

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

U.S. Application Serial No. 79285124

Mark: IQ

Correspondence Address:
Friedrich Knapp
Hansestrasse 48
38112 Braunschweig
FED REP GERMANY

Applicant: Friedrich Knapp

Reference/Docket No. N/A

Correspondence Email Address:

NONFINAL OFFICE ACTION

International Registration No. 0706285

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.

SUMMARY OF ISSUES:

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

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. 5551422, 5566736, 4580636, and 3887449. 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 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. *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.

Similarity of the Marks

The applied-for mark is **IQ** (stylized) for "jewellery, particularly buttons, lapel pins and badges," "pamphlets and brochures," "Leather products, namely, bags, and other leather products, namely, cases not adapted to the goods to be contained," and "footwear."

The mark in U.S. Registration No. 5551422 is **IQ** (stylized) for “Jewelry; Costume and Fashion Jewelry; handmade jewelry; brass jewelry.”

The mark in U.S. Registration No. 5566736 is **IQ** (stylized) for “leather goods, namely, handbags, travel bags, business and credit card cases, tote bags, cosmetic bags sold empty, and garment bags for travel.”

The above two registered marks are owned by the same registrant.

The mark in U.S. Registration No. 4580636 is **IQ** (stylized) for “Publications, namely, pamphlets, brochures in the field of child and adolescent development and activity guides in the field of child and adolescent growth and development.”

The mark in U.S. Registration No. 3887449 is **IQ** (in standard characters) for “FOOTWEAR, NAMELY, PUMPS, SHOES, BOOTS, SANDAL ATHLETIC FOOTWEAR AND CLOGS.”

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”).

In the present case, the word portion of all the marks at issue 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), *aff’d*, 866 F.3d 1315, 123 USPQ2d 1744 (Fed. Cir. 2017). 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. *Id.*

Therefore, the marks are confusingly similar.

Relatedness of Goods and Services

The compared goods 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] 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).

When analyzing an applicant’s and registrant’s goods for similarity and relatedness, that determination is 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)).

5551422

In this case, the registration(s) use(s) broad wording to describe jewelry, which presumably encompasses all goods and/or services of the type described, including applicant’s more narrow jewellery, particularly buttons, lapel pins and badges. *See, e.g., In re Solid State Design Inc.*, 125 USPQ2d 1409, 1412-15 (TTAB 2018); *Sw. Mgmt., Inc. v. Ocinomled, Ltd.*, 115 USPQ2d 1007, 1025 (TTAB 2015). Thus, applicant’s and registrant’s goods are legally identical. *See, e.g., In re i.am.symbolic, llc*, 127 USPQ2d 1627, 1629 (TTAB 2018) (citing *Tuxedo Monopoly, Inc. v. Gen. Mills Fun Grp., Inc.*, 648 F.2d 1335, 1336, 209 USPQ 986, 988 (C.C.P.A. 1981); *Inter IKEA Sys. B.V. v. Akea, LLC*, 110 USPQ2d 1734, 1745 (TTAB 2014); *Baseball Am. Inc. v. Powerplay Sports Ltd.*, 71 USPQ2d 1844, 1847 n.9 (TTAB 2004)).

5566736

In this case, the application use(s) broad wording to describe Leather products, namely, bags, and other leather products, namely, cases not adapted to the goods to be contained, which presumably encompasses all goods and/or services of the type described, including registrant(s)’s more narrow leather goods, namely, handbags, travel bags, business and credit card cases, tote bags, cosmetic bags sold empty, and garment bags for travel. *See, e.g., In re Solid State Design Inc.*, 125 USPQ2d 1409, 1412-15 (TTAB 2018); *Sw. Mgmt., Inc. v. Ocinomled, Ltd.*, 115 USPQ2d 1007, 1025 (TTAB 2015). Thus, applicant’s and registrant’s goods are legally identical. *See, e.g., In re i.am.symbolic, llc*, 127 USPQ2d 1627, 1629 (TTAB 2018) (citing *Tuxedo Monopoly, Inc. v. Gen. Mills Fun Grp., Inc.*, 648 F.2d 1335, 1336, 209 USPQ 986, 988 (C.C.P.A. 1981); *Inter IKEA Sys. B.V. v. Akea, LLC*, 110 USPQ2d 1734, 1745 (TTAB 2014); *Baseball Am. Inc. v. Powerplay Sports Ltd.*, 71 USPQ2d 1844, 1847 n.9 (TTAB 2004)).

