments submitted herewith; (ii) the fame associated with Applicant's mark TCL; (iii) the clear difference in the marks; and (iv) the narrow scope of protection and the public's ability to distinguish between marks containing the wording "A1" used with goods in Class 9, as evidenced by the number of registrations for such marks which currently coexist and the marks' long-standing coexistence in the marketplace.

***a. Legal overview.***

The Official Action asserted likelihood of confusion based on the analysis inspired by the test articulated in *In re E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.*, 476 F.2d 1357 (C.C.P.A. 1973) (articulating the 13 so-called "*du Pont*" factors). See *In re Majestic*

*Distilling Co., Inc.*, 315 F.3d 1311, 65 U.S.P.Q.2d 1201 (Fed. Cir. 2003). Of the 13 *du Pont* factors, the two key considerations are (i) the degree of similarity between the marks in their entireties as to appearance, sound, connotation, and commercial impression and (ii) the degree of similarity between the identified goods and services. *Federated Foods, Inc. v. Fort Howard Paper Co.*, 544 F.2d 1098, 192 U.S.P.Q. 24 (C.C.P.A. 1976); *In re Dixie Rests. Inc.*, 105 F.3d 1405, 41 U.S.P.Q.2d 1531 (Fed. Cir. 1997); *see also* TMEP § 1207.01 (Oct. 2017). The Official Action's initial review focused on a comparison of the marks in terms of appearance and a comparison of the identified goods. While a comparison of the marks and the identified goods is always important to a determination of likelihood of confusion, additional factors must be considered to the extent relevant evidence is made of record. In particular, the following factors are also relevant to the present *ex parte* determination: (i) the number and nature of similar marks in use on similar goods; (ii) the similarity or dissimilarity of established, likely-to-continue trade channels; and (iii) the conditions under which and the buyers to whom sales are made, i.e., "impulse" purchasing vs. careful, sophisticated purchasing. TMEP § 1207.01.

There is no mechanical test to determine whether a likelihood of confusion exists between two marks. *Du Pont*, 476 F.2d at 1361. Merely performing a technical analysis of the four corners of an issued certificate of registration in comparison to a pending application is insufficient; instead, the analysis must be based on common sense and ultimately look to whether customers are likely to be confused in the marketplace.

***b. The goods offered under the marks differ.***

As amended, Applicant is seeking registration of Applicant's Mark for use with the following goods:

Class 9: Communications apparatus, namely, mobile telephones; telephones; mobile phones; smart phones; cell phones; cases for mobile phones, smart phones and tablet computers

The Cited Mark is registered for various goods in Class 9, but specifically **excludes** any goods within the field of telecommunications. In sharp contrast thereto, Applicant has amended the identified goods to clarify that Applicant's Mark is used with goods solely in the field of telecommunications (e.g., telephones and cases therefor).

For example, in *In re Thor Tech, Inc.*, the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board held that there was no likelihood of confusion where identical marks were used for towable trailers and trucks in view of the differences between the goods. 113 U.S.P.Q.2d 1546, 1551 (TTAB 2015). Here, the owner of the Cited Mark has already expressly disclaimed any use of the Cited Mark in the field of telecommunications; this clearly demonstrates there is no likelihood of confusion where the goods offered under the relevant marks differ so significantly.

***c. The marks create different commercial impressions.***

As the Official Action notes, “[m]arks are compared in their entirety for similarities in appearance, sound, connotation, and commercial impression.” (Official Action at \*3.) A likelihood of confusion does not exist between two marks merely because they share a common element. *See, e.g., Citigroup Inc. v. Capital City Bank Grp., Inc.*, 637 F.3d 1344, 1356 (Fed. Cir. 2011). In *Citigroup*, the Federal Circuit

found that there was no likelihood of confusion between the marks CAPITAL CITY BANK and CITIBANK, both used in connection with banking and financial services, because the term “CAPITAL” is the dominant element in the mark CAPITAL CITY BANK. *Id.* As a result, the marks have distinct appearances and pronunciations such that there is no likelihood of confusion. *Id.*

As in *Citigroup*, Applicant’s Mark includes additional lettering that gives the mark **as a whole** a distinct commercial impression that differs from that of the Cited Mark. Further, these differences in wording change the look and pronunciation of Applicant’s Mark significantly from that of the Cited Mark.

Similarly, in *General Mills, Inc. v. Kellogg Co.*, 824 F.2d 622, 627, 3 U.S.P.Q.2d 1442 (8th Cir. 1987), the Eighth Circuit upheld the district court’s finding in denying a motion for preliminary injunction that there was no likelihood of confusion between the marks APPLE RAISIN CRISP and OATMEAL RAISIN CRISP, both for breakfast cereal. Despite the identical goods and inclusion of the identical trailing wording RAISIN CRISP in both marks, when “properly focusing on the total effect conveyed by both marks” there is no likelihood of confusion. The addition of a distinct, leading descriptive term was sufficient to avoid a likelihood of confusion.

Even the deletion of a single word can be sufficient to differentiate two marks. *See, e.g., In re Hamilton Bank*, 222 U.S.P.Q. 174 (T.T.A.B. 1983) (reversing refusal of a stylized version of the word “KEY” for banking services in view of five existing registrations incorporating the word “KEY” for similar banking services). In the *Hamilton Bank* decision, the Board noted that the applicant’s mark was

distinguishable in part because, unlike the other existing marks, the applicant's mark had no other elements in combination with the word "KEY." *Id.* ("Each cited registered mark uses other matters in combination with the term which distinguishes that mark from applicant's mark and from the other registered marks.").

Where a registered mark is incorporated into a new mark, confusion can be avoided where the incorporated mark is combined with other features in such a manner that the identity of the original mark is lost, and the resulting mark is dissimilar in sound, appearance, or meaning. *Miller Brewing Co. v. Premier Beverages, Inc.*, 210 U.S.P.Q. 43 (T.T.A.B. 1981) (MILLER not confusingly similar to OL' BOB MILLER'S, both marks used for beverages); *Bell Labs., Inc. v. Colonial Prods., Inc.*, 644 F. Supp. 542 (1950) (FINAL not confusingly similar to FINAL FLIP, both marks used for rodenticide); *Champagne Louis Roederer S.A. v. Delicato Vineyards*, 148 F.3d 1373 (Fed. Cir. 1998) (CRISTAL not confusingly similar to CRYSTAL CREEK, both marks used for wine); and *Carter-Wallace, Inc. v. Procter & Gamble Co.*, 434 F.2d 794 (9th Cir. 1977) (SURE not confusingly similar to USE ARID TO BE SURE, both marks used for deodorants).

