

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

U.S. Application Serial No. 79265411

Mark: ISOGRAPH

Correspondence Address:
Novagraaf Switzerland S.A.
Chemin de l'Echo 3
CH-1213 Onex/ Genève
SWITZERLAND

Applicant: LVMH Swiss Manufactures SA

Reference/Docket No. N/A

Correspondence Email Address:

NONFINAL OFFICE ACTION

International Registration No. 1483021

Notice of Provisional Full Refusal

Deadline for responding. The USPTO must receive applicant's response **within six months of the "date on which the notification was sent to WIPO (mailing date)"** located on the WIPO cover letter, or the U.S. application will be abandoned. To confirm the mailing date, go to the USPTO's Trademark Status and Document Retrieval (TSDR) database, select "US Serial, Registration, or Reference No.," enter the U.S. application serial number in the blank text box, and click on "Documents." The mailing date used to calculate the response deadline is the "Create/Mail Date" of the "1st Refusal Note."

Respond to this Office action using the USPTO's Trademark Electronic Application System (TEAS). A link to the appropriate TEAS response form appears at the end of this Office action.

Discussion of provisional full refusal. This is a provisional full refusal of the request for extension of protection to the United States of the international registration, known in the United States as a U.S. application based on Trademark Act Section 66(a). *See* 15 U.S.C. §§1141f(a), 1141h(c).

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.

The trademark examining attorney has searched the Office's database of registered and pending marks and has found no conflicting marks that would bar registration under Trademark Act Section 2(d). TMEP §704.02; *see* 15 U.S.C. §1052(d).

SUMMARY OF ISSUES:

- Identification Of Goods
- U.S. Attorney Required
- Response Guidelines

IDENTIFICATION OF GOODS

The wording "jewelry products; components for parts of timepieces and accessories for parts of timepieces not included in other classes; components of movements for timepieces not included in other classes; chronographs; leather boxes for watches" in the identification of goods is indefinite and must be clarified because the nature of the goods are unclear. *See* 37 C.F.R. §2.32(a)(6); TMEP §1402.01.

Further, applicant must correct the punctuation in the identification to clarify the individual items in the list of goods and/or services. *See* 37 C.F.R. §2.32(a)(6); TMEP §1402.01(a). Proper punctuation in identifications is necessary to delineate explicitly each product or service within a list and to avoid ambiguity. Commas, semicolons, and apostrophes are the only punctuation that should be used in an identification of goods and/or services. TMEP §1402.01(a). An applicant should *not* use colons, periods, exclamation points, and question marks in an identification. *Id.* In addition, applicants should not use symbols in the identification such as asterisks (*), at symbols (@), or carets. *Id.*

In general, **commas** should be used in an identification (1) to separate a series of related items identified within a particular category of goods or services, (2) before and after "namely," and (3) between each item in a list of goods or services following "namely" (e.g., personal care products, namely, body lotion, bar soap, shampoo). *Id.* **Semicolons** generally should be used to separate a series of distinct categories of goods or services within an international class (e.g., personal care products, namely, body lotion; deodorizers for pets; glass cleaners). *Id.*

Additionally, the identification of goods and/or services contains brackets. Generally, applicants should *not* use parentheses and brackets in identifications in their applications so as to avoid confusion with the USPTO's practice of using parentheses and brackets in registrations to indicate goods and/or services that have been deleted from registrations or in an affidavit of incontestability to indicate goods and/or services not claimed. *See* TMEP

§1402.12. The only exception is that parenthetical information is permitted in identifications in an application 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).” *Id.*

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

For the applicant’s convenience, the trademark examining attorney suggests an amendment of applicant’s identification of goods that complies with the above-mentioned clarification requirements, with any material changes highlighted in bold and underline type and any deletions strikethrough. Applicant may adopt the following identification, if accurate

Class 14: Jewelry; jewelry products, **namely rings and bracelets**; precious stones; timepieces, namely, watches, wristwatches, components for parts of timepieces and accessories for parts of timepieces not included in other classes **in the nature of {specify commercial name of specific Class 14 goods e.g. watch parts}**; movements for timepieces; components of movements for timepieces not included in other classes, **namely specify commercial name of specific Class 14 goods e.g. watch parts**; alarm clocks, clocks and other chronometric instruments, chronometers, chronographs **for use as timepieces**; jewelry cases ~~leaskets~~; boxes of precious metal; **presentation** leather boxes for watches

