

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

U.S. APPLICATION SERIAL NO. 79173350

MARK: JUVEDERM

79173350

CORRESPONDENT ADDRESS:

Ivan Nikolov Ivanov
M.Kiril Vidinski 8, office 2
Sofia
LEBANON

CLICK HERE TO RESPOND TO THIS LETTER:

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

APPLICANT: DERMAVITA limited partnership

CORRESPONDENT'S REFERENCE/DOCKET NO:

N/A

CORRESPONDENT E-MAIL ADDRESS:

OFFICE ACTION

INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION NO. 1266937

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 issue(s) below. 15 U.S.C. §1062(b); 37 C.F.R. §§2.62(a), 2.65(a); TMEP §§711, 718.03.

Refusal: Likelihood of Confusion

THIS PARTIAL REFUSAL APPLIES TO CLASSES 3 and 44 ONLY

Registration of the applied-for mark is refused because of a likelihood of confusion with the marks in U.S. Registration Nos. 4481317, 3463915, 3706974, 4380506 and 4380507. Trademark Act Section 2(d), 15 U.S.C. §1052(d); see TMEP §§1207.01 *et seq.*

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 and/or services 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/or services, and similarity of the trade channels of the goods and/or services. See *In re Viterro 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.*

In any likelihood of confusion determination, two key considerations are similarity of the marks and similarity or relatedness of the goods and/or services. *Syndicat Des Proprietaires Viticulteurs De Chateaufort-Du-Pape v. Pasquier Des Vignes*, 107 USPQ2d 1930, 1938 (TTAB 2013) (citing *Federated Foods, Inc. v. Fort Howard Paper Co.*, 544 F.2d 1098, 1103, 192 USPQ 24, 29 (C.C.P.A. 1976)); *In re Iolo Techs., LLC*, 95 USPQ2d 1498, 1499 (TTAB 2010); see TMEP §1207.01. That is, the marks are compared in their entireties for similarities in appearance, sound, connotation, and commercial impression. *In re Viterro Inc.*, 671 F.3d 1358, 1362, 101 USPQ2d 1905, 1908 (Fed. Cir. 2012) (quoting *In re E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.*, 476 F.2d 1357, 1361, 177 USPQ 563, 567 (C.C.P.A. 1973)); TMEP §1207.01(b)-(b)(v). Additionally, the goods and/or services are compared to determine whether they are similar or 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, (a)(vi).

Similarity of 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 Fondee 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).

Although marks are compared in their entireties, one feature of a mark may be more significant or dominant in creating a commercial impression. *See In re Viterra Inc.*, 671 F.3d 1358, 1362, 101 USPQ2d 1905, 1908 (Fed. Cir. 2012); *In re Nat’l Data Corp.*, 753 F.2d 1056, 1058, 224 USPQ 749, 751 (Fed. Cir. 1985); TMEP §1207.01(b)(viii), (c)(ii). Greater weight is often given to this dominant feature when determining whether marks are confusingly similar. *See In re Nat’l Data Corp.*, 753 F.2d at 1058, 224 USPQ at 751.

Applicant’s mark is JUVEDERM for Cosmetics for professional use and for use by the end consumer; cosmetic creams, emulsions, lotions, liquids, solutions, milks, gels and oils for the skin (of the face, body, hands, feet, and neck), oils for cosmetic purposes; cosmetic kits, cosmetic products and preparations for skin care; cosmetic masks, cosmetics, cosmetic preparations for slimming purposes, cosmetics for exfoliation, cosmetic peelings, cosmetics for smoothing the skin; cosmetics for hair conditioning and care of the hair and scalp; cosmetic sunscreen products and preparations (emulsions, lotions, milks, gels, oils, liquids); cosmetic preparations for skin whitening, skin whitening creams, bleaching preparations (decolorants) for cosmetic purposes, cosmetics for lightening the skin, cosmetics for perfecting the complexion; anti-wrinkle cosmetics, skin rejuvenation cosmetics, skin lightening cosmetics, cosmetic preparations for skin hydration, cosmetics for toning the skin; essential oils and aromatic extracts; toiletries; cleaning and fragancing preparations; Advertising, marketing and promotional services; commercial trading and consumer information services; business analysis, research and information services; and Human hygiene and beauty care; hygienic and beauty care; human hygiene and beauty care.

