To: Ilene B. Tannen(nytef@jonesday.com)

Subject: U.S. Trademark Application Serial No. 97120307 - T A O - 005010-0079

Sent: August 25, 2022 12:04:52 PM EDT

Sent As: tmng.notices@uspto.gov

Attachments

4339195

screencapture-shop-globaltrinetwork-com-team-kit-16614424303351

screencapture-shop-globaltrinetwork-com-casual-clothing-16614424607801

screencapture-www-swimoutlet-com-collections-mens-triathlon-clothing-20977-

16614427857271

screencapture-www-swimoutlet-com-collections-womens-casual-clothing-20968-

16614428281901

screencapture-varlosports-com-product-category-triathlon-gear-16614430531001

screencapture-varlosports-com-product-category-womens-casual-16614430994281

United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) Office Action (Official Letter) About Applicant's Trademark Application

U.S. Application Serial No. 97120307

Mark: TAO

Correspondence Address:

ILENE B. TANNEN
JONES DAY
250 VESEY STREET
NEW YORK NY 10281 UNITED STATES

Applicant: Comme des Garcons Co., Ltd.

Reference/Docket No. 005010-0079

Correspondence Email Address: nytef@jonesday.com

NONFINAL OFFICE ACTION

The USPTO must receive applicant's response to this letter within <u>six months</u> of the issue date below or the application will be <u>abandoned</u>. Respond using the Trademark Electronic Application

System (TEAS). A link to the appropriate TEAS response form appears at the end of this Office action.

Issue date: August 25, 2022

The referenced application has been reviewed by the assigned trademark examining attorney. Applicant must respond timely and completely to the issue(s) below. 15 U.S.C. §1062(b); 37 C.F.R. §§2.62(a), 2.65(a); TMEP §§711, 718.03.

SUMMARY OF ISSUES:

- · Likelihood of confusion refusal
- Identification of goods
- Basis
- Declaration

SECTION 2(d) REFUSAL – LIKELIHOOD OF CONFUSION

Registration of the applied-for mark is refused because of a likelihood of confusion with the marks in U.S. Registration Nos. 4339195 and 6717603. Trademark Act Section 2(d), 15 U.S.C. §1052(d); *see* TMEP §§1207.01 *et seq.* See the attached registrations.

Trademark Act Section 2(d) bars registration of an applied-for mark that is so similar to a registered mark that it is likely consumers would be confused, mistaken, or deceived as to the commercial source of the goods and/or services of the parties. *See* 15 U.S.C. §1052(d). Likelihood of confusion is determined on a case-by-case basis by applying the factors set forth in *In re E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.*, 476 F.2d 1357, 1361, 177 USPQ 563, 567 (C.C.P.A. 1973) (called the "du Pont factors"). *In re i.am.symbolic, llc*, 866 F.3d 1315, 1322, 123 USPQ2d 1744, 1747 (Fed. Cir. 2017). Any evidence of record related to those factors need be considered; however, "not all of the DuPont factors are relevant or of similar weight in every case." *In re Guild Mortg. Co.*, 912 F.3d 1376, 1379, 129 USPQ2d 1160, 1162 (Fed. Cir. 2019) (quoting *In re Dixie Rests., Inc.*, 105 F.3d 1405, 1406, 41 USPQ2d 1531, 1533 (Fed. Cir. 1997)).

Although not all du Pont factors may be relevant, there are generally two key considerations in any likelihood of confusion analysis: (1) the similarities between the compared marks and (2) the relatedness of the compared goods and/or services. *See In re i.am.symbolic, llc*, 866 F.3d at 1322, 123 USPQ2d at 1747 (quoting *Herbko Int'l, Inc. v. Kappa Books, Inc.*, 308 F.3d 1156, 1164-65, 64 USPQ2d 1375, 1380 (Fed. Cir. 2002)); *Federated Foods, Inc. v. Fort Howard Paper Co.*, 544 F.2d 1098, 1103, 192 USPQ 24, 29 (C.C.P.A. 1976) ("The fundamental inquiry mandated by [Section] 2(d) goes to the cumulative effect of differences in the essential characteristics of the goods [or services] and differences in the marks."); TMEP §1207.01.

The overriding concern is not only to prevent buyer confusion as to the source of the goods and/or services, but to protect the registrant from adverse commercial impact due to use of a similar mark by a newcomer. See In re Shell Oil Co., 992 F.2d 1204, 1208, 26 USPQ2d 1687, 1690 (Fed. Cir. 1993). Therefore, any doubt regarding a likelihood of confusion determination is resolved in favor of the registrant. TMEP §1207.01(d)(i); see Hewlett-Packard Co. v. Packard Press, Inc., 281 F.3d 1261, 1265, 62 USPQ2d 1001, 1003 (Fed. Cir. 2002); In re Hyper Shoppes (Ohio), Inc., 837 F.2d 463, 464-65, 6 USPQ2d 1025, 1026 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

The applicant's mark is TAO (stylzed) for bags including purses, business card holders, shopping bags, key cases, tote bags, shoulder bags, backpacks, and school bags in class 18 and various clothing in class 25.

