This Opinion is Not a Precedent of the TTAB

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UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Trademark Trial and Appeal Board

In re MassDrop, Inc.

Serial No. 87869354

Richard M. Assmus, Kristine M. Young and Madelaine M. Thomas of Mayer Brown LLP for MassDrop, Inc.

Pauline Ha, Trademark Examining Attorney, Law Office 115, Daniel Brody, Managing Attorney.

Before Zervas, Adlin and Lebow, Administrative Trademark Judges.

Opinion by Adlin, Administrative Trademark Judge:

Applicant MassDrop, Inc. seeks registration of DROP, in standard characters, for "belts for clothing; leather belts; jeans; denim jeans; blue jeans; baseball caps and hats; clothing, namely, t-shirts, long sleeve t-shirts, sweatshirts, sweaters, jackets; clothing for men, namely, tops, bottoms, headwear, footwear; sneakers; all of the foregoing excluding gloves and not specifically for skiing or snowboarding" in International Class 25.¹ The Examining Attorney refused registration under Section

¹ Application Serial No. 87869354, filed April 9, 2018 under Section 1(b) of the Trademark Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1051(b), based on an alleged bona fide intent to use the mark in commerce.

2(d) of the Trademark Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1052(d), on the ground that Applicant's mark so resembles an identical registered mark (DROP in typed form) for, *inter alia*, "gloves for use in skiing and snowboarding,"² also in International Class 25, that use of Applicant's mark in connection with Applicant's goods is likely to cause confusion. After the refusal became final, Applicant appealed and filed a request for reconsideration which was denied. The appeal is fully briefed.

I. Evidentiary Objection

The Examining Attorney's objection to evidence attached to Applicant's Appeal Brief which was not previously made of record is sustained. Trademark Rule 2.142(d) ("The record in the application should be complete prior to the filing of an appeal.").³

II. Likelihood of Confusion

Our determination under Section 2(d) is based on an analysis of all of the probative evidence of record bearing on the likelihood of confusion. *In re E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.*, 476 F.2d 1357, 177 USPQ 563, 567 (CCPA 1973) (setting forth factors to be considered); *see also In re Majestic Distilling Co.*, 315 F.3d 1311, 65 USPQ2d 1201, 1203 (Fed. Cir. 2003). We must consider each *du Pont* factor about which there is evidence and argument. *See In re Guild Mortg. Co.*, 912 F.3d 1376, 129 USPQ2d 1160, 1162-63 (Fed. Cir. 2019). In any likelihood of confusion analysis, two

² Registration No. 2508470, issued November 20, 2001; renewed.

³ We hasten to add that if the list of third-party registrations provided in the body of Applicant's Appeal Brief is accurate, and the underlying registrations had been timely introduced, our ultimate decision on the merits would be the same. Indeed, as the Examining Attorney points out, the third-party registrations on which Applicant seeks to rely are apparently not for the mark DROP alone, which is the mark at issue in this case.

key considerations are the similarities between the marks and the similarities between the goods. *See Federated Foods, Inc. v. Fort Howard Paper Co.*, 544 F.2d 1098, 192 USPQ 24, 29 (CCPA 1976) ("The fundamental inquiry mandated by § 2(d) goes to the cumulative effect of differences in the essential characteristics of the goods and differences in the marks.").