The present case is similar to that in *Champagne Louis Roederer*, as Applicant's Mark and the Cited Mark share terminal wording with Applicant's Mark having different initial wording. As held by the Federal Circuit, this difference in initial wording can be sufficient to avoid a likelihood of confusion ***even for identical goods.***


In instances in which a shorter mark is fully incorporated in a longer mark, minor differences in the remaining non-common portions can create marks that are not confusingly similar. *See, e.g.,* KIRKPATRICK ON LIKELIHOOD OF CONFUSION, § 4:10.3 (citing *Freedom Sav. & Loan Ass'n v. Way*, 757 F.2d 1176 (11th Cir. 1985)).

As explained by the Federal Circuit, “a particular feature of a mark may be more obvious or dominant.” *Kangol Ltd. v. KangaROOS U.S.A., Inc.*, 974 F.2d 161, 163 (Fed. Cir. 1992). “[A]lthough each mark must be considered as a whole, it is appropriate to consider whether a portion of the mark is dominant in creating the mark’s commercial impression.” TMEP § 1207.01(b)(viii).

With the marks at issue having different dominant portions, there is no likelihood of confusion. *See, e.g., Citigroup Inc. v. Capital City Bank Group, Inc.*, 637 F.3d 1344, 1356 (Fed. Cir. 2011). In *Citigroup*, the Federal Circuit affirmed the Board’s holding that there was no likelihood of confusion from the parties’ contemporaneous use of the CAPITAL CITY BANK marks for banking and financial services and the CITIBANK marks for banking and financial services. In the proceedings below, the Board found that “‘CAPITAL CITY’ is the dominant element in creating the commercial impression engendered by [the CAPITAL CITY BANK] marks” because it is located at the beginning of the marks. *Citigroup Inc. v. Capital City Bank Grp., Inc.*, 94 U.S.P.Q.2d 1645, 1664 (T.T.A.B. 2010). Despite the similarities in the services offered under these marks, the Federal Circuit affirmed the Board’s finding of no likelihood of confusion in relevant part because this

difference in dominant wording created a look and sound distinct from one another's marks. *Citigroup*, 637 F.3d at 1356.

The present case is directly analogous to *Citigroup*. Applicant's mark begins with the initial wording TCL. This wording is the dominant portion of Applicant's Mark, as this wording is already famous as a mark for Applicant. Indeed, Applicant owns 9 registrations for marks containing this wording, including those shown below:<sup>1</sup>

<u>REGISTRATION NUMBER</u>	<u>MARK</u>
5,541,075	<b>TCL</b>
5,341,572	TCL XESS
5,187,574	<b>TCL</b>
4,757,423	<b>TCL</b>
4,717,469	<b>TCL</b>
4,544,412	<b>TCL</b>
4,452,514	<b>TCL</b>
3,298,181	<b>TCL</b>
3,972,749	<b>TCL</b>
2,800,550	

<sup>1</sup> Registration certificates for each of these marks are included in Exhibit A.



Further, Applicant's use of its famous mark TCL dates back to at least 1985, as evidenced by Applicant's U.S. Registration No. 2,800,550

Because the dominant portions of the marks at issue differ, there is no likelihood of confusion. In view of these differences, the differences between Applicant's goods and the goods offered under the Cited Mark and particularly in light of the weakness of the Cited Mark, no likelihood of confusion exists.

***d. The Cited Mark is afforded a narrow scope of protection.***

Marks that include some common elements are not confusingly similar if the marks in their entirety convey significantly different commercial impressions or if the matter common to the marks is not likely to be perceived by consumers as a distinguishing source because the common matter is diluted. *See, e.g., In re Hartz Hotel Servs., Inc.*, U.S.P.Q.2d 1150 (T.T.A.B. 2012) (reversing refusal of GRAND HOTELS NYC for hotel services in view of GRAND HOTEL for hotel, restaurant, and convention services); *Shen Mfg. Co. v. Ritz Hotel Ltd.*, 393 F.3d 1238 (Fed. Cir. 2004) (finding different commercial impressions between RITZ and THE RITZ KIDS). In *Hartz Hotel*, the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board (the "Board") found no likelihood of confusion, recognized that the term "Grand Hotel" was used by multiple parties, and stated that multiple marks with some common elements can coexist on the register without causing confusion.

"[A]ctive third-party registrations may be relevant to show that a mark or a portion of a mark is descriptive, suggestive, or so commonly used that the public will look to other elements to distinguish the source of the goods or services." TMEP

§ 1207.01(d)(iii). Evidence—such as copies of active registration certificates for marks owned by third parties—”is relevant to show that a mark is relatively weak and entitled to only a narrow scope of protection.” *Palm Bay Imps., Inc. v. Veuve Clicquot Ponsardin Maison Fondée en 1772*, 396 F.3d 1369, 1373–74, 73 U.S.P.Q.2d 1689, 1693 (Fed. Cir. 2005); *see also Juice Generation, Inc. v. GS Enters. LLC*, 794 F.3d 1334, 115 U.S.P.Q.2d 1671, 1674–76 (Fed. Cir. 2015) (“[E]vidence of third-party use bears on the strength or weakness of an opposer’s mark.”); *Mini Melts, Inc. v. Reckitt Benckiser LLC*, 118 U.S.P.Q.2d 1464, 1470 (T.T.A.B. 2016) (finding the opposer’s mark MINI MELTS for ice cream was weak, based on evidence of third-party use and two third-party registrations for MINIS & design and M&M MINIS & design owned by the same entity for candy).


As explained in the Trademark Manual of Examining Procedure, “[i]f the examining attorney finds registrations that appear to be owned by more than one registrant, he or she should consider the extent to which dilution may indicate that there is no likelihood of confusion.” TMEP § 1207.01(d)(x).

Here, a number of other active registrations exist for marks that have similar wording to that of the Cited Mark, including the following:<sup>2</sup>

<u>MARK</u>	<u>OWNER</u>	<u>GOODS IN CLASS 9</u>
AONE Reg. No. 3,414,318	ZHONG HANG YU MING (ANYANG) SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY LTD.	Blank optical discs; blank recordable optical discs; blank laser-readable optical discs
A1	CARDONE INDUSTRIES, INC.	engine control computers and computer chips, mass airflow

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<sup>2</sup> Registration certificates for each of these marks are included in Exhibit B.