4580636

In this case, the application use(s) broad wording to describe pamphlets and brochures, which presumably encompasses all goods and/or services of the

type described, including registrant(s)'s more narrow pamphlets, brochures in the field of child and adolescent development and activity guides in the field of child and adolescent growth and development. See, e.g., *In re Solid State Design Inc.*, 125 USPQ2d 1409, 1412-15 (TTAB 2018); *Sw. Mgmt., Inc. v. Ocinomled, Ltd.*, 115 USPQ2d 1007, 1025 (TTAB 2015). Thus, applicant's and registrant's goods are legally identical. See, e.g., *In re i.am.symbolic, llc*, 127 USPQ2d 1627, 1629 (TTAB 2018) (citing *Tuxedo Monopoly, Inc. v. Gen. Mills Fun Grp., Inc.*, 648 F.2d 1335, 1336, 209 USPQ 986, 988 (C.C.P.A. 1981); *Inter IKEA Sys.B.V. v. Akea, LLC*, 110 USPQ2d 1734, 1745 (TTAB 2014); *Baseball Am. Inc. v. Powerplay Sports Ltd.*, 71 USPQ2d 1844, 1847 n.9 (TTAB 2004)).

3887449

In this case, the application use(s) broad wording to describe footwear, which presumably encompasses all goods and/or services of the type described, including registrant(s)'s more narrow FOOTWEAR, NAMELY, PUMPS, SHOEBQOTS, SANDALS, ATHLETIC FOOTWEAR AT CLOGS. See, e.g., *In re Solid State Design Inc.*, 125 USPQ2d 1409, 1412-15 (TTAB 2018); *Sw. Mgmt., Inc. v. Ocinomled, Ltd.*, 115 USPQ2d 1007, 1025 (TTAB 2015). Thus, applicant's and registrant's goods are legally identical. See, e.g., *In re i.am.symbolic, llc*, 127 USPQ2d 1627, 1629 (TTAB 2018) (citing *Tuxedo Monopoly, Inc. v. Gen. Mills Fun Grp., Inc.*, 648 F.2d 1335, 1336, 209 USPQ 986, 988 (C.C.P.A. 1981); *Inter IKEA Sys. B.V. v. Akea, LLC*, 110 USPQ2d 1734, 1745 (TTAB 2014); *Baseball Am. Inc. v. Powerplay Sports Ltd.*, 71 USPQ2d 1844, 1847 n.9 (TTAB 2004)).

Accordingly, the goods of applicant and the registrant are considered related for purposes of the likelihood of confusion analysis.

Given the similarity of the marks and the relatedness of the goods, registration of applicant's mark is refused pursuant to Section 2(d) of the Trademark Act.

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

ENTITY/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.*

IDENTIFICATION OF GOODS REQUIRES AMENDMENT

Much of the wording in the identification of goods is indefinite and must be clarified because it does not make clear the nature of the goods. See 37 C.F.R. §2.32(a)(6); TMEP §§1402.01, 1402.03, 1904.02(c), (c)(ii).

Applicant must amend this wording 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 word "headgear" in the identification of goods in International Class 25 is indefinite and too broad and must be clarified because the word does not make clear the nature of the goods and could identify goods in more than one international class. See 37 C.F.R. §2.32(a)(6); TMEP §§1402.01, 1402.03, 1904.02(c), (c)(ii). Applicant may (1) amend "headgear" to "headwear," and/or (2) retain "headgear," add "namely," and then list the specific types of headgear items in that class (e.g., headgear, namely, sports caps and hats, for International Class 25). Given the overbroad nature of "headgear," the wording after "namely" must identify the goods with sufficient specificity that it would be considered definite and properly classified absent the term "headgear."