The registrants' marks are:

- 1. TAO (Reg. No. 4339195, owner Tao Technical-Wear GMBH) for "functionally adapted clothing and apparel specially developed for application in running, triathlon and other ambitious stamina sports, namely, shirts, t-shirts, polo shirts, tops, tank tops, [jumpers,] sweaters, [pullovers,] tights, jackets, wind resistant jackets, pants, shorts, knickers, underwear, caps, belts, socks, gloves, waistcoats, running tops;"
- 2. TAO LI SHU (Reg. No. 6717603, owner Guangzhou Bogemeng Trading Co) for "luggage; purses; valises; attaché cases; business card cases; canvas shopping bags; key cases; leather bags; leather credit card wallets; military duffle bags, garment bags for travel, tote bags, shoulder bags and backpacks; pocket wallets; school bags; travelling bags."

The marks are similar in this case. First, a mark in typed or standard characters may be displayed in any lettering style; the rights reside in the wording or other literal element and not in any particular display or rendition. *See In re Viterra Inc.*, 671 F.3d 1358, 1363, 101 USPQ2d 1905, 1909 (Fed. Cir. 2012); *In re Mighty Leaf Tea*, 601 F.3d 1342, 1348, 94 USPQ2d 1257, 1260 (Fed. Cir. 2010); 37 C.F.R. §2.52(a); TMEP §1207.01(c)(iii). Thus, a mark presented in stylized characters and/or with a design element generally will not avoid likelihood of confusion with a mark in typed or standard characters because the word portion could be presented in the same manner of display. *See, e.g., In re Viterra Inc.*, 671 F.3d at 1363, 101 USPQ2d at 1909; *Squirtco v. Tomy Corp.*, 697 F.2d 1038, 1041, 216 USPQ 937, 939 (Fed. Cir. 1983) (stating that "the argument concerning a difference in type style is not viable where one party asserts rights in no particular display").

With respect to TAO, the marks are identical. Where the marks of the respective parties are identical or virtually identical, as in this case, the degree of similarity or relatedness between the goods needed to support a finding of likelihood of confusion declines. *See In re Country Oven, Inc.*, 2019 USPQ2d 443903, at *5 (TTAB 2019) (citing *In re i.am.symbolic, llc*, 116 USPQ2d 1406, 1411 (TTAB 2015), *aff'd*, 866 F.3d 1315, 123 USPQ2d 1744 (Fed. Cir. 2017)); TMEP §1207.01(a); *see also In re Shell Oil Co.*, 992 F.2d 1204, 1207, 26 USPQ2d 1687, 1689 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

With respect to the TAO LI SHU, the marks contain the identical term TAO. Marks may be confusingly similar in appearance where similar terms or phrases or similar parts of terms or phrases appear in the compared marks and create a similar overall commercial impression. See Crocker Nat'l Bank v. Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, 228 USPQ 689, 690-91 (TTAB 1986), aff'd sub nom. Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce v. Wells Fargo Bank, Nat'l Ass'n, 811 F.2d 1490, 1495, 1 USPQ2d 1813, 1817 (Fed. Cir. 1987) (holding COMMCASH and COMMUNICASH confusingly similar); In re Corning Glass Works, 229 USPQ 65, 66 (TTAB 1985) (holding CONFIRM and CONFIRMCELLS confusingly similar); In re Pellerin Milnor Corp., 221 USPQ 558, 560 (TTAB 1983) (holding MILTRON and MILLTRONICS confusingly similar); TMEP §1207.01(b)(ii)-(iii).

In addition, although applicant's mark does not contain the entirety of the registered mark, applicant's mark is likely to appear to prospective purchasers as a shortened form of registrant's mark. *See In re Mighty Leaf Tea*, 601 F.3d 1342, 1348, 94 USPQ2d 1257, 1260 (Fed. Cir. 2010) (quoting *United States*

Shoe Corp., 229 USPQ 707, 709 (TTAB 1985)). Thus, merely omitting some of the wording from a registered mark may not overcome a likelihood of confusion. See In re Mighty Leaf Tea, 601 F.3d 1342, 94 USPQ2d 1257; In re Optica Int'l, 196 USPQ 775, 778 (TTAB 1977); TMEP §1207.01(b)(ii)-(iii). In this case, applicant's mark does not create a distinct commercial impression from the registered mark because it contains the identical term TAO as in the registered mark and does not add any wording that would distinguish it from that mark. Consumers are likely to be confused as to the source of the goods when they encounter the goods bearing the marks because they are likely to believe that the goods emanate from the same source. The marks are highly similar.