A. The Marks

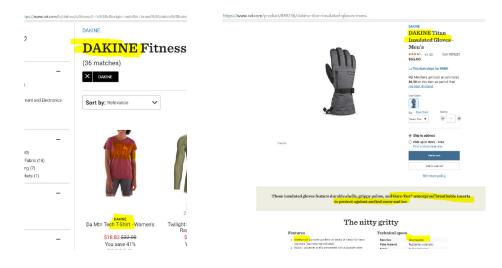
The marks are identical in appearance, sound, meaning and commercial impression, because there is no substantive difference between marks in standard characters and marks in typed form. *In re Viterra Inc.*, 671 F.3d 1358, 101 USPQ2d 1905, 1909 n.2 (Fed. Cir. 2012) ("until 2003, 'standard character' marks formerly were known as 'typed' marks, but the preferred nomenclature was changed in 2003 to conform to the Madrid Protocol ... we do not see anything in the 2003 amendments that substantively alters our interpretation of the scope of such marks"). Applicant does not argue that the marks are different in any way. This factor not only weighs heavily in favor of finding a likelihood of confusion, but also reduces the degree of similarity between the goods required to support a finding of likelihood of confusion. *In re Shell Oil Co.*, 992 F.2d 1204, 26 USPQ2d 1687, 1689 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *Time Warner Ent. Co. v. Jones*, 65 USPQ2d 1650, 1661 (TTAB 2002); and *In re Opus One Inc.*, 60 USPQ2d 1812, 1815 (TTAB 2001).

B. The Goods, Channels of Trade and Classes of Consumers

Applicant's suggestions to the contrary notwithstanding, the goods need not be identical or even competitive in order to find a likelihood of confusion. Rather, the question is whether the goods are marketed in a manner that "could give rise to the

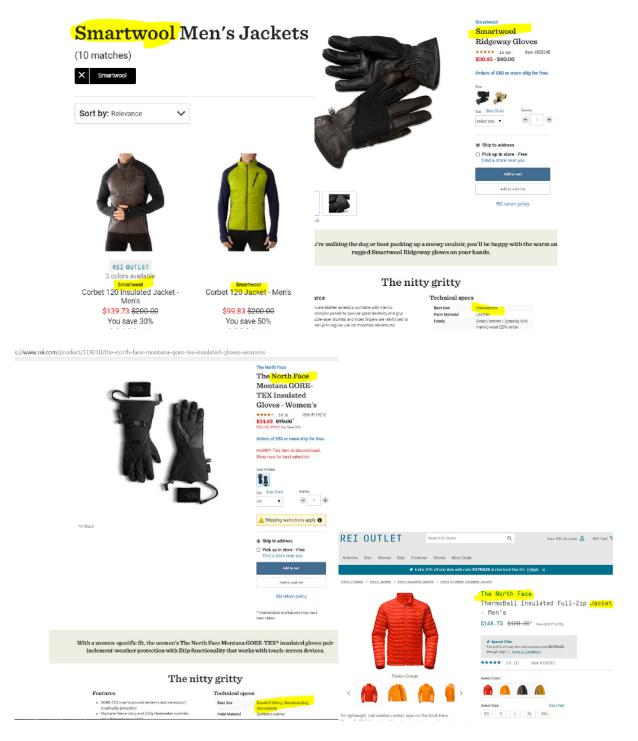
mistaken belief that [the] goods emanate from the same source." *Coach Services Inc.* v. *Triumph Learning LLC*, 668 F.3d 1356, 101 USPQ2d 1713, 1722 (Fed. Cir. 2012) (quoting 7-*Eleven Inc. v. Wechsler*, 83 USPQ2d 1715, 1724 (TTAB 2007)). *See also Hewlett-Packard Co. v. Packard Press Inc.*, 227 F.3d 1261, 62 USPQ2d 1001, 1004 (Fed. Cir. 2002) ("Even if the goods and services in question are not identical, the consuming public may perceive them as related enough to cause confusion about the source or origin of the goods and services."); *Recot, Inc. v. Becton*, 214 F.3d 1322, 54 USPQ2d 1894, 1898 (Fed. Cir. 2000) ("even 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"); *Kohler Co. v. Baldwin Hardware Corp.*, 82 USPQ2d 1100, 1109 (2007).