<u>MARK</u>	<u>OWNER</u>	<u>GOODS IN CLASS 9</u>
Reg. No. 2,080,671		sensors, vane airflow meters, body control computers, anti-lock brake modules and controls, and ignition distributors, and parts therefor, all for motor vehicles
 Reg. No. 4,061,354	SHEN ZHEN HUA RONG FA ELECTRONIC TEST CO., LTD.	Probes for testing integrated circuits; computer board testing equipment, namely, test probes
AONE Reg. No. 4,758,459	AURORA LIMITED	Electronic transformers for display, cabinet and track lighting; electric lighting ballasts; LED drivers; electric dimmers, namely, LED mixing dimmers, dimming switches; electric cables, plugs, sockets, leads, flexes in the nature of cords, wires and connectors for lighting and lamps; constant current LED drivers; constant voltage LED drivers; electrical track light end connectors, couplers and live end connectors; self monitoring transformers; premium transformers; transformers for lighting apparatus and instruments, toroidal transformers, dimmable transformers, and transformers for low voltage lighting and low voltage track lighting; electrical distribution blocks for lighting; electric sockets for lighting and lamps; integrated downlight fittings, namely, LED drivers; transformers for lighting; parts and fittings for

<u>MARK</u>	<u>OWNER</u>	<u>GOODS IN CLASS 9</u>
		all of the aforesaid goods sold as a unit with the goods

The substantial number of registrations that include variations of the term “A1” or “AONE” in Class 9 clearly shows that this term is commonly used in connection with goods used in this highly technical class (electrical and scientific apparatus) and that consumers are capable of distinguishing these peacefully coexisting registrations.

The peaceful coexistence of these marks—which are all used with arguably related goods—clearly establishes that the Cited Mark is afforded a narrow scope of protection and obviates any likelihood of confusion between the Cited Mark and Applicant’s Mark.

***III. The pending applications cited in the Official Action have been abandoned.***

The Official Action advised that pending U.S. Application Serial Nos. 88/248,680, 88/248,689, 88/248,713, and 88/248,724 may serve as the basis for rejecting Applicant’s Mark if any of these pending applications ultimately register.

Applicant notes that as of today, each of these applications has been abandoned, and thus cannot serve as the basis for rejecting Applicant’s Mark.

***Conclusion***

Applicant believes that all bases for refusal have been rebutted and respectfully requests allowance and publication of Applicant’s Mark. If direct communication will further prosecution of this application, the Examining Attorney

is invited to contact Applicant's undersigned representative at the contact information included below.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: October 8, 2019

By: /Angelo J. Bufalino/  
Angelo J. Bufalino  
Reg. No. 29,622

VEDDER PRICE P.C.  
222 N. LaSalle St., Suite 2400  
Chicago, Illinois 60601  
(312) 609-7500 (telephone)  
(312) 609-5005 (facsimile)

# Exhibit A

# United States of America

## United States Patent and Trademark Office

# TCL

**Reg. No. 5,541,075**

**Registered Aug. 14, 2018**

**Int. Cl.: 7, 11**

**Trademark**

**Principal Register**

TCL Corporation (CHINA CORPORATION)

No.19 Zone

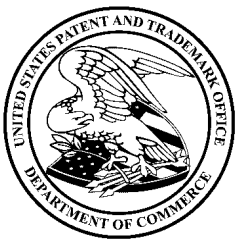
Zhongkai High Technology

Huizhou, Guangdong, CHINA 516001

CLASS 7: Machines and machine tools for compacting powder materials and crushing rock; motors and engines except for land vehicles; machine coupling and transmission components except for land vehicles; electromechanical food preparation machines, namely, tumblers for marinating food; food processors, electric; fruit presses, electric, for household purposes; electric clothing pressing machines for commercial dry cleaning and laundry purposes; dishwashers; electric kitchen machines, namely, electric mixers; kitchen grinders, electric; crushers for kitchen use, electric; electric food blenders, for household purposes; electric salt and pepper mills for household purposes; whisks, electric, for household purposes; electric washing machines for household purposes; laundry washing machines; spin driers, not heated; filters for cleaning cooling air, for engines; compressors for refrigerators or air conditioners; floor cleaning machines; vacuum cleaners; 3D printers; dry cleaning machines; electromechanical beverage preparation machines; coffee grinders, other than hand-operated; coffee machines; electric compressors; shoe polishers, electric; agricultural machines, namely, cultivators, harvesters, disk harrows, seeders; elevators; apparatus for dressing, namely, power-operated cultivators; hand-held power tools, namely, electric nail extractors; electronic device for industry; generators of electricity; control mechanisms for machines, engines or motors, namely, hydraulic controls for machines, motors and engines; propulsion mechanisms other than for land vehicles, namely, electric motors; food waste disposals; structural parts and fittings for all above-mentioned goods

FIRST USE 1-8-2008; IN COMMERCE 1-8-2008

CLASS 11: Apparatus for lighting purposes, namely, lighting fixtures and lighting tracks; apparatus for heating purposes, namely, electric heating fans and heating furnaces; apparatus for steam generating purposes, namely, steam generators and steam radiators for heating buildings; apparatus for cooking purposes, namely, cooking ranges and cooking ovens; apparatus for refrigerating purposes, namely, refrigerating machines and refrigerators; apparatus for drying purposes, namely, clothes dryers and hair dryers; apparatus for ventilating purposes, namely, ventilating exhaust fans, ventilating fans for commercial and industrial use; apparatus for water supply and sanitary purposes, namely, toilets, sinks and bath tubs; evaporative air cooling units for domestic use; air conditioning apparatus and installations; air filtering installations; air purifying apparatus and machines; air sterilizers; electric air deodorizing apparatus; fans for air-conditioning apparatus; ventilating fans for commercial and industrial use; filters for air conditioning; ionization apparatus for the treatment of air or water; coffee machines, electric; coffee percolators, electric; kettles, electric; lighting apparatus, namely, lighting installations; lighting apparatus for vehicles; light-emitting diodes (LED) lighting apparatus, namely, LED lighting installations; electric cooking utensils, namely, electric griddles; electric cooking ovens; microwave ovens; bread toasters; bread baking machines; bread-making machines; gas burners; furnaces; convection ovens; induction ovens; pressure cooking saucepans, electric; cooking appliances, namely,



*Andrei Iancu*

Director of the United States  
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electric griddles, roasting jacks, and barbecue grills; electric autoclaves for cooking; automatic electric rice cooker; refrigerating apparatus and machines; refrigerating appliances and installations; refrigerators; freezers; ice machines and apparatus; hair dryers; extractor hoods for kitchens; laundry dryers, electric; fabric steamers; electric hand drying apparatus for washrooms; heating installations; space heating apparatus; heating boilers; electric heating apparatus for vehicles; bathroom heaters; showers; hot air blowers; portable electric warm air dryer; humidifiers; dehumidifier; sterilizers; water purification installations; water purifying apparatus and machines; water filtering apparatus; water sterilizers; water softening apparatus and installations; filters for drinking water; toilet seats; toilets; electric hot water bottles; kitchen ranges in the nature of cooking ovens; beverages cooling apparatus; ice cream making machines; electric fans for personal use; electric laundry dryers; drying apparatus for use in air conditioning systems; water dispenser, namely, refrigerated water dispensing units; disinfectant apparatus for medical purposes; non-electric pocket warmers, namely, chemically-activated heating packets for warming hands; sanitary installations in the nature of steam rooms; garment steamer; structural parts and fittings for the above-mentioned goods

FIRST USE 1-8-2008; IN COMMERCE 1-8-2008

The mark consists of stylized word "TCL".

