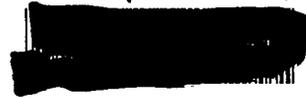


UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

SERIAL NO: 75/334378

APPLICANT: SPECIALTY COATING SYSTEMS, INC.

4-7-06



CORRESPONDENT ADDRESS:

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If no fees are enclosed, the address should include the words "Box Responses - No Fee."

MARK: OMEGA METER

CORRESPONDENT'S REFERENCE/DOCKET NO: N/A

Please provide in all correspondence:

CORRESPONDENT EMAIL ADDRESS:

1. Filing date, serial number, mark and applicant's name.
2. Date of this Office Action.
3. Examining Attorney's name and Law Office number.
4. Your telephone number and e-mail address..

Serial Number 75/334378

Applicant is requesting reconsideration of a final refusal dated May 20, 1999.

After careful consideration of the law and facts of the case, the examining attorney must deny the request for reconsideration and adhere to the final action as written since no new facts or reasons have been presented that are significant and compelling with regard to the point at issue.

Accordingly, applicant's request for reconsideration is *denied*. The time for appeal runs from the date the final action was mailed. 37 C.F.R. Section 2.64(b); TMEP Section 715.03(c).

Section 2(d) Refusal – Final Refusal is Continued and Maintained

This application has been remanded to the examining attorney for reconsideration of the final refusal based on Section 2(d) citing Reg. No. 2022762. The cancellation proceeding (No. 92027575) has been dismissed and terminated.

The reconsideration is denied. The applicant argues that there is inconsistent action by the Office, specifically in the registration of Reg. No. 2022762 while Reg. No. 1045835 was in effect.

Prior decisions and actions of other trademark examining attorneys in registering different marks are without evidentiary value and are not binding upon the Office. Each case is decided on its own facts, and each mark stands on its own merits. *AMF Inc. v. American Leisure Products, Inc.*, 177 USPQ 268, 269 (C.C.P.A. 1973); *In re International Taste, Inc.*, 53 USPQ2d 1604 (TTAB 2000); *In re Sunmarks Inc.*, 32 USPQ2d 1470 (TTAB 1994); *In re National Novice Hockey League, Inc.*, 222 USPQ 638, 641

(TTAB 1984); *In re Consolidated Foods Corp.*, 200 USPQ 477 (TTAB 1978).

Trademark Act Section 2(d) bars registration where an applied-for mark so resembles a registered mark that it is likely, when applied to the goods and/or services, to cause confusion, mistake or to deceive the potential consumer as to the source of the goods and/or services. TMEP §1207.01. The Court in *In re E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co.*, 476 F.2d 1357, 177 USPQ 563 (C.C.P.A. 1973), listed the principal factors to consider in determining whether there is a likelihood of confusion. Among these factors are the similarity of the marks as to appearance, sound, meaning and commercial impression, and the relatedness of the goods and/or services. The overriding concern is to prevent buyer confusion as to the source of the goods and/or services. *Miss Universe, Inc. v. Miss Teen U.S.A., Inc.*, 209 USPQ 698 (N.D. Ga. 1980). Therefore, any doubt as to the existence of a likelihood of confusion must be resolved in favor of the registrant. *In re Hyper Shoppes (Ohio), Inc.*, 837 F.2d 463, 6 USPQ2d 1025 (Fed. Cir. 1988); *Lone Star Mfg. Co. v. Bill Beasley, Inc.*, 498 F.2d 906, 182 USPQ 368 (C.C.P.A. 1974).

A likelihood of confusion determination requires a two-part analysis. First the marks are compared for similarities in appearance, sound, connotation and commercial impression. *In re E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co.*, 476 F.2d 1357, 177 USPQ 563 (C.C.P.A. 1973). Second, the goods or services are compared to determine whether they are similar or related or whether the activities surrounding their marketing are such that confusion as to origin is likely. *In re August Storck KG*, 218 USPQ 823 (TTAB 1983); *In re Int'l Tel. and Tel. Corp.*, 197 USPQ 910 (TTAB 1978); *Guardian Prods. Co., v. Scott Paper Co.*, 200 USPQ 738 (TTAB 1978); TMEP §§1207.01 *et seq.*

The marks are compared for similarities in sound, appearance, meaning or connotation. *In re E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co.*, 476 F.2d 1357, 177 USPQ 563 (C.C.P.A. 1973). Similarity in any one of these elements is sufficient to find a likelihood of confusion. *In re Mack*, 197 USPQ 755 (TTAB 1977); TMEP §§1207.01(b) *et seq.*

Likelihood of confusion is determined on the basis of the goods or services as they are identified in the application and the registration. *Hewlett-Packard Co. v. Packard Press Inc.*, 281 F.3d 1261, 62 USPQ2d 1001 (Fed. Cir. 2002); *In re Shell Oil Co.*, 992 F.2d 1204, 26 USPQ2d 1687, 1690 n.4 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *J & J Snack Foods Corp. v. McDonald's Corp.*, 932 F.2d 1460, 18 USPQ2d 1889 (Fed. Cir. 1991); *Octocom Systems Inc. v. Houston Computer Services Inc.*, 918 F.2d 937, 16 USPQ2d 1783 (Fed. Cir. 1990). Since the identification of the registrant's goods and/or services is very broad ("analyzers, namely ion analyzers"), it is presumed that the registration encompasses all goods and/or services of the type described, including those in the applicant's more specific identification ("apparatus for measuring the residual ionic contamination of electronic parts, components and printed wiring assemblies"), that they move in all normal channels of trade and that they are available to all potential customers. *In re Elbaum*, 211 USPQ 639, 640 (TTAB 1981); *In re Optica International*, 196 USPQ 775 (TTAB 1977); TMEP §1207.01(a)(iii).

Attached are copies of printouts from the USPTO X-Search database, which show third-party registrations of marks used in connection with the same or similar goods and/or services as those of applicant and registrant in this case. These printouts have probative value to the extent that they serve to suggest that the goods and/or services listed therein are of a kind that may emanate from a single source. See *In re Infinity Broad. Corp.*, 60 USPQ2d 1214, 1217-1218 (TTAB 2001); *In re Albert Trostel & Sons Co.*, 29 USPQ2d 1783, 1785-86 (TTAB 1993); *In re Mucky Duck Mustard Co., Inc.*, 6 USPQ2d 1467, 1470 at n.6 (TTAB 1988).

Because of the similarity of the marks and the close relationship between the goods/services, there is likelihood of confusion. Therefore, the final refusal is continued and maintained.

/Sophia S. Kim/
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