

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE (USPTO)
OFFICE ACTION (OFFICIAL LETTER) ABOUT APPLICANT'S TRADEMARK APPLICATION

U.S. APPLICATION SERIAL NO. 79211611

MARK: ATOMIC

79211611

CORRESPONDENT ADDRESS:

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Melbourne VIC 3000
AUSTRALIA

CLICK HERE TO RESPOND TO THIS LETTER:

http://www.uspto.gov/trademarks/teas/response_form.jsp

APPLICANT: Tetsuwan Pty Ltd

CORRESPONDENT'S REFERENCE/DOCKET NO:

N/A

CORRESPONDENT E-MAIL ADDRESS:

OFFICE ACTION

INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION NO. 1353977

STRICT DEADLINE TO RESPOND TO THIS NOTIFICATION: TO AVOID ABANDONMENT OF THE REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF PROTECTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION, THE USPTO MUST RECEIVE A COMPLETE RESPONSE TO THIS PROVISIONAL FULL REFUSAL NOTIFICATION **WITHIN 6 MONTHS** OF THE "DATE ON WHICH THE NOTIFICATION WAS SENT TO WIPO (MAILING DATE)" LOCATED ON THE WIPO COVER LETTER ACCOMPANYING THIS NOTIFICATION.

In addition to the Mailing Date appearing on the WIPO cover letter, a holder (hereafter "applicant") may confirm this Mailing Date using the USPTO's Trademark Status and Document Retrieval (TSDR) system at <http://tsdr.uspto.gov/>. To do so, enter the U.S. application serial number for this application and then select "Documents." The Mailing Date used to calculate the response deadline for this provisional full refusal is the "Create/Mail Date" of the "IB-1st Refusal Note."

This is a **PROVISIONAL FULL REFUSAL** of the request for extension of protection of the mark in the above-referenced U.S. application. See 15 U.S.C. §1141h(c). See below in this notification (hereafter "Office action") for details regarding the provisional full refusal.

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

SUMMARY OF ISSUES:

- Section 2(d) Refusal – Likelihood of Confusion
- Identification of Goods
- Entity and Citizenship Required

SECTION 2(d) REFUSAL – LIKELIHOOD OF CONFUSION

THIS PARTIAL REFUSAL APPLIES ONLY TO THE GOODS SPECIFIED THEREIN.

Registration of the applied-for mark is refused because of a likelihood of confusion with the marks in U.S. Registration Nos. 3754025 and 4803983 (owned by the same entity). Trademark Act Section 2(d), 15 U.S.C. §1052(d); see TMEP §§1207.01 *et seq.* See the attached registrations.

Applicant's applied-for mark is **ATOMIC** for "Apparatus for recording, transmission or reproduction of sound or images."

U.S. Registration No. 3754025 is **ATOMIC (and design)** for "VGA graphic card accelerators for personal computers; electronic computer components and accessories, namely, VGA graphic cards," among other goods.

U.S. Registration No. 4803983 is **ATOMIC** for "VGA graphic card accelerators for personal computers; electronic computer components and accessories, namely, VGA graphic cards," among other goods.

Trademark Act Section 2(d) bars registration of an applied-for mark that so resembles a registered mark that it is likely a potential consumer would be confused, mistaken, or deceived as to the source of the goods of the applicant and registrant. See 15 U.S.C. §1052(d). A determination of likelihood of confusion under Section 2(d) is made on a case-by-case basis and 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) aid in this determination. *Citigroup Inc. v. Capital City Bank Grp., Inc.*, 637 F.3d 1344, 1349, 98 USPQ2d 1253, 1256 (Fed. Cir. 2011) (citing *On-Line Careline, Inc. v. Am. Online, Inc.*, 229 F.3d 1080, 1085, 56 USPQ2d 1471, 1474 (Fed. Cir. 2000)). Not all the *du Pont* factors, however, are necessarily relevant or of equal weight, and any one of the factors may control in a given case,

depending upon the evidence of record. *Citigroup Inc. v. Capital City Bank Grp., Inc.*, 637 F.3d at 1355, 98 USPQ2d at 1260; *In re Majestic Distilling Co.*, 315 F.3d 1311, 1315, 65 USPQ2d 1201, 1204 (Fed. Cir. 2003); see *In re E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.*, 476 F.2d at 1361-62, 177 USPQ at 567.