OWNER OF U.S. REG. NO. 2800550, 3972749, 3298181

SER. NO. 87-793,100, FILED 02-11-2018



# United States of America

United States Patent and Trademark Office

## TCL Xess

**Reg. No. 5,341,572**

**Registered Nov. 21, 2017**

**Int. Cl.: 9**

**Trademark**

**Principal Register**

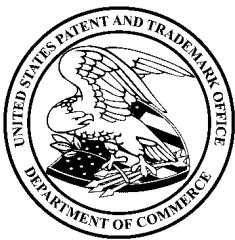
TCL Corporation (CHINA CORPORATION)  
No. 19 Zone, Zhongkai High Technology  
Development Zone  
Huizhou, Guangdong, CHINA

CLASS 9: Handheld mobile digital electronic device comprising a tablet computer, electronic book and periodical reader, digital audio and video player, camera, electronic personal organizer, personal digital assistant, electronic calendar, and mapping and global positioning system (GPS) device, and capable of providing access to the Internet and sending, receiving, and storing messages; television receivers; amplifiers; loud speakers; personal stereos; mobile telephones; internet phones; computers; Computer peripheral apparatus; notebook computers; computer monitors; television monitors; headphones; computer game software

FIRST USE 9-28-2016; IN COMMERCE 1-5-2017

THE MARK CONSISTS OF STANDARD CHARACTERS WITHOUT CLAIM TO ANY PARTICULAR FONT STYLE, SIZE OR COLOR

SER. NO. 86-972,620, FILED 04-12-2016



*Joseph Matol*

Performing the Functions and Duties of the  
Under Secretary of Commerce for  
Intellectual Property and Director of the  
United States Patent and Trademark Office

# United States of America

United States Patent and Trademark Office

# TCL

**Reg. No. 5,187,574**

**Registered Apr. 18, 2017**

**Int. Cl.: 14, 28**

**Trademark**

**Principal Register**

TCL Corporation (CHINA CORPORATION)  
No. 19 Zone, Zhongkai High Technology  
Development Zone  
Huizhou, Guangdong CHINA

CLASS 14: clocks and watches; jewelry; jewelry boxes; key chains as jewelry; key chains of precious metal; pet jewelry; unwrought or semi-wrought precious metal

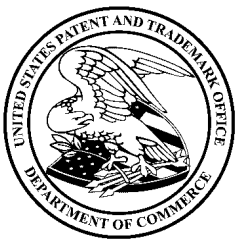
FIRST USE 11-28-1997; IN COMMERCE 1-5-2016

CLASS 28: Action figure toys; action skill games; balls for games; board games; children's multiple activity toys; collectable toy figures; costume masks; dolls; modeled plastic toy figurines; musical toys; paper face masks; party games; plastic party hats; plush dolls; plush toys; toy snow globes; snow globes; apparatus for games, namely, apparatus for electronic games adapted for use with an external display screen or monitor; ordinary playing cards; playing sports balls; flying discs; roller skates; ornaments for Christmas trees, namely, bells, Christmas tree ornaments of bronze, hangers for Christmas tree ornaments, ornament hooks for Christmas trees

FIRST USE 4-28-2013; IN COMMERCE 1-5-2016

The mark consists of the stylized letters "TCL".

SER. NO. 86-855,506, FILED 12-21-2015  
BRIDGETT G SMITH, EXAMINING ATTORNEY



*Michelle K. Lee*

Director of the United States  
Patent and Trademark Office

# United States of America

United States Patent and Trademark Office

# TCL

**Reg. No. 4,757,423**

**Registered June 16, 2015**

**Int. Cl.: 9**

**TRADEMARK**

**PRINCIPAL REGISTER**

TCL CORPORATION (CHINA CORPORATION)  
NO.19 ZONE, ZHONGKAI HIGH TECHNOLOGY  
DEVELOPMENT ZONE  
HUIZHOU, GUANGDONG, CHINA

FOR: TELEVISION RECEIVERS; AMPLIFIERS; AUDIO SPEAKERS; PERSONAL STEREOS; TELEPHONE SETS; MOBILE TELEPHONES; TABLET PERSONAL COMPUTER; COMPUTER PERIPHERALS; DOWNLOADABLE ELECTRONIC PUBLICATIONS, NAMELY, BOOKS, AND NEWSLETTERS, REPORTS, BROCHURES, PAMPHLETS, JOURNALS, MAGAZINES IN THE FIELD OF ENTERTAINMENT AND CONSUMER GOODS AND SERVICES, ACCESSIBLE VIA MOBILE PHONE APPLICATIONS; RECORDED COMPUTER SOFTWARE FOR USE IN DATABASE MANAGEMENT, USE AS A SPREADSHEET, WORD PROCESSING; DOWNLOADABLE COMPUTER GAME AND MUSIC PROGRAM; COMPUTER APPLICATION PROGRAMS FOR DOWNLOADING GAMES AND MUSIC TO MOBILE PHONES, IN CLASS 9 (U.S. CLS. 21, 23, 26, 36 AND 38).

FIRST USE 6-10-1986; IN COMMERCE 1-8-2008.

OWNER OF U.S. REG. NOS. 2,800,550, 4,452,514, AND OTHERS.

THE MARK CONSISTS OF STYLIZED WORD "TCL".

THE WORDING "TCL" HAS NO MEANING IN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE.

SN 86-287,634, FILED 5-21-2014.

TINA L. SNAPP, EXAMINING ATTORNEY



*Michelle K. Lee*

Director of the United States  
Patent and Trademark Office

# United States of America

United States Patent and Trademark Office

# TCL

**Reg. No. 4,717,469**

**Registered Apr. 7, 2015**

**Int. Cls.: 38 and 42**

**SERVICE MARK**

**PRINCIPAL REGISTER**

TCL CORPORATION (CHINA CORPORATION)  
NO.19 ZONE, ZHONGKAI HIGH TECHNOLOGY  
DEVELOPMENT ZONE  
HUIZHOU, GUANGDONG, CHINA

FOR: TELEVISION BROADCASTING; CELLULAR TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION; COMMUNICATIONS BY COMPUTER TERMINALS; SATELLITE TRANSMISSION; TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION SERVICES; COMMUNICATION BY FIBER OPTIC NETWORK; ELECTRONIC BULLETIN BOARD SERVICES; PROVIDING TELECOMMUNICATION CONNECTIONS TO A GLOBAL COMPUTER NETWORK; PROVIDING USER ACCESS TO A GLOBAL COMPUTER NETWORK; VOICE MAIL SERVICES; TELECONFERENCING SERVICES; MESSAGE SENDING AND RECEIVING SERVICES; PROVIDING ACCESS TO DATABASES, IN CLASS 38 (U.S. CLS. 100, 101 AND 104).

FIRST USE 6-7-1997; IN COMMERCE 11-23-2013.