The registered marks are: (1) JUVEDERM VOLUMA for Pharmaceutical preparations for the treatment of glabellar lines, facial wrinkles, asymmetries and defects and conditions of the human skin; biological dermal implants, namely, visco-supplementation solutions for filling wrinkles; (2) JUVEDERM for Dermal implants, namely, visco-supplementation solutions for filling wrinkles; (3) JUVEDERM for Pharmaceutical preparations for the treatment of glabellar lines, facial wrinkles, asymmetries and defects and conditions of the human skin, all to be sold and marketed only to licensed physicians, surgeons, and healthcare professionals; (4) JUVEDERM VOLIFT for Pharmaceutical preparations for the treatment of glabellar lines, facial wrinkles, asymmetries and defects and conditions of the human skin; biological dermal implants, namely, visco-supplementation solutions for filling wrinkles; and (5) JUVEDERM VOLBELLA for Pharmaceutical preparations for the treatment of glabellar lines, facial wrinkles, asymmetries and defects and conditions of the human skin; biological dermal implants, namely, visco-supplementation solutions for filling wrinkles.

In a likelihood of confusion determination, the marks in their entireties are compared for similarities in appearance, sound, connotation, and commercial impression. *In re E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.*, 476 F.2d 1357, 1361, 177 USPQ 563, 567 (C.C.P.A. 1973); TMEP §1207.01(b)-(b)(v).

Also, consumers are generally more inclined to focus on the first word, prefix, or syllable in any trademark or service mark. *See Palm Bay Imps., Inc. v. Veuve Clicquot Ponsardin Maison Fondee En 1772*, 396 F. 3d 1369, 1372, 73 USPQ2d 1689, 1692 (Fed. Cir. 2005); *Presto Prods., Inc. v. Nice-Pak Prods., Inc.*, 9 USPQ2d 1895, 1897 (TTAB 1988) (“it is often the first part of a mark which is most likely to be impressed upon the mind of a purchaser and remembered” when making purchasing decisions).

Here, applicant’s and registrant’s marks each share a similar dominant, initial term, namely, JUVEDERM.

Therefore, the marks are confusingly similar.

Similarity of Goods and Services

The goods and/or services of the parties 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) (“[E]ven if the goods in question are different from, and thus not related to, one another in kind, the same goods can be related in the mind of the consuming public as to the origin of the goods.”); TMEP §1207.01(a)(i).

Here, applicant and registrant each provide preparations for use in connection with skin treatment and/or beauty-care-related services for use in treating the skin.

Thus, the respective goods and services are related.

Because the marks are so highly similar and the goods and services are so closely related, there is a likelihood that purchasers would confuse the sources of the goods and services or believe they stemmed from a single source. Accordingly, registration is properly refused under Section 2(d) of the Trademark Act due to 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.

Prior Pending Applications

The filing dates of pending U.S. Application Serial Nos. 86437519 and 86557530 precede applicant's filing date. See attached referenced applications. If one or more of the marks in the referenced applications register, applicant's mark may be refused registration under Trademark Act Section 2(d) because of a likelihood of confusion with the registered mark(s). See 15 U.S.C. §1052(d); 37 C.F.R. §2.83; TMEP §§1208 *et seq.* Therefore, upon receipt of applicant's response to this Office action, action on this application may be suspended pending final disposition of the earlier-filed referenced applications.

In response to this Office action, applicant may present arguments in support of registration by addressing the issue of the potential conflict between applicant's mark and the marks in the referenced applications. Applicant's election not to submit arguments at this time in no way limits applicant's right to address this issue later if a refusal under Section 2(d) issues.

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

Significance of Wording

Applicant must specify whether "JUVEDERM" in the mark has any meaning in a foreign language. See 37 C.F.R. §2.32(a)(9); TMEP §§809, 814. An applicant must submit an English translation of all foreign wording in a mark. 37 C.F.R. §2.32(a)(9); TMEP §809.

Accordingly, if the wording has meaning in a foreign language, applicant should provide the following translation statement:

The English translation of the word "JUVEDERM" in the mark is "[specify]".

TMEP §809.03.

Alternatively, if the wording does not have meaning in a foreign language, applicant should provide the following statement:

The wording "JUVEDERM" has no meaning in a foreign language.

Id.

Identification of Goods and Services

The identification of goods and/or services contains parentheses. Generally, parentheses and brackets should *not* be used in identifications. TMEP §1402.12. The USPTO generally uses brackets to indicate goods and/or services that have been deleted from registrations. See *id.* Parenthetical information is permitted in identifications only 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 of the identification, e.g., "obi (Japanese sash)." *Id.*

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

Otherwise, the identification of goods and services is indefinite and must be clarified. See TMEP §1402.01. Applicant must specify the common commercial or generic name for the goods and services. If the goods and services have no common commercial or generic name, applicant must describe the nature of the services as well as their main purpose, channels of trade, and the intended consumer(s).