In an application filed under Trademark Act Section 66(a), an applicant may not change the classification of goods from that assigned by the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization in the corresponding international registration. 37 C.F.R. §2.85(d); TMEP §§1401.03(d), 1904.02(b). Therefore, any modification to this wording must identify goods in International Classes 09, 14, 16, 18, and 25 only, the classes specified in the application for these goods. See TMEP §1904.02(c), (c)(ii).

Applicant may adopt the following wording, if accurate:

Class 09: All types of sound media, particularly, **audio** cassettes, **phonograph** records, compact discs, **all of the foregoing featuring {indicate subject matter, e.g., music}**; data media and electronic memories, **particularly**, optical compact disks (CD-ROMs) **featuring images**

Class 14: Watches, jewellery, **particularly**, buttons, lapel pins and badges **of precision metal**

Class 16: **general feature** magazines, newspapers, **printed** company periodicals **in the field of {indicate subject matter, e.g., business}**, **printed** informational newsletters, instruction sheets for use **in the field of {indicate subject matter}**, **printed** user manuals **in the field of {indicate subject matter}**, pamphlets **in the field of {indicate subject matter}** and brochures **in the field of {indicate subject matter}**, advertising **{specify, e.g., posters, pamphlets}**, adhesive labels; **{specify, e.g., card, letter}** files, loose-leaf books **of paper**, file folders, plain **{specify, e.g., card, letter}** files; packing material, namely, printed adhesive tape for **household use** in closing cardboard boxes and other types of packaging; stickers

Class 18: Leather, plastic and textile bags, **particularly**, sports' bags and shopping bags, and **leather** cases not adapted to the goods to be contained, small leather goods, **particularly**, kit bags, coin holders and keyring cases

Class 25: Men's and women's clothing, **particularly**, knitwear **in the nature of {specify, e.g., knitted shirts}**, knitted goods **in the nature of {specify, e.g., knitted shirts}**, leather and imitation leather clothing, **particularly**, blouses, shirts, tee-shirts, sweat shirts, jackets, pullovers, tops **as clothing**, bustiers, trousers, skirts, **{specify, e.g., jogging}** outfits, suits, coats, underwear, swimwear, headgear in the nature of **hats**, scarves, headbands, tracksuits, gloves, belts for clothing, footwear

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 in trademark applications, please see the USPTO's online searchable [*U.S. Acceptable Identification of Goods and Services Manual*](#). See TMEP §1402.04.

Questions: 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.

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.

Only a U.S.-licensed attorney can take action on an application on behalf of a foreign-domiciled applicant. 37 C.F.R. §2.11(a). Accordingly, the USPTO will not communicate further with applicant about the application beyond this Office action or permit applicant to make future submissions in this application. And applicant is not authorized to make amendments to the application.

To appoint or designate a U.S.-licensed attorney. To appoint an attorney, applicant should submit a completed Trademark Electronic Application System (TEAS) [Change Address or Representation](#) 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).

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

/Rachael Dickson/
Rachael Dickson
Trademark Examining Attorney
Law Office 125
Phone: 571-272-5353
E-mail: rachael.dickson@uspto.gov

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 ESTTAmaintenance 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.

DESIGN MARK

Serial Number

77798852

Status

SECTION 8-ACCEPTED

Word Mark

IQ

Standard Character Mark

Yes

Registration Number

3887449

Date Registered

2010/12/07

Type of Mark

TRADEMARK

Register

PRINCIPAL

Mark Drawing Code

(4) STANDARD CHARACTER MARK

Owner

IQ BRANDS, INC. CORPORATION DELAWARE 129 NC HIGHWAY 801 S. ADVANCE
NORTH CAROLINA 27006

Goods/Services

Class Status -- ACTIVE. IC 025. US 022 039. G & S: FOOTWEAR,
NAMELY, PUMPS, SHOES, BOOTS, SANDALS, ATHLETIC FOOTWEAR AND CLOGS;
FOOTWEAR COMPONENTS, NAMELY, INSOLE AND MIDSOLE CUSHIONING COMPONENTS
FOR SHOES; INSOLES, OUTSOLES AND MIDSOLES FOR FOOTWEAR; FOOTBEDS; SHOE
INSERTS FOR PRIMARILY NON-ORTHOPEDIC PURPOSES; SOCKS. First Use:
2010/09/18. First Use In Commerce: 2010/09/18.