The goods and/or services are compared to determine whether they are similar, commercially related, or travel in the same trade channels. *See Coach Servs., Inc. v. Triumph Learning LLC*, 668 F.3d 1356, 1369-71, 101 USPQ2d 1713, 1722-23 (Fed. Cir. 2012); *Herbko Int'l, Inc. v. Kappa Books, Inc.*, 308 F.3d 1156, 1165, 64 USPQ2d 1375, 1381 (Fed. Cir. 2002); TMEP §§1207.01, 1207.01(a)(vi).

The compared goods and/or services need not be identical or even competitive to find a likelihood of confusion. *See On-line Careline Inc. v. Am. Online Inc.*, 229 F.3d 1080, 1086, 56 USPQ2d 1471, 1475 (Fed. Cir. 2000); *Recot, Inc. v. Becton*, 214 F.3d 1322, 1329, 54 USPQ2d 1894, 1898 (Fed. Cir. 2000); TMEP §1207.01(a)(i). They need only be "related in some manner and/or if the circumstances surrounding their marketing are such that they could give rise to the mistaken belief that [the goods and/or services] emanate from the same source." *Coach Servs., Inc. v. Triumph Learning LLC*, 668 F.3d 1356, 1369, 101 USPQ2d 1713, 1722 (Fed. Cir. 2012) (quoting 7-Eleven Inc. v. Wechsler, 83 USPQ2d 1715, 1724 (TTAB 2007)); TMEP §1207.01(a)(i).

The goods are identical and related in this case. The applicant and the registrant of TAO LI SHU both provide the same types of bags such as purses, business card holders, shopping bags, key cases, tote bags, shoulder bags, backpacks, and school bags. Where the goods of an applicant and registrant are identical or virtually identical, the degree of similarity between the marks required to support a finding that confusion is likely declines. *See Cai v. Diamond Hong, Inc.*, 901 F.3d 1367, 1373, 127 USPQ2d 1797, 1801 (Fed. Cir. 2018) (quoting *In re Viterra Inc.*, 671 F.3d 1358, 1363, 101 USPQ2d 1905, 1908 (Fed. Cir. 2012)); TMEP §1207.01(b).

Please note the Office does not need to find similarity as to each good listed in the applicant's and registrant's identifications. It is sufficient for a refusal based on likelihood of confusion that the Office find any goods that comes within the identification of goods in a particular class in the application related to any of the goods within the cited registration. *Tuxedo Monopoly, Inc. v. Gen. Mills Fun Grp.*, 648 F.2d 1335, 209 USPQ 986, 988 (CCPA 1981); *In re i.am.symbolic, llc*, 116 USPQ2d 1406, 1409 (TTAB 2015), *aff'd* 866 F.3d 1315, 123 USPQ2d 1744 (Fed. Cir. 2017); *In re Aquamar, Inc.*, 115 USPQ2d 1122, 1126 n.5 (TTAB 2015) ("[I]t is sufficient for finding a likelihood of confusion if relatedness is established for any item encompassed by the identification of goods within a particular class in the application.").

In addition, the applicant and the registrant of TAO both provide the same types of clothing. Although the registrant's goods are "functionally adapted clothing and apparel specially adapted for application in running, triathlon and other ambitious stamina sports," there is no limitation in the applicant's goods and therefore the goods may also be used for the same purposes. Decisions regarding likelihood of confusion in the clothing field have found many different types of apparel to be related. *Cambridge Rubber Co. v. Cluett, Peabody & Co.*, 286 F.2d 623, 624, 128 USPQ 549, 550 (C.C.P.A. 1961) (women's boots related to men's and boys' underwear); *Gen. Shoe Corp. v. Hollywood-Maxwell Co.*, 277 F.2d 169, 169-70, 125 USPQ2d 443, 443-4 (C.C.P.A. 1960) (shoes and hosiery related to

