

## Request for Reconsideration after Final Action

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<b>SERIAL NUMBER</b>	79142102
<b>LAW OFFICE ASSIGNED</b>	LAW OFFICE 110
<b>MARK SECTION (no change)</b>	
<b>EVIDENCE SECTION</b>	
<b>EVIDENCE FILE NAME(S)</b>	
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<b>ORIGINAL PDF FILE</b>	<a href="#">evi_6914383192-20150415210745253944_. Exhibit A.pdf</a>
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<b>ORIGINAL PDF FILE</b>	<a href="#">evi_6914383192-20150415210745253944_. Exhibit P.pdf</a>
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	Exhibit-A consists of the TSDR entry for this application demonstrating that the applied-for mark is comprised of the literal elements "SD SACRED". Exhibit-B consists of a screenshot of the Trademark Electronic Search System (TESS) website displaying search results for the term "sacred." Exhibit-C consists of a screenshot of the first cited Registrant's webpage describing the Sacred Power company and its history as a Native American owned power company. Exhibit-D consists of the Wikipedia entry for Wi, a solar deity in Native American mythology. Exhibit-E consists of a screenshot from the website of a home improvement retail store demonstrating the cost of light

<b>DESCRIPTION OF EVIDENCE FILE</b>	<p>dimmers. Exhibit-F consists of a screenshot from the website of a home improvement retail store demonstrating the cost and specifications of consumer batteries. Exhibit-G consists of a screenshot from the website of a home improvement retail store demonstrating the cost of electric converters. Exhibit-H consists of a screenshot from the website of a home improvement retail store demonstrating the cost and availability of solar chargers for consumers. Exhibit-I consists of a screenshot of the first cited Registrant's webpage describing the Registrant's products, including large solar panels and wind turbines. Exhibit-J consists of a screenshot of the first cited Registrant's webpage describing the Registrant's many government contracts and the respective costs of each. Exhibit-K consists of a screenshot of the first cited Registrant's webpage describing the potential financing options for individuals to purchase the Registrant's products. Exhibit-L consists of a screenshot from the website of a home improvement retail store demonstrating the cost and availability of do-it-yourself home solar panels. Exhibit-M consists of a screenshot from the website of the second cited Registrant describing the specifications of some of the Registrant's available commercial batteries. Exhibit-N consists of a screenshot from the website of the second cited Registrant describing the specifications of some of the Registrant's available commercial batteries. Exhibit-O consists of a screenshot from the website of a home improvement retail store demonstrating showing the side of a consumer batteries which demonstrates its voltage and amp-hours. Exhibit-P consists of a screenshot from the website of the second cited Registrant listing the distribution networks throughout the world through which the Registrant sells its goods. BSZ-TM009-Reply contains the Applicant's argument against the likelihood of confusion rejection found in the Office Action.</p>
<b>SIGNATURE SECTION</b>	
<b>RESPONSE SIGNATURE</b>	/rgz/
<b>SIGNATORY'S NAME</b>	Ruy Garcia-Zamor, Esquire
<b>SIGNATORY'S POSITION</b>	Attorney of record, Maryland bar member
<b>SIGNATORY'S PHONE NUMBER</b>	410-531-9853
<b>DATE SIGNED</b>	04/15/2015
<b>AUTHORIZED SIGNATORY</b>	YES
<b>CONCURRENT APPEAL NOTICE FILED</b>	YES
<b>FILING INFORMATION SECTION</b>	
<b>SUBMIT DATE</b>	Wed Apr 15 21:46:47 EDT 2015
	USPTO/RFR-69.143.83.192-2 0150415214647491039-79142

**TEAS STAMP**

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PTO Form 1960 (Rev 9/2007)  
OMB No. 0651-0050 (Exp. 07/31/2017)

## **Request for Reconsideration after Final Action To the Commissioner for Trademarks:**

Application serial no. **79142102** has been amended as follows:

### **EVIDENCE**

Evidence in the nature of Exhibit-A consists of the TSDR entry for this application demonstrating that the applied-for mark is comprised of the literal elements "SD SACRED". Exhibit-B consists of a screenshot of the Trademark Electronic Search System (TESS) website displaying search results for the term "sacred." Exhibit-C consists of a screenshot of the first cited Registrant's webpage describing the Sacred Power company and its history as a Native American owned power company. Exhibit-D consists of the Wikipedia entry for Wi, a solar deity in Native American mythology. Exhibit-E consists of a screenshot from the website of a home improvement retail store demonstrating the cost of light dimmers. Exhibit-F consists of a screenshot from the website of a home improvement retail store demonstrating the cost and specifications of consumer batteries. Exhibit-G consists of a screenshot from the website of a home improvement retail store demonstrating the cost of electric converters. Exhibit-H consists of a screenshot from the website of a home improvement retail store demonstrating the cost and availability of solar chargers for consumers. Exhibit-I consists of a screenshot of the first cited Registrant's webpage describing the Registrant's products, including large solar panels and wind turbines. Exhibit-J consists of a screenshot of the first cited Registrant's webpage describing the Registrant's many government contracts and the respective costs of each. Exhibit-K consists of a screenshot of the first cited Registrant's webpage describing the potential financing options for individuals to purchase the Registrant's products. Exhibit-L consists of a screenshot from the website of a home improvement retail store demonstrating the cost and availability of do-it-yourself home solar panels. Exhibit-M consists of a screenshot from the website of the second cited Registrant describing the specifications of some of the Registrant's available commercial batteries. Exhibit-N consists of a screenshot from the website of the second cited Registrant describing the specifications of some of the Registrant's available commercial batteries. Exhibit-O consists of a screenshot from the website of a home improvement retail store demonstrating showing the side of a consumer batteries which demonstrates its voltage and amp-hours. Exhibit-P consists of a screenshot from the website of the second cited Registrant listing the distribution networks throughout the world through which the Registrant sells its goods. BSZ-TM009-Reply contains the Applicant's argument against the likelihood of confusion rejection found in the Office Action. has been attached.

### **Original PDF file:**

[evi\\_6914383192-20150415210745253944\\_.BSZ-TM009-Reply.pdf](#)

**Converted PDF file(s)** ( 17 pages)

[Evidence-1](#)

[Evidence-2](#)

[Evidence-3](#)

[Evidence-4](#)

[Evidence-5](#)

[Evidence-6](#)

[Evidence-7](#)

[Evidence-8](#)

[Evidence-9](#)

[Evidence-10](#)

[Evidence-11](#)

[Evidence-12](#)

[Evidence-13](#)

[Evidence-14](#)

[Evidence-15](#)

[Evidence-16](#)

[Evidence-17](#)

**Original PDF file:**

[evi\\_6914383192-20150415210745253944\\_ . Exhibit A.pdf](#)

**Converted PDF file(s)** ( 1 page)

[Evidence-1](#)

**Original PDF file:**

[evi\\_6914383192-20150415210745253944\\_ . Exhibit B.pdf](#)

**Converted PDF file(s)** ( 1 page)

[Evidence-1](#)

**Original PDF file:**

[evi\\_6914383192-20150415210745253944\\_ . Exhibit C.pdf](#)

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[Evidence-1](#)