Here, the Examining Attorney has established through Internet printouts that a number of third parties use the same marks for ski gloves on the one hand and the types of clothing Applicant intends to offer on the other. For example, DAKINE is used for t-shirts such as those identified in the involved application, and snowsports gloves, such as those identified in the cited registration:

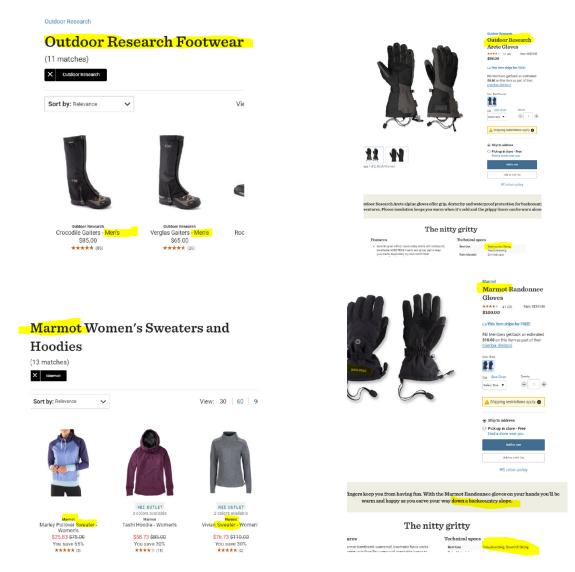


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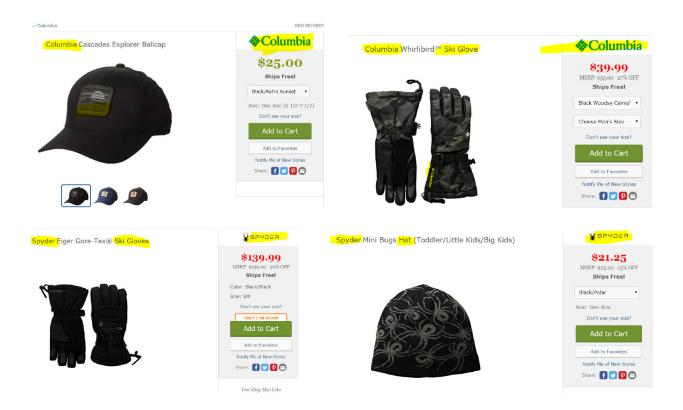
September 10, 2018 Office Action TSDR 49-50. Similarly, the marks SMARTWOOL and THE NORTH FACE are each used (by different owners) for ski gloves, identified in the cited registration, and jackets, identified in the involved application:



Id. at 51-52, 55-56. The mark OUTDOOR RESEARCH is used for men's footwear, such as identified in the involved application, and ski gloves, such as identified in the cited registration, while MARMOT is used for both sweaters, identified in the involved application, and ski gloves, identified in the cited registration:



Id. at 53-54, 59-60. The marks COLUMBIA and SPYDER are each used (by different owners) for ski gloves on the one hand and baseball caps or hats on the other:



Id. at 63-66. The record includes numerous similar examples of third parties using the same mark for goods identified in the involved application on the one hand, and snowsport gloves as identified in the cited registration on the other, including: OAKLEY (used for winter gloves and belts); GRENADE (used for snowboard gloves and caps); ARC'TERYX (skiing, snowboarding and winter sports gloves and belts); BACKCOUNTRY (ski gloves, men's shorts, jackets); QUIKSILVER (ski gloves, denim jeans, sweaters, t-shirts and belts); VOLCOM (ski and snowboard gloves, belts, baseball hats, jackets, jeans, sweatshirts, t-shirts); CABELA'S (ski gloves, hats, men's denim jeans, long sleeve t-shirts); EDDIE BAUER (ski gloves, belts, sweatshirts, men's footwear); LL BEAN (ski gloves, belts, baseball caps, men's jeans); PATAGONIA (skiing and snowboarding gloves, baseball caps, men's jeans, sweaters). March 26, 2019 Office Action TSDR 6-7, 14-33. October 21, 2019 Denial of Request for Reconsideration TSDR 5-45, 60-75.