In this case, the following factors are the most relevant: similarity of the marks, similarity and nature of the goods, and similarity of the trade channels of the goods. See *In re Viterra Inc.*, 671 F.3d 1358, 1361-62, 101 USPQ2d 1905, 1908 (Fed. Cir. 2012); *In re Dakin's Miniatures Inc.*, 59 USPQ2d 1593, 1595-96 (TTAB 1999); TMEP §§1207.01 *et seq.*

Similarity of the Marks

Marks are compared in their entireties for similarities in appearance, sound, connotation, and commercial impression. *Stone Lion Capital Partners, LP v. Lion Capital LLP*, 746 F.3d 1317, 1321, 110 USPQ2d 1157, 1160 (Fed. Cir. 2014) (quoting *Palm Bay Imps., Inc. v. Veuve Clicquot Ponsardin Maison Fondée En 1772*, 396 F.3d 1369, 1371, 73 USPQ2d 1689, 1691 (Fed. Cir. 2005)); TMEP §1207.01(b)-(b)(v). "Similarity in any one of these elements may be sufficient to find the marks confusingly similar." *In re Davia*, 110 USPQ2d 1810, 1812 (TTAB 2014) (citing *In re 1st USA Realty Prof'ls, Inc.*, 84 USPQ2d 1581, 1586 (TTAB 2007)); *In re White Swan Ltd.*, 8 USPQ2d 1534, 1535 (TTAB 1988)); TMEP §1207.01(b).

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) (finding COMMASH and COMMUNICASH confusingly similar); *In re Corning Glass Works*, 229 USPQ 65, 66 (TTAB 1985) (finding CONFIRM and CONFIRMCELLS confusingly similar); *In re Pellerin Milnor Corp.*, 221 USPQ 558, 560 (TTAB 1983) (finding MILTRON and MILLTRONICS confusingly similar); TMEP §1207.01(b)(ii)-(iii). With respect to applicant's applied-for mark and U.S. Registration No. 3754025, the parties' marks contain the shared word "ATOMIC."

With respect to applicant's applied-for mark and U.S. Registration No. 4803983, applicant's applied-for mark is ATOMIC and registrant's mark is ATOMIC. These marks are identical in appearance, sound, and meaning, "and have the potential to be used . . . in exactly the same manner." *In re i.am.symbolic, llc*, 116 USPQ2d 1406, 1411 (TTAB 2015). Additionally, because they are identical, these marks are likely to engender the same connotation and overall commercial impression when considered in connection with applicant's and registrant's respective goods and/or services. *Id.*

Therefore, the marks are confusingly similar.

Similarity of the Goods

With respect to the parties' goods, the question of likelihood of confusion is determined based on the description of the goods stated in the application and registration at issue, not on extrinsic evidence of actual use. See *Stone Lion Capital Partners, LP v. Lion Capital LLP*, 746 F.3d 1317, 1323, 110 USPQ2d 1157, 1162 (Fed. Cir. 2014) (quoting *Octocom Sys. Inc. v. Hous. Computers Servs. Inc.*, 918 F.2d 937, 942, 16 USPQ2d 1783, 1787 (Fed. Cir. 1990)).

Absent restrictions in an application and/or registration, the identified goods are "presumed to travel in the same channels of trade to the same class of purchasers." *In re Viterra Inc.*, 671 F.3d 1358, 1362, 101 USPQ2d 1905, 1908 (Fed. Cir. 2012) (quoting *Hewlett-Packard Co. v. Packard Press, Inc.*, 281 F.3d 1261, 1268, 62 USPQ2d 1001, 1005 (Fed. Cir. 2002)). Additionally, unrestricted and broad identifications are presumed to encompass all goods of the type described. See, e.g., *Sw. Mgmt., Inc. v. Ocinomled, Ltd.*, 115 USPQ2d 1007, 1025 (TTAB 2015); *In re N.A.D., Inc.*, 57 USPQ2d 1872, 1874 (TTAB 2000).