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[evi\\_6914383192-20150415210745253944\\_ . Exhibit D.pdf](#)

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[Evidence-1](#)

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[Evidence-1](#)

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[evi\\_6914383192-20150415210745253944\\_ . Exhibit H.pdf](#)

**Converted PDF file(s)** ( 1 page)

[Evidence-1](#)

**Original PDF file:**

[evi\\_6914383192-20150415210745253944\\_.Exhibit\\_I.pdf](#)

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[Evidence-1](#)

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[evi\\_6914383192-20150415210745253944\\_.Exhibit\\_J.pdf](#)

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[evi\\_6914383192-20150415210745253944\\_.Exhibit\\_N.pdf](#)

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Converted PDF file(s) ( 1 page)

[Evidence-1](#)

## **SIGNATURE(S)**

### **Request for Reconsideration Signature**

Signature: /rgz/ Date: 04/15/2015

Signatory's Name: Ruy Garcia-Zamor, Esquire

Signatory's Position: Attorney of record, Maryland bar member

Signatory's Phone Number: 410-531-9853

The signatory has confirmed that he/she is an attorney who is a member in good standing of the bar of the highest court of a U.S. state, which includes the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and other federal territories and possessions; and he/she is currently the applicant's attorney or an associate thereof; and to the best of his/her knowledge, if prior to his/her appointment another U.S. attorney or a Canadian attorney/agent not currently associated with his/her company/firm previously represented the applicant in this matter: (1) the applicant has filed or is concurrently filing a signed revocation of or substitute power of attorney with the USPTO; (2) the USPTO has granted the request of the prior representative to withdraw; (3) the applicant has filed a power of attorney appointing him/her in this matter; or (4) the applicant's appointed U.S. attorney or Canadian attorney/agent has filed a power of attorney appointing

him/her as an associate attorney in this matter.

The applicant is filing a Notice of Appeal in conjunction with this Request for Reconsideration.

Serial Number: 79142102

Internet Transmission Date: Wed Apr 15 21:46:47 EDT 2015

TEAS Stamp: USPTO/RFR-69.143.83.192-2015041521464749

1039-79142102-530e5c25b1a1caa3b1c2f52c63

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-N/A-20150415210745253944

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

**In re Application of: Shenzhen Sacred Industry Co., Ltd.**

**Serial No.: 79/142,102**

**Filed: December 10, 2013**

**Mark: SD SACRED design mark**

**RESPONSE TO OFFICE ACTION**

Chargers for electric batteries; batteries, electric; electric accumulators; solar batteries; electric converters; current rectifiers; inverters; electric light dimmers; low voltage power supplies; Voltage stabilizing power supply in International Class 9

The Office Action dated October 20, 2014 rejected the Application under §2(d) of the Lanham Act on the grounds that the applied for design mark is likely to cause confusion with Registration No. 2,937,899 and Registration No. 4,299,875. Applicant establishes in this response that there is no likelihood of confusion with the registered marks for at least the following reasons:

- The cited marks are not “strong” marks;
- The marks have very different appearances, sounds, connotations, and commercial impressions;
- The marks are used in connection with very different goods; and
- The goods for which the respective marks are used are all technologically intricate and expensive, and so consumers of these goods are less prone to confusion.

**I. The relevant DuPont Factors demonstrate that there is no likelihood of confusion between the Applicant's mark and the cited registration.**

The Applicant has applied for a mark with the literal elements "SD SACRED" (see Exhibit A). However, both the Office Action dated March 27, 2014 and the Office Action dated October 20, 2014 asserted that the literal elements only included the word "SACRED". In the Reply September 25, 2014 dated the applicant requested that notice be taken of this discrepancy. As this request was ignored, the applicant again request that the full mark be considered when likelihood of confusion is examined.

The Applicant's mark is a design which features a large block letter "S" and a large block letter "D." In place of the vertical line which comprises the left edge of a letter "D," the mark is comprised of the smaller, vertical letters spelling "ACRE." The mark is designed such that consumers read the mark as "SD SACRED", with the letters "S" and "D" being read twice. The Applicant wishes to extend its International Registration to the United States and has a bonafide intent to use the mark in commerce for electrical goods including batteries, solar batteries, electrical chargers and other electrical goods as identified in the application.

The first cited registration is the standard character mark "SACRED POWER". The mark appears to be used in commerce for the sale of goods related to alternative energy sources, including solar energy panels.

The second cited registration is a design mark comprised of a circle and crescent design and the literal elements "SACRED SUN". The mark appears to be used in commerce for electric batteries.

The Office Action rejected the applied-for mark stating that a likelihood of confusion exists between the applied-for mark and the cited registrations. In order to determine whether a likelihood of confusion exists, all relevant factors must be taken into consideration, including: (1) the strength of the marks; (2) the similarities and differences between the

marks in their entireties, including the differences between the marks' respective appearances, sounds, connotations and overall commercial impressions; (3) the similarities and differences in the goods and services for which the marks are used; and (4) the respective conditions under which the goods are sold, including the sophistication of purchasers. TMEP §1207.01; In re E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., 177 U.S.P.Q. 563, 567 (C.C.P.A. 1973). As established below, there is no reasonable likelihood of confusion here. The term marks are all weak marks, and thus the great differences in appearance, sound, connotation and overall commercial impression, and the use in connection with differing goods of an intricate, technologically sophisticated nature, mitigate any likelihood of consumer confusion.

**A. The marks are all “weak” marks and so neither the applied-for mark nor the cited registrations ought to be given stronger protection.**

The Office Action dated October 20, 2014 stated on page 3 that “the word ‘SACRED’ is arbitrary with respect to the registrant’s goods and/or, and hence must be considered a ‘strong’ trademark.” However, use of an arbitrary term does not necessitate that the mark is a “strong” mark. The use of the term “SACRED” in those marks may be arbitrary, but the marks themselves are not “strong” marks.

The Office Action incorrectly states that the condition of being arbitrary is sufficient for a mark to be considered strong. In essence, the quote above states that if a mark is arbitrary, that is sufficient for the mark to also be “strong.” Yet case law demonstrates a very different proposition. As the Fifth Circuit noted in Exxon v. Texas Motor Exchange of Houston, “A strong trademark is one that is rarely used by parties other than the owner of the trademark, while a weak trademark is one that is often used by other parties. In short, the more distinctive a trademark, the greater its ‘strength.’” 628 F.2d 500 (5th Cir. 1980). In the same year, the Ninth Circuit stated that “A “strong” mark is one which is used only in a fictitious, arbitrary, and fanciful manner.” Alpha Industries v. Alpha Steel Tube & Shapes,

616 F.2d 440 (9th Cir. 1980). Taken together, these statements demonstrate that it is necessary for a mark to be arbitrary or fanciful if it is to be considered a “strong” mark, but these conditions alone are not sufficient for such a finding. An arbitrary term which is often used by trademark owners could not, under the Exxon precedent, be considered a “strong” mark.