brassieres); *In re Embiid*, 2021 USPQ2d 577, at *29-30 (TTAB 2021) (shoes related to shirts and sweat shirts); *Jockey Int'l, Inc. v. Mallory & Church Corp.*, 25 USPQ2d 1233, 1236 (TTAB 1992) (underwear related to neckties); *In re Melville Corp.*, 18 USPQ2d 1386, 1388 (TTAB 1991) (women's pants, blouses, shorts and jackets related to women's shoes); *In re Pix of Am., Inc.*, 225 USPQ 691, 691-92 (TTAB 1985) (women's shoes related to outer shirts); *In re Mercedes Slacks, Ltd.*, 213 USPQ 397, 398-99 (TTAB 1982) (hosiery related to trousers); *In re Cook United, Inc.*, 185 USPQ 444, 445 (TTAB 1975) (men's suits, coats, and trousers related to ladies' pantyhose and hosiery); *Esquire Sportswear Mfg. Co. v. Genesco Inc.*, 141 USPQ 400, 404 (TTAB 1964) (brassieres and girdles related to slacks for men and young men). The application does not contain any limitations regarding trade channels for the goods, and therefore it is assumed that registrant's and applicant's goods are sold everywhere that is normal for such items, i.e., clothing and department stores. Thus, it can also be assumed that the same classes of purchasers shop for these items and that consumers are accustomed to seeing them sold under the same or similar marks. *See Kangol Ltd. v. KangaROOS U.S.A., Inc.*, 974 F.2d 161, 23 USPQ2d 1945 (Fed. Cir. 1992); *In re Smith & Mehaffey*, 31 USPQ2d 1531 (TTAB 1994); TMEP §1207.01(a)(iii).

Please also see the attached excerpted representative articles, establishing that specific-use clothing such as triathlon clothing and casual clothing are sold or provided through the same trade channels and used by the same classes of consumers in the same fields of use. Thus, applicant's and registrant's goods are considered related for likelihood of confusion purposes. *See, e.g., In re Davey Prods. Pty Ltd.*, 92 USPQ2d 1198, 1202-04 (TTAB 2009); *In re Toshiba Med. Sys. Corp.*, 91 USPQ2d 1266, 1268-69, 1271-72 (TTAB 2009).

The goods travel in the same channels of trade. Or, the conditions surrounding their marketing may be such, that they could be encountered by the same purchasers under circumstances that could give rise to the mistaken belief that the goods come from a common source.

The similarities among the mark and the goods of the parties are so great as to create a likelihood of confusion.

Although applicant's mark has been refused registration, applicant may respond to the refusal(s) by submitting evidence and arguments in support of registration.

INFORMALITIES

If applicant responds to the refusal(s), applicant must also respond to the requirement(s) set forth below.

IDENTIFICATION OF GOODS

Some of the identification of goods are indefinite and must be clarified. *See* 37 C.F.R. §2.32(a)(6); TMEP §1402.01. Applicant must amend the identification to specify the common commercial or generic name of the goods. *See* TMEP §1402.01. If the goods have no common commercial or generic name, applicant must describe the product, its main purpose, and its intended uses. *See id*.

The identification of goods contains parentheses. Generally, an applicant should *not* use parentheses and brackets, including curly brackets, in identifications in order to avoid confusion with the USPTO's practice of using parentheses and brackets in registrations to indicate (1) goods and/or services that have been deleted from registrations, (2) goods and/or services not claimed in an affidavit of

incontestability, or (3) guidance to users of the USPTO's *U.S. Acceptable Identification of Goods and Services Manual* to draft an acceptable identification. *See* TMEP §§1402.04, 1402.12. The only exception for including parenthetical information in identifications is if it serves to explain or translate the matter immediately preceding the parenthetical phrase in such a way that it does not affect the clarity or scope of the identification, e.g., "fried tofu pieces (abura-age)." *See* TMEP §1402.12.

Therefore, applicant must remove the parentheses from the identification and incorporate any parenthetical or bracketed information into the description of the goods.

In addition, the wording "including" in the identification of goods is indefinite and must be deleted. *See* 37 C.F.R. §2.32(a)(6); TMEP §§1402.01, 1402.03(a). The identification must be specific and all-inclusive. This wording is an open-ended term (e.g., "such as") that is not acceptable because it fails to identify specific goods. *See* TMEP §1402.03(a).

For easier reference, the suggested amendments are shown in bold and italics.

Applicant may substitute the following wording, if accurate:

Folding briefcases, shoulder bags, Gladstone bags, briefcases, suitcases, carry-on bags, tote bags, trunks being luggage, handbags, Boston bags, schoolchildren's backpacks, backpacks in the nature of rucksacks, credit card cases, textile shopping bags, wheeled shopping bags, purses not of precious metal, key cases, wallets not of precious metal, commuter's-pass holders in the nature of mass transit card cases, business card cases, vanity cases, not fitted, umbrellas and their parts, parasols, industrial packaging containers of leather, clothing for domestic pets, walking sticks, canes, in international class 18;

Clothing, one-piece dresses, jackets, clothing of leather, namely, (SPECIFY type of clothing, e.g., leather jackets, leather pants, etc.), suits, vests, coats, sweatshirts, trousers and pants, shirts, polo shirts, blouses, dresses, skirts, t-shirts, nightwear, underwear, evening gowns, sweaters, cardigans, overalls, garters, belts for clothing, waistbands, suspenders, neckties, scarves, hosiery, shoes, athletic shoes, overshoes, headgear for wear, namely, hats and caps being headwear, gloves, swimwear, boots, masquerade costumes, in international class 25.