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. Applicant’s goods and/or services may be clarified or limited, but may not be expanded beyond those originally itemized in the application or as acceptably narrowed. See 37 C.F.R. §2.71(a); TMEP §§1402.06, 1904.02(c)(iv). 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 and/or services or add goods and/or services not found or encompassed by those in the original application or as acceptably narrowed. See TMEP §1402.06(a)-(b). The scope of the goods and/or services 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 and/or services will further limit scope, and once goods and/or services are deleted, they are not permitted to be reinserted. 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 and/or services 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 and/or services transferred from one existing class to another. 37 C.F.R. §2.85(d); TMEP §1401.03(d).

U.S. ATTORNEY REQUIRED

Applicant must be represented by a U.S.-licensed attorney at the USPTO to respond to or appeal the provisional refusal. An applicant whose domicile is located outside of the United States or its territories is foreign-domiciled and must be represented at the USPTO by an attorney who is an active member in good standing of the bar of the highest court of a U.S. state or territory. 37 C.F.R. §§2.11(a), 11.14; *Requirement of U.S.-Licensed Attorney for Foreign-Domiciled Trademark Applicants & Registrants*, Examination Guide 4-19, at I.A. (Rev. Sept. 2019). An individual applicant’s domicile is the place a person resides and intends to be the person’s principal home. 37 C.F.R. §2.2(o); Examination Guide 4-19, at I.A. A juristic entity’s domicile is the principal place of business; i.e., headquarters, where a juristic entity applicant’s senior executives or officers ordinarily direct and control the entity’s activities. 37 C.F.R. §2.2(o); Examination Guide 4-19, at I.A. Because applicant is foreign-domiciled, applicant must appoint such a U.S.-licensed attorney qualified to practice under 37 C.F.R. §11.14 as its representative before the application may proceed to registration. 37 C.F.R. §2.11(a). See [Hiring a U.S.-licensed trademark attorney](#) for more information.

To appoint or designate a U.S.-licensed attorney. To appoint an attorney, applicant should submit a completed Trademark Electronic Application System (TEAS) [Revocation, Appointment, and/or Change of Address of Attorney/Domestic Representative](#) form. The newly-appointed attorney must submit a TEAS [Response to Examining Attorney Office Action](#) form indicating that an appointment of attorney has been made and address all other refusals or requirements in this action, if any. Alternatively, if applicant retains an attorney before filing the response, the attorney can respond to this Office action by using the appropriate TEAS response form and provide his or her attorney information in the form and sign it as applicant’s attorney. See 37 C.F.R. §2.17(b)(1)(ii).

RESPONSE GUIDELINES

Response guidelines. For this application to proceed, applicant must explicitly address each refusal and/or requirement in this Office action. For a refusal, applicant may provide written arguments and evidence against the refusal, and may have other response options if specified above. For a requirement, applicant should set forth the changes or statements. Please see [“Responding to Office Actions”](#) and the informational video [“Response to Office Action”](#) for more information and tips on responding.

Please call or email the assigned trademark examining attorney with questions about this Office action. Although the trademark examining attorney cannot provide legal advice or statements about applicant’s rights, the trademark examining attorney can provide applicant with additional explanation about the refusal(s) and/or requirement(s) in this Office action. See TMEP §§705.02, 709.06. Although the USPTO does not accept emails as responses to Office actions, emails can be used for informal communications and will be included in the application record. See 37 C.F.R. §§2.62(c), 2.191; TMEP §§304.01-.02, 709.04-.05.

How to respond. [Click to file a response to this nonfinal Office action](#)

/Valerie Kaplan/
Trademark Examining Attorney

RESPONSE GUIDANCE

- **Missing the response deadline to this letter will cause the application to abandon.** A response or notice of appeal must be received by the USPTO before **midnight Eastern Time** of the last day of the response period. TEAS and ESTIA maintenance or unforeseen circumstances 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.