Here, the term “SACRED” as used by the cited registrations is arbitrary, but the term is not distinctive enough to amount to the marks being considered “strong.” The term “SACRED” is one which is commonly used both for marks generally and for marks relating to energy in some form. A simple search of the Trademark Electronic Search System, for example, demonstrates inclusion of the term “SACRED” in 772 records (see Exhibit B). The term “SACRED,” it can be seen, is a common adjective. The inclusion of two cited references in the Office Action further demonstrates that the term “SACRED” is not one rarely used in connection with electricity in some form. The term is so commonly used that it cannot be said that the term is “rarely used by parties other than the owner of the trademark” but rather it should be said that the term “is one that is often used by other parties.”

A mark is considered strong if it is arbitrary or fanciful *and* if it is uncommonly used by parties other than the registrant. The term “SACRED” may be arbitrary for the registrants’ respective goods, but the term is so commonly used that the marks lack the distinctiveness necessary to be considered “strong” marks. For this reason, extra weight should not be placed on the similarities between the applied-for mark and the cited registrations.

**B. The cited registrations are distinct from the applied-for mark due to the differences in the marks' respective appearances, sounds, and connotations, which create wholly different commercial impressions.**

As the Reply dated September 25, 2014 demonstrated, the marks are composed of obvious differences in the respective appearances, sounds, and connotations thus have stark differences in overall commercial impressions which demonstrate that consumer confusion is unlikely. Contrary to the statements in the Office Action dated October 20, 2014, these differences are significant in demonstrating that confusion is unlikely.

The first DuPont factor requires a consideration of the "similarity or dissimilarity of the marks *in their entireties* as to appearance, sound, connotation and commercial impression." DuPont, 476 F.2d at 1361 (emphasis added). The fact that two or more marks share common terms does not render them confusingly similar. To the contrary, the cases have found no likelihood of confusion between such marks where there are sufficient other distinguishing factors, such as exist here. Thus, for example, there was no likelihood of confusion between PEAK PERIOD for deodorant and PEAK for a dentifrice where PEAK was deemed essentially laudatory and the presence of "Period" further distinguished the marks. Colgate-Palmolive Co. v. Carter Wallace, 432 F.2d 1400 (C.P.P.A. 1970). The court noted:

. . . the mere presence of the word "peak" in the trademark PEAK PERIOD does not by reason of that fact alone create a likelihood of confusion or deception. That determination must arise from a consideration of the respective marks in their entireties. The difference in appearance and sound of the marks in issue is too obvious to render detailed discussion necessary. In their entireties they neither look nor sound alike

Id. at 1402. See also Shen Manufacturing Co., Inc. v. Ritz Hotel Ltd., 393 F.3d 1238, 1245 (Fed. Cir. 2004) (taking into consideration the "appearance, sound, connotation, and commercial impression of 'RITZ' and 'THE RITZ KIDS'" in finding no likelihood of confusion between the two marks).

A comparison of the marks in their entireties must be used to determine if marks are confusingly similar, even if the marks share a common term. Colgate-Palmolive at 1402. In such an analysis, a dominant portion of the mark may be given greater weight, but the mark must still be examined in its entirety. First Sav. Bank, F.S.B v. First Bank System, Inc., 40 U.S.P.Q.2d 1865 (10th Cir. 1996). To determine which, if any, portion of the mark is dominant, Courts consider what, if any aspect, is most noticeable in actual conditions; whatever most attracts the attention of the public.” Callmann on Unfair Comp., Tr. & Mono. § 21:18 (4th Ed.).

In this case, the applied-for mark and the cited registrations share a similar word, but when viewed in their entireties the differences amongst the marks demonstrate that the marks would appear wholly different to the relevant consumers. The cited marks are each dissimilar to the applied-for mark in appearance, sound connotation, and overall commercial impression. As set forth in the legal precedents above, the mere presence of “SACRED” in the cited registrations is not enough to establish confusion, because the term “SACRED” is neither a dominant portion of the applied-for mark nor of either of the cited registrations, and so no additional weight ought to be given to this element.

#### **COMPARED TO “SACRED POWER”**

The first cited registration is a completely different mark than the applied-for registration. The marks appear and sound different and have vastly different connotations and commercial impressions, and so no consumer confusion exists.

The first cited registration, “SACRED POWER,” is composed of different elements than the applied-for mark, and so appears very different. The mark is composed of two words of similar length, making the cited mark significantly longer than the mark of the applicant. Neither of the words comprising the cited registration appears to be dominant visually. The

two words are of equal length, and neither involves unusual spelling characteristics which would catch the consumers' eyes. *see, eg., Xtreme Lashes, LLC. Xtended Beauty, Inc.*, 91 U.S.P.Q.2d 1385 (5th Cir. 2009) (where the intentional misspelling of was found to have created a potential likelihood of confusion existed between the marks).

No portion of the first cited registration provides a dominant sound either. Both of the words are comprised of two syllables, and so neither appears dominant by virtue of being the same length. The word are not pronounced in an exceptional or noticeable way, and so the two words seem to have equal weight when the mark is spoken aloud.

By contrast, the look and sound of the applied-for mark is dominated by the letters "S" and "D." In the applied for design mark, the "S" and "D" letters catch the eye of potential consumers in a way that the "SACRED" element does not for three reasons. First, the "S" and "D" letters are presented much larger than the word "SACRED." In fact, these two letters actually form the entire shape of the mark. Thus, the first impression of potential consumers is that the mark is actually "SD". Second, the "SD" portion dominates the mark visually because a reader is required to read the "S" and the "D" twice. A readers must first read "SD" as the initials that lead the mark and then must read the "S" and the "D" as the first and last letters of "SACRED." Thus the "SD" portion of the mark is reinforced in the minds of consumers by forcing them to read that portion of the mark twice. Third, the word "SACRED" is not only smaller than the "SD" portion of the mark, it is hidden within the mark. The mark appears at first glance to be only an "S" and a "D" with the word "acre" making up the vertical portion of the "D" letter. Readers are required to piece together the mark to uncover the word "SACRED." This portion of the mark is so hidden that it cannot function as the dominant portion of the mark; it is too difficult for consumers to recognize.

The sound of the applied-for mark is also dominated by the “SD” portion of the mark. Unlike the first cited registration, the sound of the applied-for mark is not balanced. When spoken, the mark sounds is comprised of either the sounds “Ess Dee Say-cred” or “Ess Dee Say-krid.” Both the “SD” and the “SACRED” elements of the applied for mark have two syllables, but the “SD” portion functions as two words. Thus, the mark is spoken as three words. Two words comprise the “SD” element and only one word comprises the “SACRED” portion. The “SD” portion therefore makes a stronger impression than the “SACRED” portion, and so is the dominant sound of the first cited mark.

The differences between these two marks is further accentuated by the differences in the connotations and commercial impressions of the respective marks.