Applicant may adopt the following identification, if accurate:

- Cosmetics for professional use and for use by the end consumer; cosmetic creams, emulsions, lotions, liquids and solutions **being [specify type of preparation]**, milks, gels and oils for the skin, **namely, for use on the** face, body, hands, feet, and neck; oils for cosmetic purposes; cosmetic kits **comprised of cosmetics and make-up**; cosmetic preparations for skin care; cosmetic masks, cosmetics, cosmetic preparations for slimming purposes, **non-medicated exfoliating cosmetic preparations for the skin**; cosmetic skin care preparations, **namely, skin peels**; cosmetics for smoothing the skin; cosmetics for hair conditioning and care of the hair and scalp; cosmetic sunscreen **preparations in the form of** emulsions, lotions, milks, gels, and oils; cosmetic preparations for skin whitening, skin whitening creams, **hair and nail decolorants** for cosmetic purposes, cosmetics for lightening the **color of the skin, fair complexion cream**; anti-wrinkle cosmetic **creams and lotions, non-medicated skin care cosmetic preparations** for skin rejuvenation and skin lightening, cosmetic preparations for skin hydration, cosmetics for toning the skin; essential oils and aromatic extracts **for tissues and perfumes**; **non-medicated** toiletries; cleaning **preparations**; fragrances and **perfumery**, in Class 3
- Advertising, marketing and **promotion** services; commercial trading **services in the nature of [specify particular services and how services are provided]**; **providing** consumer product information via the Internet; business **management** analysis, **business** research and **business** information **management** services, in Class 35
- **Hygienic and beauty** care, in Class 44

An applicant may only amend an identification to clarify or limit the goods and/or services, but not to add to or broaden the scope of the goods and/or services. 37 C.F.R. §2.71(a); see TMEP §§1402.06 *et seq.*, 1402.07.

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* at <http://tess2.uspto.gov/netathtml/tidm.html>. See TMEP §1402.04.

In a Trademark Act Section 66(a) application, classification of goods and/or services may not be changed from that assigned by the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization. 37 C.F.R. §2.85(d); TMEP §§1401.03(d), 1904.02(b). Additionally, classes may not be added or goods and/or services transferred from one class to another in a multiple-class Section 66(a) application. 37 C.F.R. §2.85(d); TMEP §1401.03(d).

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 federal territories and possessions of the United States. 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>.

/Marc J. Leipzig/
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Trademark Examining Attorney
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marc.leipzig2@uspto.gov

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

77368471

Status

REGISTERED

Word Mark

JUVEDERM VOLUMA

Standard Character Mark

Yes

Registration Number

4481317

Date Registered

2014/02/11

Type of Mark

TRADEMARK

Register

PRINCIPAL

Mark Drawing Code

(4) STANDARD CHARACTER MARK

Owner

Allergan, Inc. CORPORATION DELAWARE 2525 Dupont Drive Irvine
CALIFORNIA 92612

Goods/Services

Class Status -- ACTIVE. IC 005. US 006 018 044 046 051 052. G & S:
Pharmaceutical preparations for the treatment of glabellar lines,
facial wrinkles, asymmetries and defects and conditions of the human
skin; biological dermal implants, namely, visco-supplementation
solutions for filling wrinkles. First Use: 2013/12/02. First Use In
Commerce: 2013/12/02.

Filing Date

2008/01/10

Examining Attorney

ENGEL, MICHAEL

JUVEDERM VOLUMA

TYPED DRAWING

Serial Number

78251561

Status

SECTION 8 & 15-ACCEPTED AND ACKNOWLEDGED

Word Mark

JUVEDERM

Standard Character Mark

No

Registration Number

3463915

Date Registered

2008/07/08

Type of Mark

TRADEMARK

Register

PRINCIPAL

Mark Drawing Code

(1) TYPED DRAWING

Owner

ALLERGAN INDUSTRIE, SAS CORPORATION FRANCE ROUTE DE PROMERY, ZA DE
PRE-MAIRY PRIGNY (HAUTE SAVOIE) FRANCE

Goods/Services

Class Status -- ACTIVE. IC 005. US 006 018 044 046 051 052. G & S:
Dermal implants, namely, visco-supplementation solutions for filling
wrinkles. First Use: 2000/12/31. First Use In Commerce: 2004/08/31.

Foreign Country Name

FRANCE

Foreign Registration Number

003061345

Foreign Registration Date

2000/10/30

Foreign Expiration Date

2010/10/30

Filing Date

Print: Oct 8, 2015

78251561

2003/05/19

Examining Attorney

DUBOIS, SUSAN LESLIE

Attorney of Record

Martin A. Voet

DESIGN MARK

Serial Number

78633566

Status

SECTION 8 & 15-ACCEPTED AND ACKNOWLEDGED

Word Mark

JUVEDERM

Standard Character Mark

Yes

Registration Number

3706974

Date Registered

2009/11/03

Type of Mark

TRADEMARK

Register

PRINCIPAL

Mark Drawing Code

(4) STANDARD CHARACTER MARK

Owner

ALLERGAN, INC. CORPORATION DELAWARE 2525 DUPONT DRIVE IRVINE
CALIFORNIA 92612

Goods/Services

Class Status -- ACTIVE. IC 005. US 006 018 044 046 051 052. G & S:
Pharmaceutical preparations for the treatment of glabellar lines,
facial wrinkles, asymmetries and defects and conditions of the human
skin, all to be sold and marketed only to licensed physicians,
surgeons, and healthcare professionals. First Use: 2000/12/31. First
Use In Commerce: 2004/08/31.