In this case, the identification set forth in the application and registrations has no restrictions as to nature, type, channels of trade, or classes of purchasers. Therefore, it is presumed that these goods travel in all normal channels of trade, and are available to the same class of purchasers. Further, the application uses broad wording to describe the goods and this wording ("Apparatus for recording, transmission or reproduction of sound or images") is presumed to encompass all goods of the type described, including those in registrant's more narrow identification ("VGA graphic card accelerators for personal computers; electronic computer components and accessories, namely, VGA graphic cards").

Based on the analysis above, the parties' marks are related.

Because applicant and registrant's marks are similar and the goods are related, there is a likelihood of confusion and applicant's applied-for mark must be refused under Section 2(d) of the Lanham Act.

Although applicant's mark has been refused registration, applicant may respond to the refusal by submitting evidence and arguments in support of registration. However, if applicant responds to the refusal, applicant must also respond to the requirements set forth below.

IDENTIFICATION OF GOODS

THIS PARTIAL REQUIREMENT APPLIES ONLY TO THE GOODS SPECIFIED THEREIN.

Applicant's identification is unacceptable because it contains a large amount of indefinite terms. See TMEP §1402.01. For example:

- The language "electronic and electric apparatus for displaying, editing, recording, encoding, storing, transferring or reproducing video and audio" is indefinite and must be clarified by indicating the specific types of Class 9 apparatus offered. For example: "Class 9: Electronic and electric apparatus for displaying, editing, recording, encoding, storing, transferring or reproducing video and audio, namely, {indicate

specific types of Class 9 apparatus, e.g., *electronic display interfaces, audio and video cassette recorders, editing machines for movie films, etc.*.”

- The language “photographic equipment and parts and accessories therefor” is indefinite and must be clarified by indicating the specific types of Class 9 photographic equipment and parts and accessories offered. For example: “Class 9: Photographic equipment and parts and accessories therefor, namely, {indicate specific types of Class 9 equipment, parts, and accessories, e.g., *photographic cameras, photographic slides, cases adapted for photographic equipment, etc.*}.”
- The language “computer software, firmware and hardware” is indefinite and must be clarified by indicating the specific purpose of the computer software and firmware offered. For example: “Class 9: Computer software for {specify function of the software, e.g., *use in database management, use as a spreadsheet, word processing, etc. and, if software is content- or field-specific, the content or field of use*}, and firmware for {specify function of the firmware, e.g., *use in database management, use as a spreadsheet, word processing, etc. and, if software is content- or field-specific, the content or field of use*} and hardware.”

Applicant must clarify these and the rest of the indefinite terms, as noted below.

Additionally, the identification of goods in International Class 9 includes a duplicate entry of the wording “flash memory cards” and clarification is required. See 37 C.F.R. §2.32(a)(6); TMEP §§1402.01, 1402.01(a). Applicant may either (1) modify one of these two identical descriptions of goods such that it will no longer be duplicative, or (2) delete one entry. See TMEP §§1402.01, 1402.01(a). If modifying one of the duplicate identifications, applicant may amend it to clarify or limit the goods, but not to broaden or expand the goods beyond those in the original application or as acceptably amended. See 37 C.F.R. §2.71(a); TMEP §1402.06. Also, generally, any deleted goods may not later be reinserted. TMEP §1402.07(e).

Applicant may adopt the following identification, if accurate (suggested changes underlined):