The connotation and overall commercial impression of the first cited registration rely on both elements of the mark together to create a uniform impression which the applied for mark lacks. As the Reply dated September 15, 2014 noted, the cited registration, “SACRED POWER,” means a strength or force pertaining to god. To the average American consumer, this evokes fanciful images from popular culture including Indiana Jones and the Raiders of the Lost Ark and The Ten Commandments. Further, the first Registrant is a Native American owned company (see Exhibit C), which may further enforce the connotations of the sun as a deity, as Native American mythology often included a solar deity (see Exhibit D). The mark as a whole evokes commercial impression, and it is a commercial impression which neither “SACRED” nor “POWER” could evoke when presented alone. Conversely, the applied-for mark lacks the same strong connotations and commercial impression. The applied-for mark and its connotations are dominated by the “SD” portion of the mark. The “SD” portion of the mark appears to be initials, and so could only lead to three impressions. Either the adjective means that the letters “S” and the “D” themselves are holy, a person or entities whose name is abbreviated “SD” is holy, or that “SD SACRED” in its entirety is just a name

with the first two names initialized. In any of these cases, the applied-for mark lacks the strong connotations with the power of god that the first cited mark possesses, and so the two marks have different connotations and overall commercial impressions.

The applied for mark is wholly different form the first cited mark. The marks do not look the same, do not sound the same, and do not have the same connotations. Therefore, the overall commercial impressions of the marks is radically different. Neither mark is dominated by the shared term “SACRED” and so additional weight is to be given to this shared term. Consumer confusion between these two marks is for these reasons unlikely.

#### **COMPARED TO “SACRED SUN”**

The second cited registration is also a wholly different mark from the applied for mark, as each looks and sounds completely different, and has different connotations and commercial impressions.

The second cited registration is a design mark which pairs the words “SACRED SUN” with an image of a circle surrounded by crescents, which ostensibly appears to be a drawing of a sun. The mark places the word “SACRED” in the same font and size as the word “SUN.” However, the “SUN” element visually dominates the mark.

By including the word “sun” with a design of the sun, the mark is most strongly understood by consumers to be a mark relating to the sun. The element “SACRED” is important to the mark, as it affects the connotation and commercial impression of the mark as will be discussed below, but it does not dominate the mark. It is subsumed by the “SUN” because sun is presented in both written and visual form, making it more noticeable to consumers.

The sound of the second cited mark is also wholly different from the applied for mark, because the word “sun” is an important aspect of the sound of the mark as well. The mark

“SACRED SUN” when spoken aloud, is not dominated by the sound of either word, but is instead a unitary mark. When put together, the marks “SACRED SUN” features two words which begin with the letter “S” and are separated by a single sound. Thus, the mark functions as a unitary mark, by having an alliterative lilting cadence. *see In re Kraft, Inc.*, 218 U.S.P.Q. 571, 572 (TTAB 1983) (where the mark “LIGHT N’ LIVELY” was held to be a whole rather than separate wording due to its alliterative lilting cadence). The words “SACRED” and “SUN” flow into each other because of such a cadence, and so neither word dominates the other aurally.

The applied-for mark neither appears nor sounds similar to the second cited registration. As discussed above, the applied for mark is dominated by the “SD” portion of the mark in both appearance and sound, and this aspect of the mark is not present in the second cited registration. Further, the applied for mark appears in the shape of a letter “S” and a letter “D,” while the cited registration contains its wording below a stylized image of a sun. The appearances are starkly different, and so are unlikely to be confused. In addition, the applied-for mark contains no alliterative cadence, and so it sounds wholly different from the second cited registration.

The overall commercial impression of the second cited registration is also wholly different from that of the applied-for mark, due to the significant differences in the connotations of the two marks. The second cited registration bears strong and intentional connotations with religious cults of the sun, which have flourished through human history, while the applied for mark lacks any such connotations.

As the Reply dated September 25, 2014 noted, the mark “SACRED SUN” refers to the sun being worthy of religious respect or adoration. The mark evokes associations in the mind between the sun and a higher deity, associations which have kept the sun an important

religious symbol throughout human history. Such connotations are furthered attached to the second cited registration due to the presence of a drawing of the sun in the mark, a simple circle similar to ancient depictions of the sun. Further, the Registrant sells devices related to solar energy, and so the linking of solar power to the life giving properties of the sun in ancient mythologies is a natural link to make. The cited registration therefore has a strong commercial impression involving the sun as a deity.

The applied-for registration lacks any such connotations. As discussed above, the applied for mark only has three potential connotation. Either the adjective means that the letters “S” and “D” in the mark are themselves holy, a person or entities whose name is abbreviated “SD” is holy, or that “SD SACRED” in its entirety is just a name with the first two names initialized. In any of these cases, the applied-for mark would not have any connection with the sun as a deity, and so the two marks are wholly different in terms of connotation.

The applied-for mark is wholly different from the second cited mark, as the marks neither look nor sound the same, nor do the two marks not have similar, connotations. For these reasons, the overall commercial impression of the marks is radically different and so consumer confusion between the applied-for mark and the second cited registration is unlikely.

#### **Duty to Select a Wholly Different Mark**

The Office Action disregards these differences without addressing them, instead stating that the marks are confusingly similar because the marks are “strong marks” and because “the examining attorney must resolve any doubt as to the issue of likelihood of confusion in favor of the registrant and against the applicant who has a legal duty to select a mark which is totally dissimilar to trademarks already being used.” (Office Action, page 3).

As addressed above, the marks are not “strong” marks. In addition, the second statement relies on incorrect case law to make its assertion.

Contrary to the statement in the Office Action, the Applicant did not have “a legal duty to select a mark which is totally dissimilar to trademarks already being used.” If that were true, any applied-for mark which shared an element with a registered mark would need to be automatically rejected. There would be no need to even engage in a likelihood of confusion analysis.

The statement made in the Office Action comes directly from the case of Burroughs Wellcome Co. v. Warner-Lambert Company, 203 U.S.P.Q. 191 (T.T.A.B. 1979), which cites the statement to “Jockey International, Inc. v. Burkard, 185 USPQ 201 (DC SD Calif., 1975), and cases cited therein.” However, the cases cited in Jockey did not hold that an applicant has a duty to choose a mark “wholly” dissimilar to a registered fact.

In United Merchants and Manufacturers v. R. A. Products, 404 F.2d 399 (C.C.P.A. 1968), the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals stressed that applicant’s need to select marks which unlikely to cause confusion. It is unclear how the court in Jockey could read the statement “ [the] applicant has not chosen to select a mark so dissimilar to opposer's mark as to preclude a likelihood of confusion but has acted at its peril in adopting the identical mark used by opposer” to suggest that an applicant has a duty to select a mark *wholly* dissimilar to a registered mark. Id.

In another case cited by Jockey, Masterpiece of Pennsylvania v. Consolidated Novelty Co., 368 F.Supp. 550 (S.D.N.Y. 1973), the Southern District of New York made a similar statement, stating that:

It is well established that one who adopts a mark similar to the mark of another for closely related goods acts at his own peril, and any doubt

concerning the similarity of the marks must be resolved against him. *United Merchants and Manufacturers v. R. A. Products, Inc.*, 404 F.2d 399 (Cust. & Pat. App. 1968).

Once again, a case cited by Jockey did not hold that the applicant has a duty to select a *wholly* dissimilar mark to a registrant. Here, the court only stated that a decision will be held against an applicant in the event that the case is close.