Filing Date

2009/08/06

Examining Attorney

WILKE, JOHN

Attorney of Record

Julie E. Reitz

IQ

DESIGN MARK

Serial Number

85629210

Status

REGISTERED

Word Mark

IQ

Standard Character Mark

No

Registration Number

4580636

Date Registered

2014/08/05

Type of Mark

TRADEMARK; SERVICE MARK

Register

PRINCIPAL

Mark Drawing Code

(5) WORDS, LETTERS, AND/OR NUMBERS IN STYLIZED FORM

Owner

WBK&A, Inc. CORPORATION GEORGIA 5950 Holland Drive Cumming GEORGIA 30041

Goods/Services

Class Status -- ACTIVE. IC 016. US 002 005 022 023 029 037 038 050.
G & S: Publications, namely, books, booklets, pamphlets, brochures, and white papers in the field of child and adolescent development and activity guides in the field of child and adolescent growth and development. First Use: 2013/10/15. First Use In Commerce: 2013/10/15.

Goods/Services

Class Status -- ACTIVE. IC 041. US 100 101 107. G & S: Educational services, namely, providing training and curriculum development for parents and educators; providing online developmental assessments and training programs that help identify developmental strengths and weaknesses of an individual; providing information in the field of children's education and development. First Use: 2012/08/01. First Use In Commerce: 2012/08/01.

Description of Mark

Print: Jun 18, 2020

85629210

The mark consists of a stylized "Q" with a diagonal lower case "i" as the "tail".

Colors Claimed

Color is not claimed as a feature of the mark.