“Class 9: Electronic and electric apparatus for displaying, editing, recording, encoding, storing, transferring or reproducing video and audio, namely, {indicate specific types of Class 9 apparatus, e.g., *electronic display interfaces, audio and video cassette recorders, editing machines for movie films, etc.*}; scientific, nautical, surveying, photographic, cinematographic, optical, weighing, measuring, signaling, checking in the nature of supervision, life-saving and teaching apparatus and instruments, namely, {indicate specific types of Class 9 apparatus, e.g., *ultra-high vacuum chambers, underwater housing for cameras, magnetic compasses for surveying, etc.*}; apparatus and instruments for conducting, switching, transforming, accumulating, regulating or controlling electric current; apparatus for recording, transmission or reproduction of sound or images; blank magnetic data carriers, blank recording discs; data processing equipment and computers; photographic equipment and parts and accessories therefor, namely, {indicate specific types of Class 9 equipment, parts, and accessories, e.g., *photographic cameras, photographic slides, cases adapted for photographic equipment, etc.*}; cameras and parts and accessories therefor, namely, {indicate specific types of Class 9 camera accessories and parts, e.g., *camera lens mounts, camera cases, camera tripods, etc.*}; digital cameras and parts and accessories therefor, namely, {indicate specific types of Class 9 camera accessories and parts, e.g., *camera lens mounts, camera cases, camera tripods, etc.*}; camera lenses; batteries and battery chargers for cameras and digital cameras; remote controls for cameras and digital cameras; cases for cameras and digital cameras; straps for cameras and digital cameras; binoculars; telescopes; range finders for cameras; computer software for editing and managing of photographs and movies; Downloadable electronic publications in the nature of {indicate specific nature of publication, e.g., *book, magazine, manual, etc.* in the field of {indicate subject matter of publication}; non-contact measuring machines and instruments, namely, {indicate specific types of Class 9 machines and instruments, e.g., *coordinate measuring machines, derived-unit measuring machines, fluorometers, etc.*}; computer software for {specify function of the software, e.g., *use in database management, use as a spreadsheet, word processing, etc. and, if software is content- or field-specific, the content or field of use*}, and firmware for {specify function of the firmware, e.g., *use in database management, use as a spreadsheet, word processing, etc. and, if software is content- or field-specific, the content or field of use*}; and hardware; liquid crystal display projectors; cameras with liquid crystal display projectors; digital cameras with liquid crystal display projectors; microscopes; electron microscopes; biological microscopes; X-ray electron microscopes; rifle scopes; telescopic sights; monoculars; spectacles; eyeglasses; glasses, namely, {indicate specific types of Class 9 glasses, e.g., *glasses for sports, theatre glasses, virtual reality glasses, etc.*}; eyewear; ophthalmic lenses; optical lenses; lenses for spectacles; lenses for eyeglasses; lenses for {indicate specific types of Class 9 glasses, e.g., *glasses for sports, theatre glasses, virtual reality glasses, etc.*}; lenses for eyewear; eyeglass frames; solid state memory cards; flash memory cards; magnifying glasses; crossbow scopes; digital photo frames; telescopic sights for firearms; sighting telescopes for firearms; semiconductor exposure meters for photographic devices; liquid crystal display exposure meters for photographic devices; semiconductor testing apparatus; liquid crystal display testing apparatus; sensors, namely, {indicate specific types of Class 9 sensors, e.g., *timing sensors, temperature sensors, electric sensors, etc.*}; monitors, namely, {indicate specific types of Class 9 monitors, e.g., *TV monitors, video monitors, LCD monitors for security purposes, etc.*}; digital camera sensors: parts and accessories for semiconductor testing apparatus, namely, {indicate specific types of Class 9 parts and accessories}; parts and accessories for liquid crystal display testing apparatus, namely, {indicate specific types of Class 9 parts and accessories}; cases especially made for photographic apparatus and instruments; filters for ultraviolet rays for cameras and digital cameras; filters for cameras and digital cameras; flash-bulbs for cameras and digital cameras; flashlights for cameras and digital cameras; shutter releases for cameras and digital cameras; shutters for cameras and digital cameras; photographic slides; spools for cameras and digital cameras; stands for photographic apparatus; photographic transparencies; viewfinders for cameras and digital cameras; tripods for cameras and digital cameras; epidiscopes; mobile phones; cellular phones; smartphones; hand-held terminal devices, namely, {indicate specific types of Class 9 terminal devices, e.g., *point-of-sale terminals for making contactless payments*}; scanners in the nature of data processing equipment; charge-coupled device (CCD) cameras; secure digital (SD) memory cards; USB hubs; flash card readers.”

Applicant may amend the identification to clarify or limit the goods, but not to broaden or expand the goods beyond those in the original application or as acceptably amended. See 37 C.F.R. §2.71(a); TMEP §1402.06. Generally, any deleted goods may not later be reinserted. See TMEP §1402.07(e).