It should be no surprise, then, that Jockey has received negative treatment which reaffirms the case law wrongly cited in Jockey. In Fotomat v. Photo Drive-Thru, 425 F.Supp. 693 (D.N.J. 1977), the court stated that they were ruling against the applicant in that case because the applicants “are newcomers to the field who have ignored the duty to adopt a symbol which avoids the clear possibility of conflict with an already-existing and well-established mark.” Again, a court found that applicants have only a duty to avoid a likelihood of confusion, not a duty to select a mark which is *wholly* dissimilar to a registered mark.

It is clear from this case law that the applied-for mark can only be refused registration if there is a likelihood of confusion with registered marks. The differences in the marks must be considered to determine if a likelihood of confusion exists, and cannot be refused based on the erroneous case law precedent of the Burroughs and Jockey cases.

**C. The marks are used in connection with very different goods which travel in different channels of trade.**

The applied-for mark is intended for use for smaller electrical products for use by individual consumer, and so would be sold to retailers for sale directly to consumers. The cited registrations, however, are used with large power sources and usually sold directly to commercial users, or through commercial wholesalers. Therefore, the goods differ greatly both in type and in channels of trade, making confusion unlikely.

The applied-for mark is intended for use with "Chargers for electric batteries; batteries, electric; electric accumulators; solar batteries; electric converters; current rectifiers; inverters; electric light dimmers; low voltage power supplies; Voltage stabilizing power supply." These goods, which are aimed at the average consumer and costs very little, are sold to retailers who sell such goods directly to consumers. As can be seen in the Exhibits E-H, these sort of goods are sold to consumers at home improvement stores, and the items sold cheaply include electric light dimmers at less than \$15 (see Exhibit E), consumer batteries below \$50 (see Exhibit F), electric converters under \$3 (see Exhibit G), and small solar chargers under \$90 and batteries under \$600 (see Exhibit H). The goods are small scale consumer products and are sold to consumers at retail.

In comparison, the first cited Registrant, "SACRED POWER," offers large scale solar panels and wind power structures for commercial and government use (see Exhibit I). As can be seen in Exhibit J, the Registrant has engaged in many large scale government contracts exceeding \$1,000,000 in costs. The Registrant states that it does sell to residential consumers (see Exhibit K), but such purchasers will need financing, such as home improvement loans. This seems clear as the solar carports sold by the Registrant can cost \$688,000 (see Exhibit J). The Registrant goods are large scale solar and wind energy sources where the Applicant's are small scale, so the overlap between their respective goods exists in name only. In addition, the Registrant's goods are sold through direct contracts with purchasers rather than through retailers, as is the case with the Applicant's goods. Even the home solar panels sold at retail stores differ from the Applicant's in that they require self installation and come at a much lower price (see Exhibit L). Therefore, the respective goods of the Applicant and the first cited Registrant are very different and travel in different channels of trade, demonstrating that likelihood of confusion is unlikely.

The goods of the second cited Registrant, "SACRED SUN," also greatly differ from those of the Applicant and travel in very different channels of trade. The goods of the second cited Registrant includes very large commercial batteries (see Exhibits M and N). These batteries are designed for storing commercial solar and wind power in varying environments. Of these batteries, the 2 volt batteries range from 200-2,000 amp-hours and the 12 volt batteries range from 33-200 amp-hours. In comparison, consumer batteries of the kind that the Applicant intends to produce rarely exceed 12 volts, and only 5 amp-hours (see Exhibit O). Such differences result from the different uses of the batteries, as consumer batteries such as the one in Exhibit J are intended for powering ATVs, snowmobiles, and similar consumer products. The respective goods for the Registrant and the Applicant also travel in different channels of trade. As discussed above, the Applicant's goods are sold through retailers directly to consumers. Meanwhile, the Registrant's goods need to reach commercial users, and so are sold through commercial distribution networks (see Exhibit P). These commercial distribution networks carry the Registrant's goods directly to commercial consumers, but keep the goods away from ordinary consumers. Therefore, the channels of trade for these goods are so separate that the goods reach different classes of consumers. Therefore, the differences in the goods and channels of trade demonstrate that likelihood of confusion between these two marks is exceedingly unlikely.

**D. The respective goods for each of the marks are sold in a manner which facilitates well-researched purchasing by sophisticated buyers, and so would be unlikely to cause confuse.**

The DuPont factors also require consideration of the circumstances surrounding the purchase of the respective goods of the marks. The respective goods for which the cited marks and the applied for mark are used are all expensive and require purchasers to be technologically sophisticated, further demonstrating that consumer confusion is unlikely.

The circumstances surrounding the purchase of goods weighs against a finding of a likelihood of confusion if purchasers are sophisticated because sophisticated purchasers “[are] less likely to be confused by the presence of similar marks.” Savin Corp. v. Savin Group, 391 F.3d439, 461 (2d Cir. 2004). In cases where the respective goods for the marks are expensive, courts assume that purchasers are sophisticated. Maxim’s Ltd. v. Badonsky, 227 U.S.P.Q. 316, (7th Cir. 1985) (citing J. Gilson, Trademark Protection and Practice § 5.08 (1985)).

Here, the relevant consumers can be considered sophisticated because the respective goods for which each mark is used are expensive and technologically complex so as to require sophisticated purchasers.

As the reply dated September 25, 2014 demonstrated, the Registrant produces large solar panels for institutions with large amounts of money and expertise, including large businesses and governments. The Registrant’s goods are both expensive and complex, and so the relevant consumers for such goods can therefore be said to be sophisticated.

The second cited mark is also marketed to sophisticated purchasers, as the goods for which the second Registrant uses the registered mark are also expensive and technologically complex. As seen in the Reply dates September 25, 2014, the second Registrant uses the mark in connection with large batteries for rail companies, medical professionals, security alarms, and the like. The second Registrant does not list prices for its goods, but industrial batteries of the type sold by the second Registrant are likely very expensive, as they produce a large amount of power. The clients for the second Registrant appear to be commercial purchasers and are likely purchasers who have a large amount of sophistication and money. As with the relevant purchasers of the first Registrant’s goods, the relevant purchasers of the second Registrant’s goods can also be said to be sophisticated purchases.

The Applicant also intends to sell electrical products, which would likely purchased by similar purchasers. These purchasers are sophisticated purchasers, and so applicable case law demonstrates that they would not be likely to confuse the cited registrations with the applied-for mark. For the above identified reasons, consumer confusion between the cited registrations and the applied-for marks is unlikely.

## **II. CONCLUSION**

Applicant has established in this Response that there is no reasonable likelihood of confusion, given the differences in the appearance, sound, connotation, and overall commercial impression of the marks, the differences in the goods and their respective channels of trade, and the highly sophisticated purchasing conditions for the respective goods for each mark. As this attends to all outstanding issues concerning the Application, Applicant respectfully asks the Examining Attorney to pass this application to publication.

If anything further is needed in order to approve this mark for publication, please call Applicant's attorney at (410) 531-9853.