FOR: RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES FOR ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS; INDUSTRIAL DESIGN; COMPUTER SOFTWARE DESIGN; MAINTENANCE OF COMPUTER SOFTWARE; CONVERSION OF DATA OR DOCUMENTS FROM PHYSICAL TO ELECTRONIC MEDIA; TECHNICAL RESEARCH FOR ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS; PACKAGING DESIGN; QUALITY CONTROL FOR OTHERS; PRODUCT RESEARCH; DESIGN OF INTERIOR DECOR; DRESS DESIGNING; CONSULTANCY FOR DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT FOR COMPUTER HARDWARE; CREATING AND MAINTAINING WEBSITES FOR OTHERS; COMPUTER PROGRAMMING; COMPUTER VIRUS PROTECTION SERVICES, IN CLASS 42 (U.S. CLS. 100 AND 101).

FIRST USE 6-7-1997; IN COMMERCE 11-23-2013.

OWNER OF U.S. REG. NO. 4,452,514.

THE MARK CONSISTS OF STYLIZED WORD "TCL".

SN 86-126,947, FILED 11-22-2013.

PAUL E. FAHRENKOPF, EXAMINING ATTORNEY



*Michelle K. Lee*  
Director of the United States  
Patent and Trademark Office

**United States of America**  
United States Patent and Trademark Office

**TCL**

**Reg. No. 4,544,412**

**Registered June 3, 2014**

**Int. Cl.: 16**

**TRADEMARK**

**PRINCIPAL REGISTER**

TCL CORPORATION (CHINA CORPORATION)  
NO.19 ZONE, ZHONGKAI HIGH TECHNOLOGY  
DEVELOPMENT ZONE, HUIZHOU  
GUANGDONG, CHINA

FOR: COLORING BOOKS; CHILDREN'S ACTIVITY BOOKS; ENVELOPES; NOTEBOOKS, DIARIES; ERASERS; CRAYONS; COLORED PENCILS; CHALK AND CHALKBOARDS FOR SCHOOL AND HOME USE; DECALS; HEAT TRANSFER PAPER; MOUNTED AND UNMOUNTED PHOTOGRAPHS; BOOK COVERS; BOOKMARKERS; CALENDARS; GIFT WRAPPING PAPER, PAPER PARTY FAVORS AND PAPER PARTY DECORATIONS, NAMELY, PAPER NAPKINS, PAPER DOILIES, PAPER PLACE MATS, CREPE PAPER, PAPER HATS, PRINTED INVITATIONS, PAPER TABLE CLOTHS, AND PAPER CAKE DECORATIONS; PRINTED PATTERNS FOR COSTUMES, PAJAMAS, SWEATSHIRTS AND T-SHIRTS, IN CLASS 16 (U.S. CLS. 2, 5, 22, 23, 29, 37, 38 AND 50).

FIRST USE 1-11-2013; IN COMMERCE 1-11-2013.

THE MARK CONSISTS OF STYLIZED WORDING "TCL".

SN 85-819,171, FILED 1-9-2013.

BILL DAWE, EXAMINING ATTORNEY



*Michelle K. Lee*

Deputy Director of the United States  
Patent and Trademark Office

# United States of America

United States Patent and Trademark Office

# TCL

**Reg. No. 4,452,514**

**Registered Dec. 17, 2013**

**Int. Cls.: 21, 25, and 41**

**TRADEMARK**

**SERVICE MARK**

**PRINCIPAL REGISTER**

TCL CORPORATION (CHINA CORPORATION)  
NO.19 ZONE, ZHONGKAI HIGH TECHNOLOGY  
DEVELOPMENT ZONE, HUIZHOU  
GUANGDONG, CHINA

FOR: CUPS; MUGS; DRINKING GLASSES; DISHES; COASTERS NOT OF PAPER AND NOT BEING TABLE LINEN; GLASS, PORCELAIN AND EARTHENWARE FIGURINES, IN CLASS 21 (U.S. CLS. 2, 13, 23, 29, 30, 33, 40 AND 50).

FIRST USE 1-4-2013; IN COMMERCE 1-4-2013.

FOR: CLOTHING, NAMELY, SHIRTS, T-SHIRTS, SWEATSHIRTS, GOLF SHIRTS, JOGGING OUTFITS, TROUSERS, JEANS, SHORTS, TANK TOPS, RAINWEAR, CLOTH BIBS, SKIRTS, BLOUSES, DRESSES, SUSPENDERS, SWEATERS, JACKETS, BOMBER JACKETS, COATS, RAINCOATS, SNOW SUITS, TIES, ROBES, HATS, CAPS, SUN VISORS, BELT, SCARVES, SLEEPWEAR, PAJAMAS, LINGERIE, UNDERWEAR, BOOTS, SHOES, SNEAKERS, SANDALS, BOOTIES, SLIPPERS, SWIMWEAR AND MASQUERADE COSTUMES COMPRISED OF BODY SUITS AND FACE MASK, IN CLASS 25 (U.S. CLS. 22 AND 39).

FIRST USE 1-4-2013; IN COMMERCE 1-4-2013.

FOR: ENTERTAINMENT SERVICES, NAMELY, ORGANIZATION AND CONDUCTING EXHIBITIONS IN THE FIELD OF MOTION PICTURE FILMS AND MOVIES, IN CLASS 41 (U.S. CLS. 100, 101 AND 107).

FIRST USE 1-4-2013; IN COMMERCE 1-4-2013.

THE MARK CONSISTS OF STYLIZED WORDING "TCL".

SN 85-815,908, FILED 1-4-2013.

BILL DAWE, EXAMINING ATTORNEY



*Deborah S. Cohn*

Commissioner for Trademarks of the  
United States Patent and Trademark Office

Int. Cls.: 7, 9 and 11

Prior U.S. Cls.: 13, 19, 21, 23, 26, 31, 34, 35, 36 and 38

Reg. No. 3,298,181

United States Patent and Trademark Office

Registered Sep. 25, 2007

TRADEMARK  
PRINCIPAL REGISTER

**TCL**

TCL CORPORATION (CHINA CORPORATION)  
NO.19 ZONE  
ZHONGKAI HIGH TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT ZONE  
HUIZHOU, GUANG DONG, CHINA 516001

FOR: ELECTROMECHANICAL FOOD PREPARATION MACHINES, NAMELY, FOOD PROCESSOR; ELECTROMECHANICAL BEVERAGE PREPARATION MACHINES, NAMELY, ELECTRIC MIXERS FOR HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES; POWER OPERATED COFFEE GRINDERS; ELECTRIC KITCHEN MACHINES, NAMELY, MIXERS; DRY CLEANING MACHINES; ELECTRIC MOTORS FOR REFRIGERATORS; COMPRESSORS FOR MACHINES; ELECTRIC SHOE POLISHERS; ELECTRIC FOOD PROCESSORS; WASHING MACHINES FOR CLOTHES; ELECTRIC DISHWASHERS; VACUUM CLEANERS, IN CLASS 7 (U.S. CLS. 13, 19, 21, 23, 31, 34 AND 35).