Please note the parentheticals denote place(s) where the applicant must provide acceptable identifications. Any identification must be incorporated into the identification without the use of parentheticals or brackets.

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Applicant's goods may be clarified or limited, but may not be expanded beyond those originally itemized in the application or as acceptably amended. See 37 C.F.R. §2.71(a); TMEP §1402.06. Applicant may clarify or limit the identification by inserting qualifying language or deleting items to result in a more specific identification; however, applicant may not substitute different goods or add goods not found or encompassed by those in the original application or as acceptably amended. See TMEP §1402.06(a)-(b). The scope of the goods sets the outer limit for any changes to the identification and is generally determined by the ordinary meaning of the wording in the identification. TMEP §1402.06(b), 1402.07(a)-(b). Any acceptable changes to the goods will further limit scope, and once goods are deleted, they are not permitted to be reinserted. TMEP §1402.07(e).

For assistance with identifying and classifying goods and services in trademark applications, please see the USPTO's online searchable *U.S. Acceptable Identification of Goods and Services*

Manual. See TMEP §1402.04. To expedite prosecution of this trademark application, when amending the identification as required above, the Office strongly encourages the applicant to select pre-approved wording contained within this manual that accurately describes the goods and/or services therein. Failure to do so may result in delay.

BASIS

The application specifies both an intent to use basis under Trademark Act Section 1(b) and a claim of priority under Section 44(d) based on a foreign application. See 15 U.S.C. §§1051(b), 1126(d); 37 C.F.R. §2.34(a)(2), (a)(4). However, no copy of a foreign registration has been provided even though the application indicates applicant's intent to rely on Section 44(e) as an additional basis for registration. See 15 U.S.C. §1126(e).

An application with a Section 44(e) basis must include a true copy, photocopy, certification, or certified copy of a foreign registration from an applicant's country of origin. 15 U.S.C. §1126(e); 37 C.F.R. §2.34(a)(3)(ii); TMEP §§1004, 1004.01, 1016. In addition, an applicant's country of origin must be a party to a convention or treaty relating to trademarks to which the United States is also a party, or must extend reciprocal registration rights to nationals of the United States by law. 15 U.S.C. §1126(b); TMEP §§1002.01, 1004.

Therefore, applicant must provide a copy of the foreign registration from applicant's country of origin when it becomes available. TMEP \$1003.04(a). A copy of a foreign registration must consist of a document issued to an applicant by, or certified by, the intellectual property office in applicant's country of origin. TMEP \$1004.01. If applicant's country of origin does not issue registrations or Madrid Protocol certificates of extension of protection, applicant may submit a copy of the Madrid Protocol international registration that shows that protection of the international registration has been extended to applicant's country of origin. TMEP \$1016. In addition, applicant must also provide an English translation if the foreign registration is not written in English. 37 C.F.R. \$2.34(a)(3)(ii); TMEP \$1004.01(a)-(b). The translation should be signed by the translator. TMEP \$1004.01(b).

If the foreign registration has not yet issued, or applicant requires additional time to procure a copy of the foreign registration (and English translation, as appropriate), applicant should so inform the trademark examining attorney and request that the U.S. application be suspended until a copy of the foreign registration is available. TMEP §§716.02(b), 1003.04(b).

If applicant cannot satisfy the requirements of a Section 44(e) basis, applicant may request that the mark be approved for publication based solely on the Section 1(b) basis. *See* 15 U.S.C. §§1051(b), 1126(e); 37 C.F.R. §2.35(b)(1); TMEP §§806.02(f), 806.04(b), 1003.04(b). Although the mark may be approved for publication on the Section 1(b) basis, it will not register until an acceptable allegation of use has been filed. *See* 15 U.S.C. §1051(c)-(d); 37 C.F.R. §§2.76, 2.88; TMEP §1103. Please note that, if the U.S. application satisfied the requirements of Section 44(d) as of the U.S. application filing date, applicant may retain the priority filing date under Section 44(d) without perfecting the Section 44(e) basis, provided there is a continuing valid basis for registration. *See* 37 C.F.R. §2.35(b)(3)-(4); TMEP §§806.02(f), 806.04(b).