Filing Date

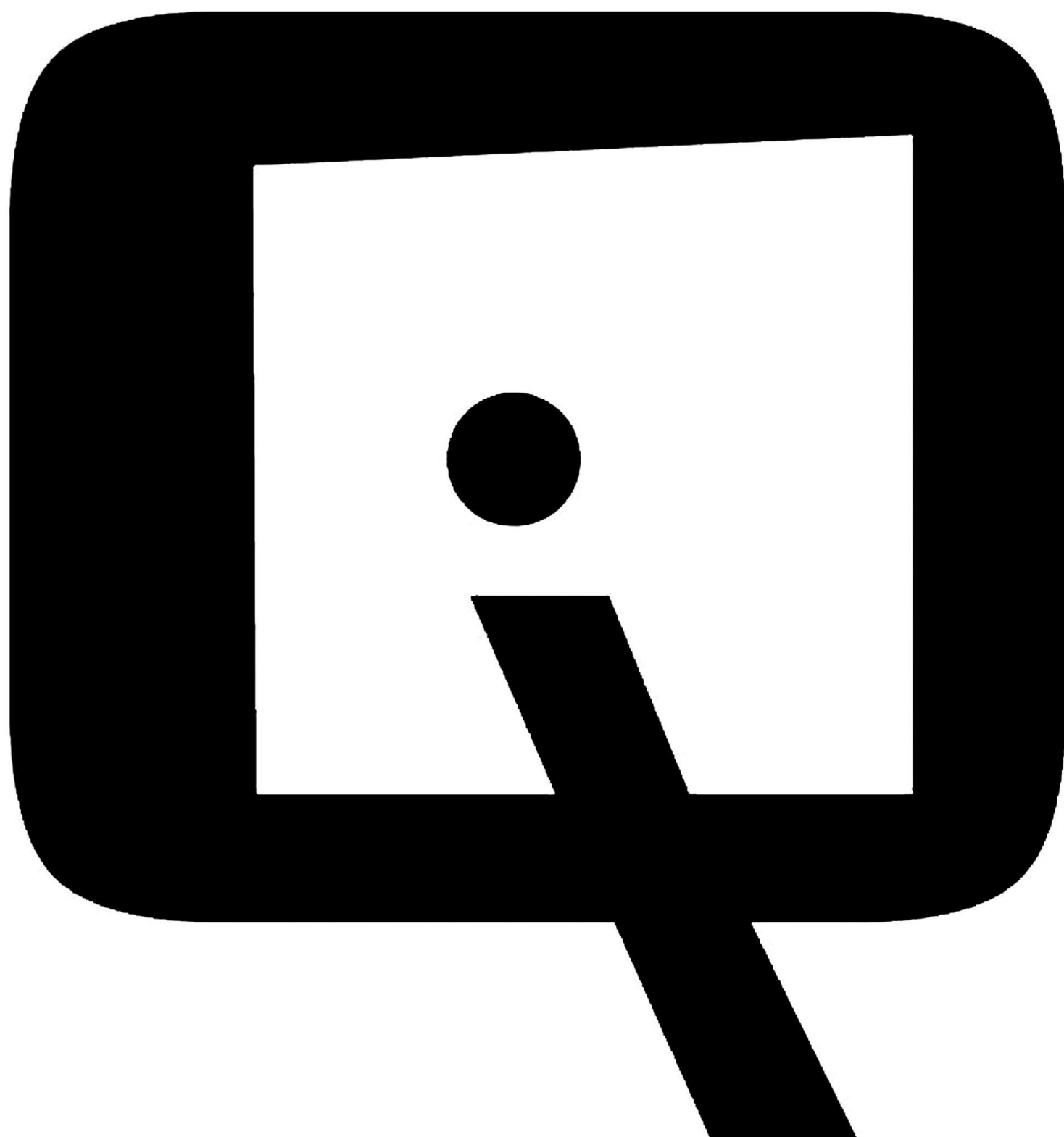
2012/05/18

Examining Attorney

CLARKE, AISHA

Attorney of Record

Patrick J. Coyne



DESIGN MARK

Serial Number

87196036

Status

REGISTERED

Word Mark

IQ

Standard Character Mark

No

Registration Number

5551422

Date Registered

2018/08/28

Type of Mark

TRADEMARK; SERVICE MARK

Register

PRINCIPAL

Mark Drawing Code

(5) WORDS, LETTERS, AND/OR NUMBERS IN STYLIZED FORM

Owner

Quinones Corporation CORPORATION NEW YORK 1767 Central Park Avenue,
suite 266 Yonkers NEW YORK 10710

Goods/Services

Class Status -- ACTIVE. IC 014. US 002 027 028 050. G & S:
Jewelry; Costume and Fashion Jewelry; handmade jewelry; brass jewelry.
First Use: 2016/05/01. First Use In Commerce: 2017/10/01.

Goods/Services

Class Status -- ACTIVE. IC 025. US 022 039. G & S: Scarves. First
Use: 2016/05/01. First Use In Commerce: 2017/10/01.

Goods/Services

Class Status -- ACTIVE. IC 035. US 100 101 102. G & S: On-line
wholesale and retail store services featuring jewelry, scarves and
fashion accessories; On-line wholesale and retail store services
featuring bead, fashion, handmade, weave and costume jewelry. First
Use: 2016/05/01. First Use In Commerce: 2017/10/01.

Description of Mark

The mark consists of a "Q" with an intersecting "I" completing the "Q"

in a stylized font.

Colors Claimed

Color is not claimed as a feature of the mark.