FOR: MODEMS; PORTABLE COMPUTER MEMORIES; ELECTRONIC AGENDAS; WALKIE-TALKIES; ANSWERING MACHINES; INTERCOMMUNICATION APPARATUS, NAMELY, INTERCOMS; TELEPHONES; PROGRAM-CONTROLLED TELEPHONE EXCHANGE APPARATUS; CAMCORDERS; TELEVISION SETS; AMPLIFIERS; LOUDSPEAKERS; OPTICAL DISC PLAYERS; MP3 PLAYERS; COMPACT DISC PLAYERS; SET TOP BOXES; SOUND REPRODUCTION APPARATUS; EARPHONES; TELEPHONE WIRES AND CABLES; REMOTE CONTROL APPARATUS; ELECTRIC RELAYS; LOW-VOLTAGE POWER SUPPLY; ELECTRIC PLUGS AND SOCKETS; ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION CONSOLES; ELECTRICITY CONTROL PANELS; ELECTRIC SWITCHES; CURRENT RECTIFIERS; ELECTRIC FLAT IRONS; CAMERAS; ELECTRICITY TRANSFORMERS; INTEGRATED CIRCUITS; COMPUTERS; COMPUTER MONITORS;

COMPUTER PERIPHERALS; TELEPHONE APPARATUS; OPTICAL COMMUNICATION APPARATUS; RADIOS; ELECTRONIC BURGLAR ALARMS; BATTERIES, IN CLASS 9 (U.S. CLS. 21, 23, 26, 36 AND 38).

FOR: ELECTRIC LIGHTING FIXTURES; WATER HEATERS FOR DOMESTIC AND COMMERCIAL USE; GAS BURNERS FOR DOMESTIC USE; ELECTRIC GRIDDLES; ELECTRIC COFFEE PERCOLATORS; ELECTRIC COFFEE MAKERS; MICROWAVE OVENS FOR COOKING; ELECTRIC COOKING OVENS; ELECTRIC KETTLES; ELECTRONIC REFRIGERATING CABINETS FOR WINES; ICE CREAM MAKING MACHINES; VENTILATING EXHAUST FANS; ELECTRIC FANS FOR PERSONAL USE; HAND-HELD ELECTRIC HAIR DRYERS; VENTILATING HOODS FOR KITCHENS; ELECTRIC LAUNDRY DRYERS; AIR PURIFIERS; AIR HUMIDIFIERS; HAIR DRYING MACHINES FOR BEAUTY SALON USE; ELECTRIC RADIANT HEATERS FOR HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES; DRINKING WATER PURIFIERS; WATER PURIFICATION UNITS; SOCKETS FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTS; REFRIGERATORS; AIR CONDITIONERS; STERILIZERS NOT FOR MEDICAL USE; ELECTRIC HAND WARMERS; ELECTRIC HAND DRYERS FOR WASHROOMS, IN CLASS 11 (U.S. CLS. 13, 21, 23, 31 AND 34).

OWNER OF INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION  
0871353 DATED 3-18-2005, EXPIRES 3-18-2015.

OWNER OF U.S. REG. NO. 2,800,550.

SER. NO. 79-018,892, FILED 3-18-2005.

CURTIS FRENCH, EXAMINING ATTORNEY

# United States of America

United States Patent and Trademark Office

# TCL

**Reg. No. 3,972,749**

**Registered June 7, 2011**

**Int. Cl.: 10**

**TRADEMARK**

**PRINCIPAL REGISTER**

TCL CORPORATION (CHINA CORPORATION)

NO.19 ZONE

ZHONGKAI HIGH TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT ZONE; HUIZHOU, GUANG DONG  
CHINA

FOR: MESSAGE APPARATUS; MEDICAL APPARATUS AND INSTRUMENTS, NAMELY, FOR MONITORING VITAL SIGNS, BLOOD PROPERTIES AND RESPIRATORY EVENTS, FOR USE IN SURGERY; PHYSICAL EXERCISE APPARATUS FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES; TESTING APPARATUS FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES FOR BLOOD TESTING APPARATUS, EYE TESTING MACHINE AND APPARATUS, FORCE AND MOTION TESTING APPARATUS FOR PHYSICAL TRAINING; DIAGNOSTIC APPARATUS FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES, NAMELY, APPARATUS FOR THE DETECTION OF CANCER, C-ARM ANGIOGRAPHY SYSTEM, CCD DETECTOR; STERILIZING AND DISINFECTING INSTRUMENT UNITS FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES; ELECTRIC DENTAL APPARATUS, NAMELY, INTRA-ORAL LIGHT SYSTEMS, APEX LOCATOR; ROENTGEN APPARATUS FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES; RADIOLOGY SCREENS FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES; GALVANIC THERAPEUTIC APPLIANCES FOR THERMAL THERAPY; APPARATUS AND INSTALLATIONS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF X-RAYS, FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES; RADIOLOGICAL APPARATUS FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES; PROTECTION DEVICES AGAINST X-RAYS, FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES; EAR TRUMPETS, NAMELY, HEARING AIDS FOR THE DEAF; BREAST PUMPS; NON-CHEMICAL CONTRACEPTIVES; ARTIFICIAL LIMBS; ORTHOPAEDIC ARTICLES, NAMELY, ORTHOPAEDIC KNEE BANDAGES, ORTHOPAEDIC SOLES, ORTHOPAEDIC IMPLANTS MADE OF ARTIFICIAL MATERIALS; SURGICAL THREAD, IN CLASS 10 (U.S. CLS. 26, 39 AND 44).

OWNER OF U.S. REG. NO. 3,298,181.

PRIORITY DATE OF 5-19-2010 IS CLAIMED.

OWNER OF INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION 1052418 DATED 6-25-2010, EXPIRES 6-25-2020.

THIS MARK CONSISTS OF ENGLISH WORD "TCL" WHICH HAS NO SIGNIFICANCE IN THE TRADE OR INDUSTRY OR AS APPLIED TO GOODS/SERVICES LISTED IN THE APPLICATION, NOR GEOGRAPHICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

SER. NO. 79-087,823, FILED 6-25-2010.