Alternatively, applicant has the option to amend the application to rely solely on the Section 44(e) basis and request deletion of the Section 1(b) basis. *See* 37 C.F.R. §2.35(b)(1); TMEP §806.04. The foreign registration alone may serve as the basis for obtaining a U.S. registration. *See* 37 C.F.R. §2.34(a)(3); TMEP §806.01(d).

DECLARATION

The application was unsigned, resulting in the application not being properly verified. *See* TMEP §804. Applicant must properly sign and therefore verify the application in an affidavit or signed declaration under 37 C.F.R. §2.20. *See* 37 C.F.R. §\$2.2(n), 2.33(a), (b)(2)-(c), 2.34(a)(2), (a)(3)(i), (a)(4)(ii); TMEP §804.02.

The following statements must be verified: That applicant has a bona fide intention to use the mark in commerce and had a bona fide intention to use the mark in commerce as of the application filing date; that applicant believes applicant is entitled to use the mark in commerce on or in connection with the goods or services specified in the application; that to the best of the signatory's knowledge and belief, no other persons, except, if applicable, concurrent users, have the right to use the mark in commerce, either in the identical form or in such near resemblance as to be likely, when used on or in connection with the goods/services of such other persons, to cause confusion or mistake, or to deceive; and that the facts set forth in the application are true. 37 C.F.R. §§2.33(b)(2), (c), 2.34(a)(2), (a)(3)(i), (a)(4)(ii).

For more information about the verified statement and instructions on providing one using the online Trademark Electronic Application System (TEAS) response form, see the Verified statement webpage.

How to respond. Click to file a response to this nonfinal Office action.

/Alex Seong Keam/ Attorney-Advisor U.S. Patent and Trademark Office Law Office 114 (571) 272-9176 alex.keam@uspto.gov

RESPONSE GUIDANCE

- Missing the response deadline to this letter will cause the application to <u>abandon</u>. The response must be received by the USPTO before midnight **Eastern Time** of the last day of the response period. TEAS maintenance or <u>unforeseen circumstances</u> could affect an applicant's ability to timely respond.
- Responses signed by an unauthorized party are not accepted and can cause the application to abandon. If applicant does not have an attorney, the response must be signed by the individual applicant, all joint applicants, or someone with legal authority to bind a juristic applicant. If applicant has an attorney, the response must be signed by the attorney.
- If needed, **find** contact information for the supervisor of the office or unit listed in the signature block.

Print: Wed Aug 24 2022 85267523

(4) STANDARD CHARACTER MARK

TAO

Mark Punctuated

TAO

Translation

The word "tao" translates to English as "way", "path", or "route", or sometimes more loosely as "doctrine" or "principle".

Goods/Services

• IC 025. US 022 039.G & S: Functionally adapted clothing and apparel specially developed for application in running, triathlon and other ambitious stamina sports, namely, shirts, t-shirts, polo shirts, tops, tank tops, [jumpers,] sweaters, [pullovers,] tights, jackets, wind resistant jackets, pants, shorts, knickers, underwear, caps, belts, socks, gloves, waistcoats, running tops. FIRST USE: 20130100. FIRST USE IN COMMERCE: 20130100

Mark Drawing Code

(4) STANDARD CHARACTER MARK

Design Code

Serial Number

85267523

Filing Date

20110315

Current Filing Basis

1**A**

Original Filing Basis

1B

Publication for Opposition Date

20120214

Registration Number

4339195

Date Registered

20130521

Owner

(REGISTRANT) Joy Sportswear GmbH LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY FED REP GERMANY Braunleinsberg 16 Ottensoos FED REP GERMANY 91242 (LAST LISTED OWNER) TAO TECHNICAL-WEAR GMBH LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY FED REP GERMANY BAUHOFSTRASSE 10A SCHWAIG B. NURNBERG FED REP GERMANY 90571