Ruy Garcia-Zamor, Attorney at Law  
Garcia-Zamor Intellectual Property Law  
12960 Linden Church Road  
Clarksville, MD 21029  
(O) 410-531-9853  
(F) 410-531-9854  
[www.garcia-zamor.com](http://www.garcia-zamor.com)

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6	86002241	SACRED FASHION ANNA GORDON	TSDR	LIVE
7	86558634	THE SACRED SPACE	TSDR	LIVE
8	86558613	THE SACRED SPACE MIAMI	TSDR	LIVE
9	86433909	SACRED KING	TSDR	LIVE
10	86418677	SAGRADO	TSDR	LIVE
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14	86095603	SACRED LOVE	TSDR	LIVE
15	86299932	SACRED PAWS	TSDR	LIVE



## SACRED POWER

Established in 2001, Sacred Power is the largest Native American owned and operated renewable energy systems integration and manufacturing firm in the US. Sacred Power is well versed in the unique requirements and regulations of local, state, tribal and federal agencies and has provided hundreds of installations for government and public facilities nationwide; US Navy, DOD, DOE, USACE, DTRA, USDA, NASA, USGS, BIA, GSA, USF&W, National Guard and various Tribal Governments. Our government experience has provided unique knowledge and expertise we can share with residential and commercial customers through photovoltaic, solar hot water and wind turbine installations.

Our founders have over 40 years of experience in the renewable energy field including, design, fabrication, assembly, documentation and testing of innovative technologies and systems. Sacred Power is the only New Mexico Company with personnel possessing dual NABCEP Solar Photovoltaic and Solar Thermal certifications. Licensed in New Mexico, Sacred Power has NM Electrical, General Contractors and NM Construction Industries licenses as well as many other certifications and distinctions.

Sacred Power is a successful graduate of the Small Business Administration 8(a) program and has been recognized for five consecutive years with the "Flying 40 Award" that recognizes the state's largest and fastest growing companies in the technology sector. In 2010, Sacred Power was named "Retail Energy Company of the Year" by the Department of Commerce Minority Business Development Agency. Sacred Power is committed to the development of local pueblo economies and committed to energy independence while providing jobs in a rapidly evolving industry.

Sacred Power headquarters is located in a 47,000 square foot facility in the Saw Mill District in Albuquerque.

## LEADERSHIP

### WINDELL GILLIAM, PRESIDENT



Windell had a 25 year career in USAF Research and Development before he retired in 2000. He spent the last two years working for tribally owned firms, building business with the Federal government and its agencies.



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# Wi (mythology)

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This article **does not cite any references or sources**. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (December 2009)

In Lakota mythology, **Wi** is one of the most supreme gods. He is a solar deity, and is associated with the American Bison. He is the father of Whope. Anog Itte attempted to seduce Wi, but she had one of her two faces changed into an ugly visage as punishment.

*This article relating to a myth or legend from North America is a stub. You can help Wikipedia by expanding it.*

Categories: Lakota gods | Solar gods | Lakota | North American mythology stubs

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\$9.97 / each

Leviton SureSlide 600-Watt Dimmer - White

Model # R70-06631-1LW

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\$11.97 / each

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SELECT TO COMPARE



\$12.97 / each

Lutron Credenza 300-Watt Plug-In Lamp Dimmer - White

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**SLA 12-Volt F2 Terminal Battery**

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The SLA UB1250 12 volt F2 Terminal Battery has premium quality absorbed glass mat technology (AGM) ideal for ATVs, motorcycles, personal watercraft, and snowmobiles. The Adventure Power AGM Battery was designed for more than performance; it was designed for the enthusiast with more cranking power than our competitors' same sized battery. Adventure Power batteries are completely spill proof and leak proof. Frequent replacement and high maintenance are over. A one year warranty is also included for your peace of mind. The key to this technology is the porous microfiber separators, which completely absorb and trap electrolyte. Molded top and side connection terminals provide versatility, increased strength and durability. The Adventure Power AGM Battery provides the most power and best value in the industry. Primary Applications: ATV, Emergency Lighting, Hunting, Medical Equipment, Security, UPS/Generator Protector.

- AGM batteries have the electrolyte suspended in fiberglass mat separators that act as absorbent sponges
- For best results active users should charge battery daily
- Molded top and side connection terminals provide versatility, increased strength and durability
- Specially designed to be completely spill proof and leak proof
- Excellent resistance to vibration, shock, chemicals and heat
- Lower self-discharge means less time between recharging
- Withstands high current output and deep cycling for more sustained performance
- DOT 60 classified for easy transportation
- UL recognized

**Info & Guides**



**MSDS**  
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**SPECIFICATIONS**

**DIMENSIONS**

Product Depth (in.)	3.54	Product Width (in.)	2.76
Product Height (in.)	4.21		

**DETAILS**

Battery Power Type	Sealed Lead Acid	Product Weight (lb.)	3.09 lb
Battery capacity (mAh)	5.0	Rechargeable	No
Camera Use	No	Returnable	90-Day
Cell type	Specialty	Safety & Security Product Type	Battery
Hearing Aid Use	No	Security Device Use	No
Key Fob Use	No	Voltage (volts)	12
Number in Package	1	Watch Use	No

**WARRANTY / CERTIFICATIONS**

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Shop By Department

Home > Text Search > electric converters  
Showing Results for "electric converters"  
Related Searches: [outlet extender](#), [extension cords](#)

Filter By:  All Products (15)  In Store (1) **Columbia, MD #2575** (change)

Filter by:

Products (15)	SELECT TO COMPARE	SELECT TO COMPARE	SELECT TO COMPARE	SELECT TO COMPARE
				
<b>\$2.97</b> / each	<b>\$2.77</b> / each	<b>\$2.97</b> / each	<b>\$4.58</b> / each	
Commercial Electric 3 in. Metallic Recessed New Construction Converter Pan	Commercial Electric 4 in. Metallic Recessed New Construction Converter Pan	Commercial Electric 5 in. Metallic Recessed New Construction Converter Pan	Commercial Electric 15 Amp Triplex Outlet Swivel Tap - White	
Model # CER3KPF * Ship to Home, Free with \$45 Order * Ship to Store, Free	Model # CER4KPF * Ship to Home, Free with \$45 Order * Ship to Store, Free	Model # CER5KPF * Ship to Home, Free with \$45 Order * Ship to Store, Free	Model # LA-05 * In Store Only * Pick Up in Store TODAY, Free	
<input type="button" value="+ ADD TO CART"/>				
<input type="button" value="VIEW OPTIONS"/>	<input type="button" value="VIEW OPTIONS"/>	<input type="button" value="VIEW OPTIONS"/>	<input type="button" value="CHECK STORE INVENTORY"/>	
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Enable more filters by choosing a department

Department: Electrical (12), Lighting & Ceiling Fans (3)

Price: Set custom price range. \$ to \$

\$0 - \$10 (5)  
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Brand:  Globe Electric (11),  Commercial Electric (4)

Review Rating:  5 stars & Up (4),  4 stars & Up (4),  3 stars & Up (4)