JENNY PARK, EXAMINING ATTORNEY



*David J. Kyfos*

Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office



Int. Cl.: 9

Prior U.S. Cls.: 21, 23, 26, 36, and 38

Reg. No. 2,800,550

United States Patent and Trademark Office

Registered Dec. 30, 2003

TRADEMARK  
PRINCIPAL REGISTER



TCL HOLDING GROUP (CHINA CORPORATION)  
8TH FLOOR, TCL BUILDING, NO. 6, E  
LING NAN LU, HUIZHOU  
GUANGDONG, P.R.C., CHINA

FOR: BLANK SOUND RECORDING TAPES, BLANK VIDEO TAPES, PRE-RECORDED SOUND RECORDING TAPES AND VIDEOTAPES FEATURING MUSIC, MOVIES IN THE FIELD OF DRAMA, COMEDY, ACTION, ADVENTURE, ANIMATION AND TRAVEL AND TELEVISION PROGRAMS, NAMELY, SITCOMS, TALK SHOWS, GAME SHOWS, DRAMA AND CHILDREN'S ENTERTAINMENT, CIRCUIT BOARDS, LOUDSPEAKERS, FIRE ALARMS FOR MINING, INTELLIGENT GAS INSTRUMENT TESTING METERS; AUDIO EQUIPMENT, NAMELY, LOUDSPEAKERS, MIXERS, AMPLIFIERS AND SPEAKERS; CALCULATING MACHINES, DATA PROCESSORS, PHOTOCOPYING MACHINES, SCALE, TELEPHONES, TELEVISION SETS AND TELEVISIONS, VIDEOTAPE AND CASSETTE RECORDERS, FACSIMILE MACHINES, MUSICAL SOUND RECORDING, SIGNAL REMOTE CONTROL DEVICE FOR USE IN ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS; POWER APPARATUS, NAMELY, POWER GENERATION MONITORING APPARATUS; FIRE AND ANTI-INTRUSION ALARMS, BATTERIES; WIRELESS MEASURE INSTRUMENTS, NAMELY CHRONOMETERS, PHO-

NOGRAPHIC RECORDS FEATURING MUSIC, MOVIES IN THE FIELD OF DRAMA, COMEDY, ACTION, ADVENTURE, ANIMATION AND TRAVEL AND TELEVISION PROGRAMS, NAMELY, SITCOMS, TALK SHOWS, GAME SHOWS, DRAMA AND CHILDREN'S ENTERTAINMENT; VIDEO COMPACT DISCS FEATURING MUSIC, MOVIES IN THE FIELD OF DRAMA, COMEDY, ACTION, ADVENTURE, ANIMATION AND TRAVEL AND TELEVISION PROGRAMS, NAMELY, SITCOMS, TALK SHOWS, GAME SHOWS, DRAMA AND CHILDREN'S ENTERTAINMENT; DIGITAL VIDEO DISCS FEATURING MUSIC, MOVIES IN THE FIELD OF DRAMA, COMEDY, ACTION, ADVENTURE, ANIMATION AND TRAVEL AND TELEVISION PROGRAMS, NAMELY, SITCOMS, TALK SHOWS, GAME SHOWS, DRAMA AND CHILDREN'S ENTERTAINMENT, IN CLASS 9 (U.S. CLS. 21, 23, 26, 36 AND 38).

FIRST USE 0-0-1985; IN COMMERCE 1-0-2003.

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

SN 75-459,285, FILED 3-30-1998.

LAVERNE THOMPSON, EXAMINING ATTORNEY

# Exhibit B

**Int. Cl.: 9**

**Prior U.S. Cls.: 21, 23, 26, 36 and 38**

**Reg. No. 3,414,318**

**United States Patent and Trademark Office**

**Registered Apr. 22, 2008**

**TRADEMARK  
PRINCIPAL REGISTER**

**AONE**

STAR MEDIA, INC. (DELAWARE CORPORATION)  
17800 CASTLETON ST., SUITE #366  
CITY OF INDUSTRY, CA 91748

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

FOR: BLANK OPTICAL DISCS; BLANK RECORDABLE OPTICAL DISCS; BLANK LASER-READABLE OPTICAL DISCS, IN CLASS 9 (U.S. CLS. 21, 23, 26, 36 AND 38).

SER. NO. 77-245,396, FILED 8-2-2007.

FIRST USE 5-1-2005; IN COMMERCE 5-1-2005.

TRACY CROSS, EXAMINING ATTORNEY

Int. Cls.: 7, 9 and 12

Prior U.S. Cls.: 13, 19, 21, 23, 26, 31, 34, 35, 36,  
38 and 44

Reg. No. 2,080,671

**United States Patent and Trademark Office**

Registered July 22, 1997

**TRADEMARK  
PRINCIPAL REGISTER**

**A1**

CARDONE INDUSTRIES, INC. (PENNSYLVANIA CORPORATION)  
5670 RISING SUN AVENUE  
PHILADELPHIA, PA 19120

FOR: WATER PUMPS, SMOG AIR PUMPS, WIPER MOTORS, WINDOW WIPER MOTORS, BLOWER MOTORS, RADIATOR COOLING MOTORS, AND TAILGATE MOTORS, AND

ALL FOR MOTOR VEHICLES, IN CLASS 9 (U.S. CLS. 21, 23, 26, 36 AND 38).

FIRST USE 2-0-1970; IN COMMERCE 2-0-1970.

FOR: BRAKE MASTER CYLINDERS, POWER BRAKE UNITS, DISC BRAKE CALIPERS, LOADED DISC BRAKE CALIPERS, RACK AND PINION STEERING UNITS, POWER STEERING PUMPS, STEERING GEARS, CON-

PARTS THEREFOR, ALL FOR MOTOR VEHICLES, IN CLASS 7 (U.S. CLS. 13, 19, 21, 23, 31, 34 AND 35).

FIRST USE 0-0-1970; IN COMMERCE 0-0-1970.

FOR: ENGINE CONTROL COMPUTERS AND COMPUTER CHIPS, MASS AIRFLOW SENSORS, VANE AIRFLOW METERS, BODY CONTROL COMPUTERS, ANTI-LOCK BRAKE MODULES AND CONTROLS, AND IGNITION DISTRIBUTORS, AND PARTS THEREFOR,

TROL VALVES, POWER CYLINDERS, POWER STEERING FILTERS AND PARTS THEREFOR, ALL FOR MOTOR VEHICLES, IN CLASS 12 (U.S. CLS. 19, 21, 23, 31, 35 AND 44).

FIRST USE 2-0-1970; IN COMMERCE 2-0-1970.

OWNER OF U.S. REG. NO. 1,215,717.

SER. NO. 74-724,319, FILED 8-28-1995.

KEVIN PESKA, EXAMINING ATTORNEY

# United States of America

United States Patent and Trademark Office



**Reg. No. 4,061,354**

**Registered Nov. 22, 2011**

**Int. Cl.: 9**

SHEN ZHEN HUA RONG FA ELECTRONIC TEST CO., LTD. (CHINA LIMITED COMPANY (LTD.))

RM 810-814, FU HUA BUILDING  
FU HONG ROAD, FU TIAN DISTRICT  
SHEN ZHEN, CHINA

**TRADEMARK**

FOR: PROBES FOR TESTING INTEGRATED CIRCUITS; COMPUTER BOARD TESTING EQUIPMENT, NAMELY, TEST PROBES , IN CLASS 9 (U.S. CLS. 21, 23, 26, 36 AND 38).