Priority Date

Disclaimer Statement

Description of Mark

Type of Mark TRADEMARK

Register PRINCIPAL

Live Dead Indicator LIVE

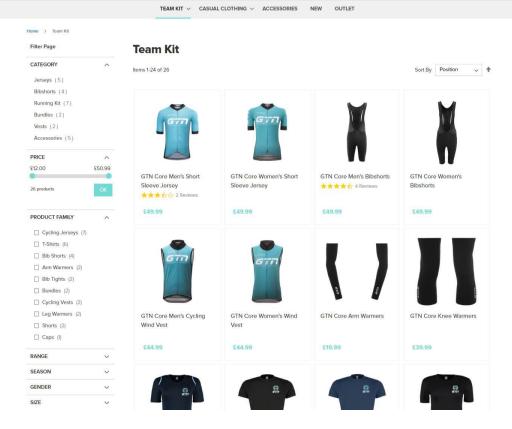
Attorney of Record Frank H. Foster

https://shop.globaltrinetwork.com/team-kit at 11:47:14, 08/25/2022





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FILTER COLOUR





GTN Women's Blue Running T-Shirt

£21.99



GTN Mens Running T-Shirt -



£21.99



Shirt

* * * * 4 Reviews





GTN Women's Running T-Shirt - Black ★★★☆☆ 1 Review

£21.99



GTN Women's White Running T-Shirt

£21.99



GTN Men's White Running T-Shirt

★★★★★ 1 Review

£21.99



GTN Fan Kit Jersey - Black & Yellow

★★★★ 9 Reviews

£25.00 £49.99



Jersey - Black & Yellow

★★☆☆☆ 1 Review

£25.00 £49.99



GTN Fan Kit Women's Bib Shorts - Black

£25.00 £49.99



GTN Complete Women's Fan Kit Bundle

£50.00 £99.98



GTN Fan Kit Arm Warmer -Black ★★★★★ 3 Reviews

£12,50 £24.99



GTN Fan Kit Leg Warmer -Black ★★★★★ 3 Reviews

£15.00 £29.99









GTN Fan Kit Kids' Jersey - GTN Fan Kit Kids' Shorts - Black & Yellow Black

(#)GIII

GTN Complete Kids' Fan Kit
Bundle

* * * * * 1 Review

£12.50 £24.99

£12.50 £24.99

£25.00 £49.98

£35.00

https://shop.globaltrinetwork.com/casual-clothing at 11:47:44, 08/25/2022



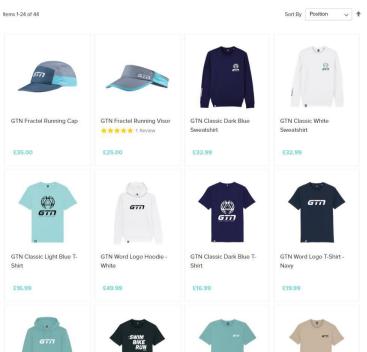


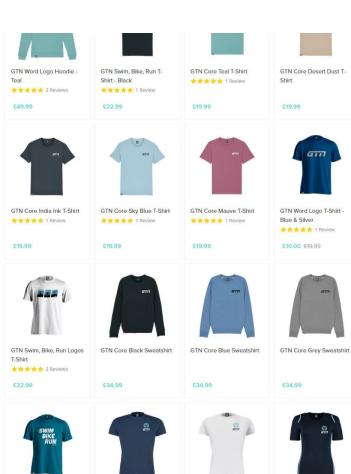
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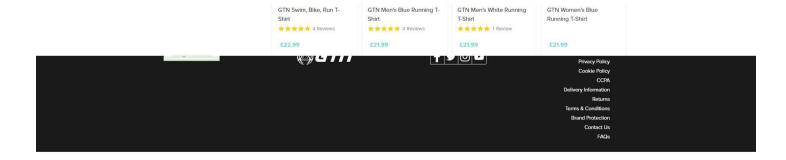




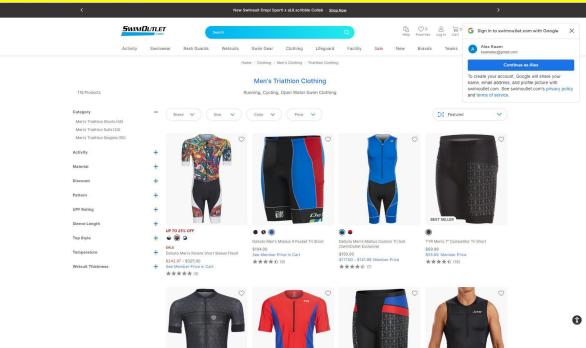
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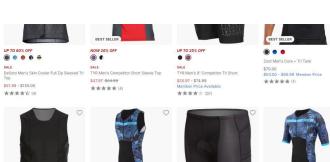