Filing Date

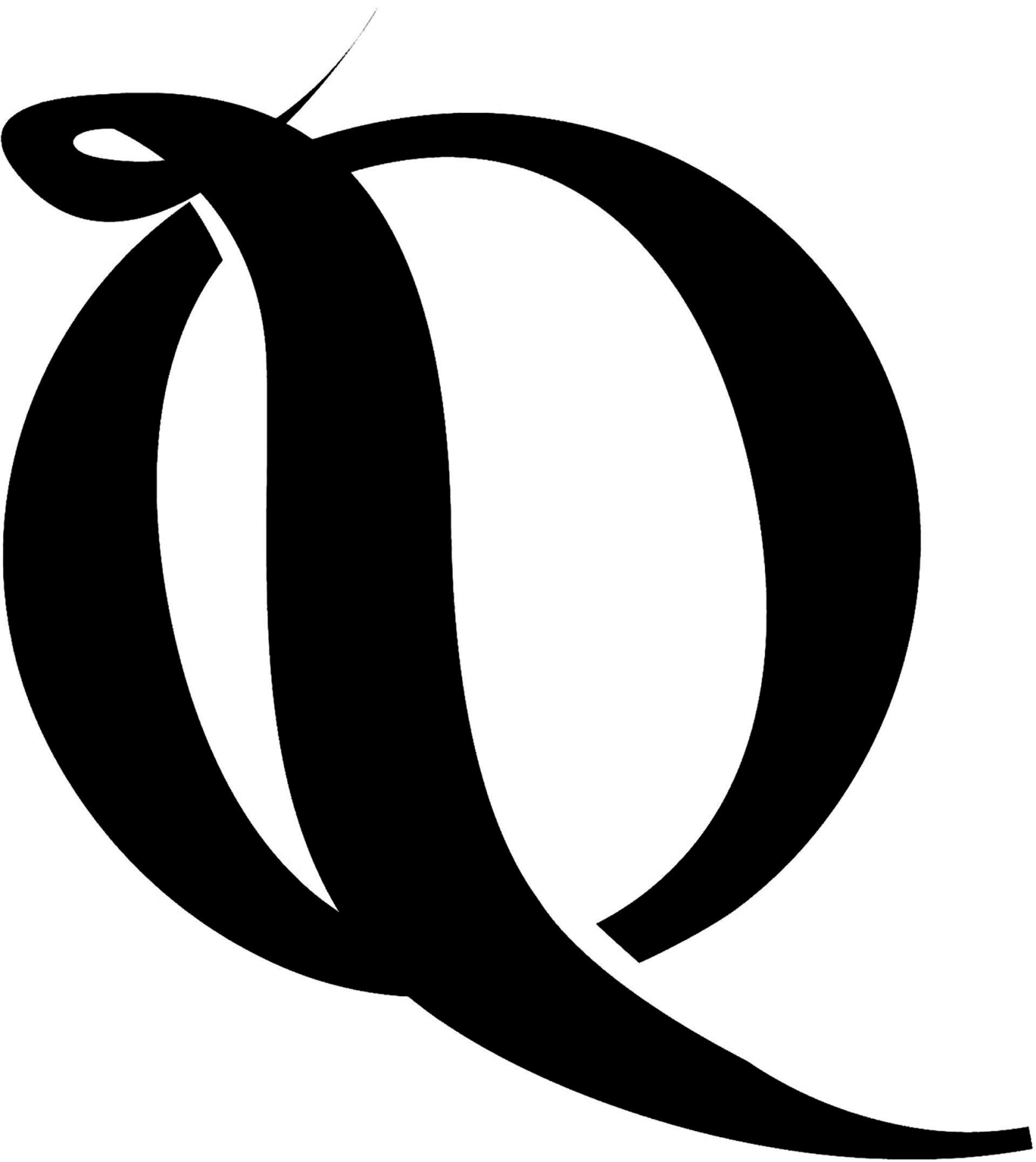
2016/10/07

Examining Attorney

SONNEBORN, TRICIA

Attorney of Record

David Faham



DESIGN MARK

Serial Number

87474248

Status

REGISTERED

Word Mark

IQ

Standard Character Mark

No

Registration Number

5566736

Date Registered

2018/09/18

Type of Mark

TRADEMARK

Register

PRINCIPAL

Mark Drawing Code

(5) WORDS, LETTERS, AND/OR NUMBERS IN STYLIZED FORM

Owner

Quinones Corporation CORPORATION NEW YORK 1767 Central Park Avenue,
suite 266 Yonkers NEW YORK 10710

Goods/Services

Class Status -- ACTIVE. IC 018. US 001 002 003 022 041. G & S:
leather and non-leather goods, namely, handbags, wallets, travel bags,
luggage, business and credit card cases, change purses, tote bags,
cosmetic bags sold empty, and garment bags for travel. First Use:
2016/05/01. First Use In Commerce: 2017/10/01.

Description of Mark

The mark consists of a "Q" with an intersecting "I" completing the "Q"
in a stylized font.

Colors Claimed

Color is not claimed as a feature of the mark.

Filing Date

2017/06/03

Examining Attorney

Print: Jun 18, 2020

87474248

THOMPSON, HEATHER

Attorney of Record
David Faham