Prior Registration(s)

3463915

Filing Date

2005/05/19

Examining Attorney

DWYER, JOHN

Attorney of Record

Print: Oct 8, 2015

78633566

Susan J. Hinchey

JUVEDERM

DESIGN MARK

Serial Number

85130263

Status

REGISTERED

Word Mark

JUVEDERM VOLIFT

Standard Character Mark

Yes

Registration Number

4380506

Date Registered

2013/08/06

Type of Mark

TRADEMARK

Register

PRINCIPAL

Mark Drawing Code

(4) STANDARD CHARACTER MARK

Owner

Allergan, Inc. CORPORATION DELAWARE 2525 Dupont Drive Irvine
CALIFORNIA 92612

Goods/Services

Class Status -- ACTIVE. IC 005. US 006 018 044 046 051 052. G & S:
Pharmaceutical preparations for the treatment of glabellar lines,
facial wrinkles, asymmetries and defects and conditions of the human
skin; biological dermal implants, namely, visco-supplementation
solutions for filling wrinkles. First Use: 2012/09/13. First Use In
Commerce: 2012/09/13.

Prior Registration(s)

3706974

Filing Date

2010/09/15

Examining Attorney

HELLMAN, ELI

JUVEDERM VOLIFT

Print: Oct 8, 2015

85130270

DESIGN MARK

Serial Number

85130270

Status

REGISTERED

Word Mark

JUVEDERM VOLBELLA

Standard Character Mark

Yes

Registration Number

4380507

Date Registered

2013/08/06

Type of Mark

TRADEMARK

Register

PRINCIPAL

Mark Drawing Code

(4) STANDARD CHARACTER MARK

Owner

Allergan, Inc. CORPORATION DELAWARE 2525 Dupont Drive Irvine
CALIFORNIA 92612

Goods/Services

Class Status -- ACTIVE. IC 005. US 006 018 044 046 051 052. G & S:
Pharmaceutical preparations for the treatment of glabellar lines,
facial wrinkles, asymmetries and defects and conditions of the human
skin; biological dermal implants, namely, visco-supplementation
solutions for filling wrinkles. First Use: 2013/02/19. First Use In
Commerce: 2013/02/19.

Prior Registration(s)

3706974

Filing Date

2010/09/15

Examining Attorney

HELLMAN, ELI

JUVEDERM VOLBELLA

DESIGN MARK

Serial Number

86437519

Status

FIRST EXTENSION - GRANTED

Word Mark

JUVEDERM VOLITE

Standard Character Mark

Yes

Type of Mark

TRADEMARK

Register

PRINCIPAL

Mark Drawing Code

(4) STANDARD CHARACTER MARK

Owner

Allergan, Inc. CORPORATION DELAWARE 2525 Dupont Drive Irvine
CALIFORNIA 92612

Goods/Services

Class Status -- ACTIVE. IC 005. US 006 018 044 046 051 052. G & S:
Pharmaceutical preparations for the treatment of glabellar lines,
facial wrinkles, asymmetries and defects and conditions of the human
skin; biological dermal implants, namely, visco-supplementation
solutions for filling wrinkles.

Prior Registration(s)

3463915;3706974;4380506;AND OTHERS

Filing Date

2014/10/28

Examining Attorney

BROOKSHIRE, DAVID

JUVÉDERM VOLITE

DESIGN MARK

Serial Number

86557530

Status

PUBLISHED FOR OPPOSITION

Word Mark

JUVÉDERM

Standard Character Mark

Yes

Type of Mark

TRADEMARK

Register

PRINCIPAL

Mark Drawing Code

(4) STANDARD CHARACTER MARK

Owner

Allergan Holdings France CORPORATION FRANCE 12, Place de La Defense
92400 Courbevoie FRANCE

Goods/Services

Class Status -- ACTIVE. IC 010. US 026 039 044. G & S: Medical devices, namely, injection needles and medical syringes for injections into the lips and perioral areas.

Prior Registration(s)

3463915;3706974;AND OTHERS

Filing Date

2015/03/09

Examining Attorney

MILONE, MARCIE

JUVÉDERM