Feedback

- Monriva (5)
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- Review Rating
- 5 Stars & Up (25)
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- Free Shipping To Home (3)
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<p><b>\$7.97</b> / each</p> <p>Hampton Bay Lithium Phosphate 402mAh Solar Rechargeable Replacement Batteries (2-Pack)</p> <p>Model # BTLPH4020002</p> <p>★★★★ (15)</p> <p>• In Store Only</p> <p>• Pick Up In Store TODAY Free</p> <p><b>+ ADD TO CART</b></p> <p>CHECK STOCK HISTORY</p> <p>SELECT TO COMPARE</p> 	<p><b>\$12.97</b> / each</p> <p>Hampton Bay Lithium Phosphate 1020mAh Solar Rechargeable Replacement Batteries (2-Pack)</p> <p>Model # BTLPH10200002</p> <p>★★★★ (15)</p> <p>• In Store Only</p> <p>• Pick Up In Store TODAY Free</p> <p><b>+ ADD TO CART</b></p> <p>CHECK STOCK HISTORY</p> <p>SELECT TO COMPARE</p> 	<p><b>\$37.47</b> / each</p> <p>Zareba Solar Battery</p> <p>Model # ZS1R</p> <p>★★★★ (1)</p> <p>• Ship to Home Free with \$45 Order</p> <p>• Ship to Store Free</p> <p><b>+ ADD TO CART</b></p> <p>VIEW OPTIONS</p> 	<p><b>\$575.00</b> / each</p> <p>UGO AP Auxiliary Battery Box</p> <p>Model # BT556</p> <p>★★★★ (1)</p> <p>• Ship to Home Free</p> <p>• Ship to Store Free</p> <p><b>+ ADD TO CART</b></p> 
<p><b>\$39.99</b> / each</p> <p>Coleman 6-Watt 12-Volt Solar Battery Maintainer</p> <p>Model # 58022</p> <p>★★★★ (25)</p> <p>• Ship to Home Free with \$45 Order</p> <p>• Ship to Store Free</p> <p><b>+ ADD TO CART</b></p> <p>SELECT TO COMPARE</p> 	<p><b>\$19.77</b> / each</p> <p>Coleman 2-Watt 12-Volt Solar Battery Maintainer</p> <p>Model # 58012</p> <p>★★★★ (8)</p> <p>• Ship to Home Free with \$45 Order</p> <p>• Ship to Store Free</p> <p><b>+ ADD TO CART</b></p> <p>SELECT TO COMPARE</p> 	<p><b>\$89.99</b> / each</p> <p>Coleman 18-Watt 12-Volt Solar Battery Charging Kit</p> <p>Model # 58013</p> <p>★★★★ (22)</p> <p>• Ship to Home Free</p> <p>• Ship to Store Free</p> <p><b>+ ADD TO CART</b></p> <p>SELECT TO COMPARE</p> 	<p><b>\$22.97</b> / each</p> <p>Supforce 1-Watt Power Sports Charger</p> <p>Model # 58015</p> <p>★★★★ (6)</p> <p>• Ship to Home Free with \$45 Order</p> <p>• Ship to Store Free</p> <p><b>+ ADD TO CART</b></p> <p>SELECT TO COMPARE</p> 



## SOLAR ENERGY SOLUTIONS

Sacred Power maximizes your solar investment by installing American made, reliable products. We use only the highest quality components in our energy system designs. Let us customize a system to meet your energy needs.

### PHOTOVOLTAIC PANELS

- **SolarWorld Panels** offer *Light Capture Technology* that captures as much of the sun's rays as possible and *Energy Conversion Technology* to ensure every ray of captured light becomes an electron of raw energy. Solar World panels are independently certified to surpass stringent national and international standards.
- **Sacred Power Panels** are manufactured exclusively for our customers. Our panels have high quality solar cells that carry a workmanship, materials and performance warranty, and are LEED qualified.

### HELIODYNE SOLAR WATER HEATER

Utilizes a closed loop design which protects it from freezing and hard water build-up. This system is more cost and space efficient in comparison to traditional dual tank or coil-in-tank closed loop configurations.

### PIKA WIND TURBINE

When the sun goes down, the wind often continues to blow and enables continued power production. Pika Energy designs and builds high-performance wind turbines to meet the needs of homeowners, businesses and schools. Pika's unique Rebus™ DC Microgrid technology lets you efficiently combine wind and solar to create hybrid energy systems. Made in the USA, Pika products are engineered for long life.

### INVERTER SYSTEMS

### PROJECT HISTORY

Bureau of Indian Affairs: (16) 1200 W PV/Hybrid Power Systems Solar Powered LMR Sites, (12) Tel-Cool Passive Heated/Cooled Communication Shelters (\$1,194,680). SIPI 70kW PV Array Rooftop of Gym/Building Integration (\$950,000)

Sandia National Labs: PV Powered LED Lighting System (\$50,000)

Department of Energy: SIPI Renewable Energy Hardware Installation/Training (\$254,000). Pueblo of Laguna Renewable Energy Installation (\$220,820)

NM State Energy Office: 2kW PV/Hybrid with Fuel Cell (\$109,000)

USDA/RUS: (400) PV/Hybrids for the Navajo Nation (\$5,725,106)

Department of Army, West Point: PV Hydrogen Hybrid Electrolyzer (\$194,000)

NASA WSTF: 50 kW Solar Carport (\$688,327)

NASA Johnson Space Center in Houston: 30 kW PV, Wind Turbines, Solar Hot Water (\$500,000)

KIC Fort Bliss: 21 kW Grid-tied Solar PV Systems & Carports (\$3,225,712)

NM Army National Guard: 70 kW Solar Farm (\$559,630)



- **Federal Renewable Energy Tax Credit:** Receive a personal tax credit for 30% of the system cost.

#### UTILITY INCENTIVES

- **PNM Net Metering:** Homeowners only pay for electricity when they use more than their solar energy system produces.
- **PNM Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) Purchase:** Homeowners are credited for any electricity generated by their solar energy system. You may receive up to .04 per kWh depending on your electric provider. This REC is credited towards your future bills for 8 years. [Click here for current PNM prices.](#)

*Federal and State tax credits along with utility incentives are available to customers who purchase their system with cash or thru a loan financed program. Customers who lease a system do not qualify.*

#### FINANCING

Financing is available through our energy partners to eliminate the upfront cost of installing solar. The average homeowner takes 5-7 years to pay off their system investment and after that many fully eliminate their electric costs. Private financing may also be available at your local bank.

**Admirals Bank** offers an innovative loan program to help homeowners maximize returns on their renewable energy investments versus a leasing program. Own your power and produce clean energy while maintaining ownership of the tax benefits and credits associated with your renewable energy purchase. Pre-qualifying takes just minutes and you may be eligible for up to \$40,000 for a renewable energy improvement on a single family home. Contact an Admirals Alternatives Loan Advisor at 1-800-615-8472 or [click here for more information.](#)

**The Home Depot** offers The Home Depot Project loan for homeowners who are looking to renovate while making fixed low monthly payments over time. Apply when you purchase one of our patented products at Home Depot. Contact The Home Depot Credit Center at 1-877-476-3860 or [click here for more information.](#)

Home Improvement Loans are offered by most banks, contact your local branch for more information.

#### INCREASE YOUR HOME'S VALUE

Adding solar energy can increase your home's value and help it sell faster than a home without solar. Your home value can increase by the investment cost of your system.

#### PROTECT THE EARTH

Solar produces clean energy and reduces your carbon footprint. The average American household generates 7.4 tons of carbon dioxide each year.