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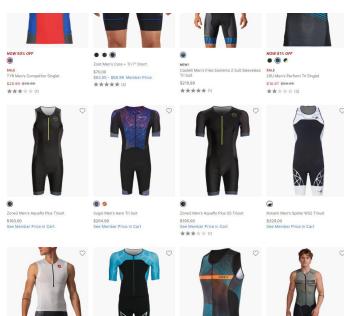
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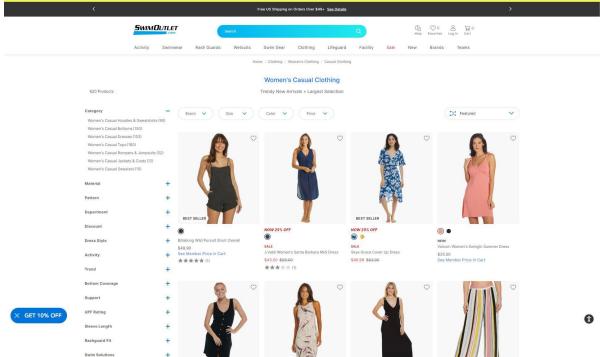
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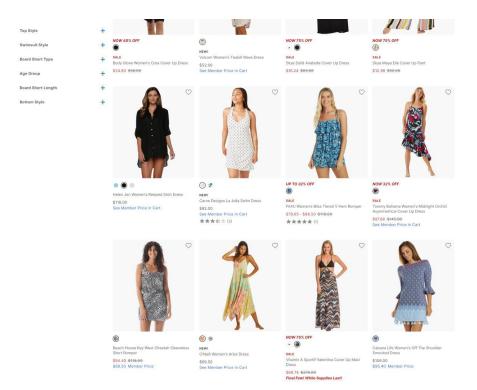
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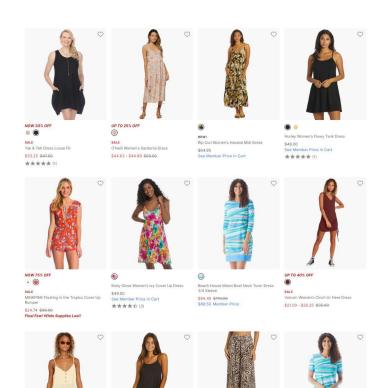
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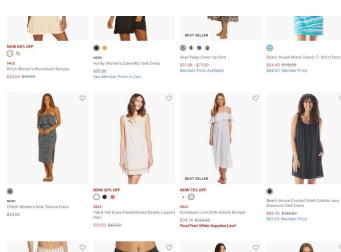
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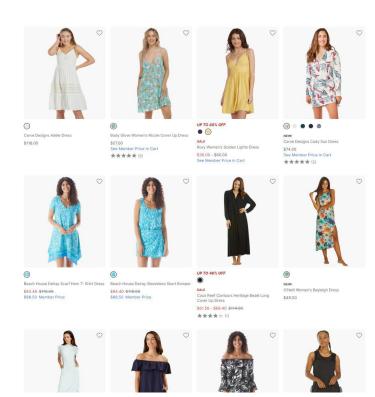
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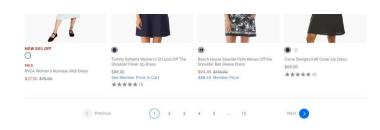
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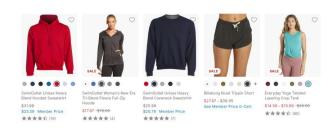
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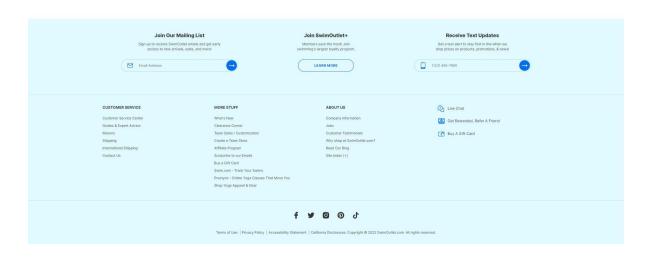
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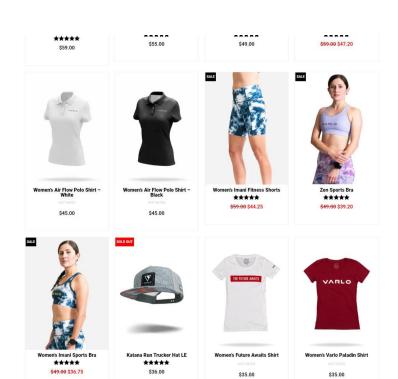
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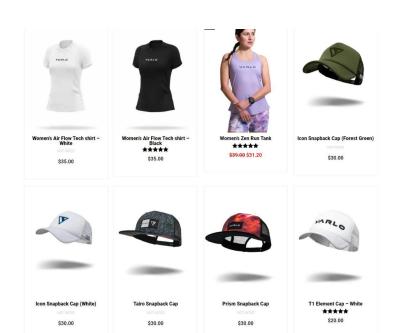


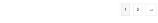






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Office Action (Official Letter) has issued on August 25, 2022 for U.S. Trademark Application Serial No. 97120307

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