**PRINCIPAL REGISTER**

FIRST USE 2-10-2002; IN COMMERCE 7-27-2009.

THE MARK CONSISTS OF THE WORD "AONE" WITH STYLIZED DESIGN.

THE WORDING "AONE" HAS NO MEANING IN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE.

SN 85-153,307, FILED 10-15-2010.

THOMAS MANOR, EXAMINING ATTORNEY



*David J. Kyffers*

Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office

# United States of America

United States Patent and Trademark Office

# AONE

**Reg. No. 4,758,459**

**Registered June 23, 2015**

**Int. Cls.: 9 and 11**

**TRADEMARK**

**PRINCIPAL REGISTER**

AURORA LIMITED (UNITED KINGDOM CORPORATION)  
16 ALBAN PARK  
HATFIELD ROAD  
ST ALBANS, AL4 0JJ, UNITED KINGDOM

FOR: ELECTRONIC TRANSFORMERS FOR DISPLAY, CABINET AND TRACK LIGHTING; ELECTRIC LIGHTING BALLASTS; LED DRIVERS; ELECTRIC DIMMERS, NAMELY, LED MIXING DIMMERS, DIMMING SWITCHES; ELECTRIC CABLES, PLUGS, SOCKETS, LEADS, FLEXES IN THE NATURE OF CORDS, WIRES AND CONNECTORS FOR LIGHTING AND LAMPS; CONSTANT CURRENT LED DRIVERS; CONSTANT VOLTAGE LED DRIVERS; ELECTRICAL TRACK LIGHT END CONNECTORS, COUPLERS AND LIVE END CONNECTORS; SELF MONITORING TRANSFORMERS; PREMIUM TRANSFORMERS; TRANSFORMERS FOR LIGHTING APPARATUS AND INSTRUMENTS, TOROIDAL TRANSFORMERS, DIMMABLE TRANSFORMERS, AND TRANSFORMERS FOR LOW VOLTAGE LIGHTING AND LOW VOLTAGE TRACK LIGHTING; ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION BLOCKS FOR LIGHTING; ELECTRIC SOCKETS FOR LIGHTING AND LAMPS; INTEGRATED DOWNLIGHT FITTINGS, NAMELY, LED DRIVERS; TRANSFORMERS FOR LIGHTING; PARTS AND FITTINGS FOR ALL OF THE AFORESAID GOODS SOLD AS A UNIT WITH THE GOODS, IN CLASS 9 (U.S. CLS. 21, 23, 26, 36 AND 38).

FOR: LAMPS, LIGHTING APPARATUS AND INSTRUMENTS, NAMELY, LIGHTING INSTALLATIONS; MAINS VOLTAGE LED LAMPS; LOW VOLTAGE LED LAMPS; LOW VOLTAGE T5 AND T8 LAMPS; MAINS VOLTAGE T5 AND T8 LAMPS; MAINS VOLTAGE T5 AND T8 LED LAMPS; MAINS VOLTAGE LED LIGHT MODULES; LOW VOLTAGE LED LIGHT MODULES; LOW ENERGY ELECTRICAL LAMPS; LOW ENERGY LIGHTING FIXTURES; ENERGY SAVING LAMPS; MAINS COLD CATHODE FLUORESCENT LAMPS; LOW VOLTAGE COMPACT FLUORESCENT LAMPS; MAINS VOLTAGE COMPACT FLUORESCENT LAMPS; MAINS VOLTAGE INSULATION COVERED FIRE RATED DOWNLIGHTS; LOW VOLTAGE INSULATION COVERED FIRE RATED DOWNLIGHTS; DOWNLIGHT COVERS; FIRE RATED DOWNLIGHT COVERS; INTEGRATED LED DOWNLIGHTS; ADJUSTABLE LED DOWNLIGHTS; INTEGRATED DOWNLIGHT FITTINGS, NAMELY, HOUSINGS FOR LIGHTING FIXTURES AND LED LAMPS; ADJUSTABLE LED SPOTLIGHTS; LOW VOLTAGE DIMMABLE LED LIGHTING PACK; FIRE-RATED LIGHTING FIXTURES; FIRE-RATED ELECTRIC LUMINAIRES, FIRE-RATED ELECTRIC DOWNLIGHTS; MAINS VOLTAGE COMPACT FLUORESCENT LIGHTING PACK; MAINS VOLTAGE FLUORESCENT CEILING LIGHTS; LOW VOLTAGE FLUORESCENT CEILING LIGHTS; MAINS VOLTAGE FLUORESCENT WALL LIGHT, MAINS VOLTAGE RECESSED COMPACT



*Michelle K. Lee*

Director of the United States  
Patent and Trademark Office

**Reg. No. 4,758,459** FLUORESCENT DOWNLIGHTS; MAINS VOLTAGE RECESSED LED LIGHT PANELS; LOW VOLTAGE RECESSED LED LIGHT PANELS; MAINS VOLTAGE SUSPENDED LED LIGHT PANELS; LOW VOLTAGE SUSPENDED LED LIGHT PANELS; ELECTRIC TRACK LIGHTING UNITS CONTAINING LOW VOLTAGE AND MAINS VOLTAGE TRACK LIGHTING, TRACK LIGHTING, INCLUDING LOW VOLTAGE AND MAINS VOLTAGE TRACK LIGHTING; TRACK LIGHTING END CAPS, WALL/CEILING MOUNTING KITS AND CEILING SUSPENSION KITS, CONSISTING PRIMARILY OF ELECTRIC LIGHT FIXTURES; LAMPS, INCLUDING DICHROIC, HALOGEN AND DICHROIC HALOGEN LAMPS, AND LAMPS FOR LOW VOLTAGE AND MAINS VOLTAGE TRACK LIGHTING; LOW AND MAINS VOLTAGE DOWNLIGHTS AND DOWNLIGHT KITS CONSISTING PRIMARILY OF ELECTRIC LIGHTING FIXTURES; DICHROIC LAMPS, INCLUDING LOW AND MAINS VOLTAGE DICHROIC LAMPS; LOW VOLTAGE AND MAINS VOLTAGE DICHROIC DOWNLIGHTS; FITTED LAMP HOLDERS; PARTS AND FITTINGS FOR ALL OF THE AFORESAID GOODS SOLD AS A UNIT WITH THE GOODS, IN CLASS 11 (U.S. CLS. 13, 21, 23, 31 AND 34).

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

PRIORITY CLAIMED UNDER SEC. 44(D) ON ERPN CMNTY TM OFC APPLICATION NO. 012209094, FILED 10-9-2013, REG. NO. 012209094, DATED 3-14-2014, EXPIRES 10-9-2023.

SER. NO. 86-242,230, FILED 4-4-2014.

JULIE WATSON, EXAMINING ATTORNEY