Additionally, for applications filed under Trademark Act Section 66(a), the scope of the identification for purposes of permissible amendments is limited by the international class assigned by the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization (International Bureau); and the classification of goods may not be changed from that assigned by the International Bureau. 37 C.F.R. §2.85(d); TMEP §§1401.03(d), 1904.02(b). Further, in a multiple-class Section 66(a) application, classes may not be added or goods transferred from one existing class to another. 37 C.F.R. §2.85(d); TMEP §1401.03(d).

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.

ENTITY AND CITIZENSHIP REQUIRED

Applicant must specify its form of business or type of legal entity and its national citizenship or foreign country of organization or incorporation. See 37 C.F.R. §§2.32(a)(3)(i)-(ii), 7.25(a)-(b); TMEP §§803.03, 803.04, 1904.02(a). This information is required in all U.S. trademark applications, including those filed under Trademark Act Section 66(a) (also known as "requests for extension of protection of international registrations to the United States"). See 37 C.F.R. §§2.32(a)(3)(i)-(ii), 7.25(a)-(b); TMEP §§803.03, 803.04, 1904.02(a).

Acceptable entity types include an individual, a partnership, a corporation, a joint venture, or the foreign equivalent. See 37 C.F.R. §2.32(a)(3)(i)-(ii); TMEP §§803.03 *et seq.*

If applicant's entity type is an individual, applicant must indicate his or her national citizenship for the record. See 37 C.F.R. §2.32(a)(3)(i); TMEP §803.04. If applicant's entity type is a corporation, association, partnership, joint venture, or the foreign equivalent, applicant must set forth the foreign country under whose laws applicant is organized or incorporated. 37 C.F.R. §2.32(a)(3)(ii); TMEP §§803.03(b)-(c), 803.04. For an association, applicant must also specify whether the association is incorporated or unincorporated, unless the foreign country and the designation or description "association/associazione" appear in Appendix D of the *Trademark Manual of Examining Procedure* (TMEP). TMEP §803.03(c).

If applicant is organized under the laws of a foreign province or geographical region, applicant should specify both the foreign province or geographical region and the foreign country in which the province or region is located. See TMEP §803.04. To provide this information online via the Trademark Electronic Application System (TEAS) response form, applicant must (1) locate the "Entity Type" heading and select "Other;" (2) locate the "Specify Entity Type" heading and select "Other" under the Foreign Entity option, and enter in the free-text field below both applicant's entity type and the foreign province or geographical region of its organization (e.g., partnership of Victoria); and (3) locate the "State or Country Where Legally Organized" heading and select the appropriate foreign country (e.g., Australia) under the Non-U.S. Entity option. See *id.*

WHO IS PERMITTED TO RESPOND TO THIS PROVISIONAL FULL REFUSAL: Any response to this provisional refusal must be personally signed by an individual applicant, all joint applicants, or someone with legal authority to bind a juristic applicant (e.g., a corporate officer or general partner). 37 C.F.R. §§2.62(b), 2.193(e)(2)(ii); TMEP §712.01. If applicant hires a qualified U.S. attorney to respond on his or her behalf, then the attorney must sign the response. 37 C.F.R. §§2.193(e)(2)(i), 11.18(a); TMEP §§611.03(b), 712.01. Qualified U.S. attorneys include those in good standing with a bar of the highest court of any U.S. state, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and other U.S. commonwealths or U.S. territories. See 37 C.F.R. §§2.17(a), 2.62(b), 11.1, 11.14(a); TMEP §§602, 712.01. Additionally, for all responses, the proper signatory must personally sign the document or personally enter his or her electronic signature on the electronic filing. See 37 C.F.R. §2.193(a); TMEP §§611.01(b), 611.02. The name of the signatory must also be printed or typed immediately below or adjacent to the signature, or identified elsewhere in the filing. 37 C.F.R. §2.193(d); TMEP §611.01(b).

In general, foreign attorneys are not permitted to represent applicants before the USPTO (e.g., file written communications, authorize an amendment to an application, or submit legal arguments in response to a requirement or refusal). See 37 C.F.R. §11.14(c), (e); TMEP §§602.03-.03(b), 608.01.