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Item #: 167267 | Model #: 50048 | **Add to Cart +**



**Complete solar kit for power failures, back-up power, natural light**

You may select up to 4 items for comparison.

- Works with 12-volt and 110-volt appliances

Compare

Item #: 322515 | Model #: 55522 | **Add to Cart +**



**Sunforce AC to DC Power Converter**

Not Yet Rated

- For converting AC household electricity to DC battery power
- Use your 12-volt products at the home, office or on the road
- Output: 12-volt DC-5.8-amp

Compare

Item #: 322515 | Model #: 81300 | **Add to Cart +**



**Sunforce Solar Vent 3000**

Not Yet Rated

- A solar powered ventilator is perfect for RVs, trailers, sheds, garages, or greenhouses
- Silent and secure ventilation
- Works in all weather conditions

Compare

Item #: 322515 | Model #: 81100 | **Add to Cart +**



**Sunforce Solar Vent 1000**

Not Yet Rated

- A solar powered ventilator is perfect for RVs, trailers, sheds, garages, or greenhouses
- Silent and secure ventilation
- Works in all weather conditions

Compare

Item #: 162832 | Model #: QS-10K-R-CTD | **Add to Cart +**



**Grape Solar 40-Piece Roof Solar Panel Mounting Kit**

Not Yet Rated

- Required roof space: 726 sq ft
- Configures for an array layout of 4 rows by 10 columns, portrait orientation
- Racking configured for installation of panels in portrait orientation

Compare

Item #: 322515 | Model #: 37126 | **Add to Cart +**



**Sunforce 260-Watt Solar Kit**

★★★★★ (3 Reviews)

- Charge your 12-volt batteries with the power of the sun
- High efficiency monocrystalline solar cells
- Designed for RVs, homes, boats, back-up and remote power

Compare



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- FMU
- GPG
- OPZV
- Motive Power
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GFMU-C

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GFMU-C

GFMU-C VRLA battery uses latest AGM technology with longer cycle life, suitable for shallow DOD applications, with high energy, low self-discharge rate and good resistance at high and low temperature performance. This series is designed to meet domestic and international standards for Solar PV, wind power and other centralized storage supply system.

[GFMU-C Technical Manual](#)

Specifications Terminal Type Terminal Layout

PDF	Battery Type	Nominal voltage (V)	Nominal Capacity (Ah, 25 °C)		Dimension(mm)			Weight (kg)	Max. Current (A, 25°C)		Terminal Type	Terminal Layout		
			C <sub>10</sub>	C <sub>100</sub>	L	W	H		I <sub>10</sub>	I <sub>5</sub>				
<a href="#">PDF</a>	GFMU-400C	2	400	480	175	174	348.5	357.5	24	1400	2500	0.38	GFA-21	F
<a href="#">PDF</a>	GFMU-500C	2	500	600	213.5	174	348.5	357.5	30	1750	3100	0.34	GFA-21	F
<a href="#">PDF</a>	GFMU-600C	2	600	720	252	175	348.5	357.5	35	2100	3500	0.35	GFA-21	H
<a href="#">PDF</a>	GFMU-800C	2	800	960	350	173	338	347	49	2800	4800	0.19	GFA-21	H
<a href="#">PDF</a>	GFMU-1000C	2	1000	1200	430	173	338	347	59.5	3500	6000	0.17	GFA-21	H
<a href="#">PDF</a>	GFMU-1200C	2	1200	1440	510	175	338	347	71.5	4200	7200	0.18	GFA-27	K
<a href="#">PDF</a>	GFMU-1500C	2	1500	1800	318	341	341	351	85.5	5250	8500	0.18	GFA-27	J



- UPS
- Energy Storage
- GFMJ-C
- SAJ
- HTB
- FMJ
- GFMJ
- OPzV
- Motive Power
- All Products



### GFMJ

GFMJ Series gel battery, advanced gel battery production technology is imported from Germany, key raw material imported from Europe, sufficient-electrolyte design. This series has a good cycle and high-low temperature performance, good charge acceptance ability, can be used in high-low temperature environment, poor power condition and pure cycle use solar energy, wind energy and energy storage system.

[GFMJ Technical Manual](#)

PDF	Battery Type	Nominal Voltage (V)	Nominal Capacity (Ah, 25 °C)		Dimension(mm)			Max. Current (A, 25°C)	IR (mohm, 25°C)	Terminal Type	Terminal Layout			
			C <sub>10</sub> 1.80VpC	C <sub>20</sub> 1.80VpC	L	W	H					in	in	in
<a href="#">PDF</a>	GFMJ-200	2	200	175	171	107	334	344	14.8	800	1900	0.58	GFMJ-22	F
<a href="#">PDF</a>	GFMJ-300	2	300	262	171	151	334	344	21.3	1000	2000	0.54	GFMJ-22	F
<a href="#">PDF</a>	GFMJ-400	2	400	350	211	175	334	344	30	1500	2800	0.45	GFMJ-22	H
<a href="#">PDF</a>	GFMJ-500	2	500	437	243	174	334	344	35.5	2000	3200	0.39	GFMJ-22	H
<a href="#">PDF</a>	GFMJ-600	2	600	525	302	177	334	344	44	2400	3800	0.33	GFMJ-22	H
<a href="#">PDF</a>	GFMJ-800	2	800	700	410	175	334	344	60	3000	4800	0.28	GFMJ-22	K
<a href="#">PDF</a>	GFMJ-1000	2	1000	875	478	175	334	344	71	4000	6000	0.24	GFMJ-22	K
<a href="#">PDF</a>	GFMJ-1200	2	1200	1050	348	310	335	357	85.5	4800	7200	0.165	GFMJ-22	J
<a href="#">PDF</a>	GFMJ-1500	2	1500	1312	401	351	340	350	107	6000	9000	0.164	GFMJ-22	J
<a href="#">PDF</a>	GFMJ-2000	2	2000	1750	490	350	340	350	140	8000	12000	0.12	GFMJ-22	J
<a href="#">PDF</a>	6GFMJ-33	12	33	28	198	160	170	170	14	185	550	8.5	SP-27	B
<a href="#">PDF</a>	6GFMJ-50	12	50	42	278	174	189	198	21	220	780	7.64	GFMJ-24	B
<a href="#">PDF</a>	6GFMJ-65	12	65	55	310	174	209	226	30	260	900	7.35	GFMJ-24	B
<a href="#">PDF</a>	6GFMJ-85	12	85	75	414	174	218	228	37	320	1100	5.80	GFMJ-24	A
<a href="#">PDF</a>	6GFMJ-100	12	100	85	513	163	218	228	44	350	1200	3.91	GFMJ-24	D
<a href="#">PDF</a>	6GFMJ-120	12	120	102	513	232	218	228	52.3	380	1300	3.86	GFMJ-24	D
<a href="#">PDF</a>	6GFMJ-150	12	150	127	513	232	218	228	63.8	560	1600	3.65	GFMJ-24	D
<a href="#">PDF</a>	6GFMJ-200	12	200	170	513	296.5	218	228	82.8	680	1850	3.2	GFMJ-24	D

\*Products specifications described herein are subject to change without prior notification.



TPG | Model # UB1250  
SLA 12-Volt F2 Terminal Battery



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