DESIGNATION OF DOMESTIC REPRESENTATIVE: The USPTO encourages applicants who do not reside in the United States to designate a domestic representative upon whom any notice or process may be served. TMEP §610; see 15 U.S.C. §§1051(e), 1141h(d); 37 C.F.R. §2.24(a) (1)-(2). Such designations may be filed online at <http://www.uspto.gov/trademarks/teas/correspondence.jsp>.

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TO RESPOND TO THIS LETTER: Go to http://www.uspto.gov/trademarks/teas/response_forms.jsp. Please wait 48-72 hours from the issue/mailing date before using the Trademark Electronic Application System (TEAS), to allow for necessary system updates of the application. For *technical* assistance with online forms, e-mail TEAS@uspto.gov. For questions about the Office action itself, please contact the assigned trademark examining attorney. **E-mail communications will not be accepted as responses to Office actions; therefore, do not respond to this Office action by e-mail.**

All informal e-mail communications relevant to this application will be placed in the official application record.

WHO MUST SIGN THE RESPONSE: It must be personally signed by an individual applicant or someone with legal authority to bind an applicant (i.e., a corporate officer, a general partner, all joint applicants). If an applicant is represented by an attorney, the attorney must sign the response.

PERIODICALLY CHECK THE STATUS OF THE APPLICATION: To ensure that applicant does not miss crucial deadlines or official notices, check the status of the application every three to four months using the Trademark Status and Document Retrieval (TSDR) system at <http://tsdr.uspto.gov/>. Please keep a copy of the TSDR status screen. If the status shows no change for more than six months, contact the Trademark Assistance Center by e-mail at TrademarkAssistanceCenter@uspto.gov or call 1-800-786-9199. For more information on checking status, see <http://www.uspto.gov/trademarks/process/status/>.

TO UPDATE CORRESPONDENCE/E-MAIL ADDRESS: Use the TEAS form at <http://www.uspto.gov/trademarks/teas/correspondence.jsp>.

DESIGN MARK

Serial Number

77724451

Status

SECTION 8 & 15-ACCEPTED AND ACKNOWLEDGED

Word Mark

ATOMIC

Standard Character Mark

No

Registration Number

3754025

Date Registered

2010/03/02

Type of Mark

TRADEMARK

Register

PRINCIPAL

Mark Drawing Code

(3) DESIGN PLUS WORDS, LETTERS AND/OR NUMBERS

Owner

Sapphire Technology LTD CORPORATION HONG KONG 1908-1919, 19/F TWR2,
G.C. Plaza 138 Shatin Rural Committee Road Shatin, NT HONG KONG

Goods/Services

Class Status -- ACTIVE. IC 009. US 021 023 026 036 038. G & S: VGA
graphic card accelerators for personal computers; electronic computer
components and accessories, namely, power supplies, VGA graphic cards
and computer mainboards. First Use: 2007/11/01. First Use In
Commerce: 2007/11/01.

Description of Mark

The mark consists of the word "ATOMIC" with the letter "O" consisting
of a filled-in circle surrounded by 3 arcuate lines each intersecting
the other in two places. One end of each line is attached to a small
circle.

Colors Claimed

Color is not claimed as a feature of the mark.

Filing Date

2009/04/28

Print: Jul 10, 2017

77724451

Examining Attorney

CHOSID, ROBIN

Attorney of Record

Susan B. Meyer

AT  **MIC**

DESIGN MARK

Serial Number

86519229

Status

REGISTERED

Word Mark

ATOMIC

Standard Character Mark

Yes

Registration Number

4803983

Date Registered

2015/09/01

Type of Mark

TRADEMARK

Register

PRINCIPAL

Mark Drawing Code

(4) STANDARD CHARACTER MARK

Owner

Sapphire Technology Ltd. CORPORATION HONG KONG Shantin Rural Committee Rd. 1908-1919, 19/F TWR2, G.C. Plaza No. 138 Shantin, NT HONG KONG

Goods/Services

Class Status -- ACTIVE. IC 009. US 021 023 026 036 038. G & S: VGA graphic card accelerators for personal computers; electronic computer components and accessories, namely, power supplies, VGA graphic cards and computer mainboards. First Use: 2007/11/01. First Use In Commerce: 2007/11/01.

Filing Date

2015/01/30

Examining Attorney

CORDOVA, RAUL

Attorney of Record

Susan B. Meyer

ATOMIC