The Examining Attorney also relies on a large number of use-based third-party registrations showing that the same marks are registered in connection with ski or snowboard gloves on the one hand and one or more of the goods identified in Applicant's involved application on the other, as follows:

	8	HAND OUT	SYNC
SAUCY	CALIFUL		PERFORMANCE
Reg. No. 5536369	Reg. No. 5510848	Reg. No. 5255927	Reg. No. 5484080
AND A	RED RUM	BARELOVE	DEBRA
ET E			WEITZNER
Reg. No. 5544063	Reg. No. 5511576	Reg. No. 5433440	Reg. No. 5463721
(HIGHLOONG)	CLIMIX	ALPINE720	SASSHOLE
Дингоона			
Reg. No. 5463844	Reg. No. 5458708	Reg. No. 5468980	Reg. No. 5544595
NAVISKIN	cameljeans		SOPHISTICATED
	cumerjeuns		SAVAGE
Reg. No. 5535111	Reg. No. 5540422	Reg. No. 5514624	Reg. No. 5638536
HAPPY HERB	GET AWKWARD	YHIM	BLIPPI
	GEI AWKWARD		DLIFFI
Reg. No. 5703813	Reg. No. 5596408	Reg. No. 5623343	Reg. No. 5335209
SALTY STASH	$\langle \mathfrak{X} \rangle$	DEADROSES	
	Ŵ	20	
Reg. No. 5704021	Reg. No. 5520891	Reg. No. 5493812	Reg. No. 5578409
AFRICAN AMERICAN	VODA	TACTICAL	ONCE A
APPAREL		-POLICE	CHEERLEADER
			NOW THE BOSS
Reg. No. 5688613	Reg. No. 5507058	Reg. No. 5572109	Reg. No. 5599102
	WELL	CREW 82	SEVEN TIMES
	TUENDEL		SIX
Reg. No. 5625771	Reg. No. 5693276	Reg. No. 5662976	Reg. No. 5594836

ASCENTIX	FEWCHER		大 Vwalking
Reg. No. 5600044	Reg. No. 5631506		
		Reg. No. 5661425	Reg. No. 5649339
KV+	MARIA HARPER	OVERWIT	Hybrid Wing
Reg. No. 5702047	Reg. No. 5703425	Reg. No. 5852097	Reg. No. 5854200
BELGIUS	TROPICAL TUNPA	ALCARI	SPYDER 🕷
Reg. No. 5818137	Reg. No. 5871397	Reg. No. 5789761	Reg. No. 5722345
STZ	虃	I AM NOT INTIMIDATED	PHINIX
Reg. No. 5763390	Reg. No. 5869839	Reg. No. 5832189	Reg. No. 5881437
Kemper		Ē	SONEOME
Reg. No. 5799736	Reg. No. 5832734	Reg. No. 5821095	Reg. No. 5862128
JAVDA	DEVEMBR		
Reg. No. 5879036	Reg. No. 5873793		

September 10, 2018 Office Action TSDR 8-48; March 26, 2019 Office Action TSDR 34-119; October 21, 2019 Denial of Request for Reconsideration TSDR 76-132. "Thirdparty registrations which cover a number of differing goods and/or services, and which are based on use in commerce, although not evidence that the marks shown therein are in use on a commercial scale or that the public is familiar with them, may nevertheless have some probative value to the extent that they may serve to suggest that such goods or services are of a type which may emanate from a single source." *See In re Mucky Duck Mustard Co.*, 6 USPQ2d 1467, 1470 n.6 (TTAB 1998). This evidence establishes that ski and snowboard gloves are related to many of the specific clothing items identified in Applicant's involved application.⁴ It also establishes that ski and snowboard gloves move in the same channels of trade, to the same consumers, as many of the specific clothing items identified in Applicant's involved application. Indeed, these goods are often sold under the same marks not only on the same brand owner and specialty store websites, but in the same sections of those websites.

In any event, neither Applicant's nor Registrant's identification of goods contains any trade channel or consumer limitations. Therefore, we must presume that Applicant's and Registrant's goods move in all channels of trade normal therefor, which the evidence shows to be overlapping. *Stone Lion Capital Partners, LP v. Lion Capital LLP*, 746 F.3d 1317, 110 USPQ2d 1157, 1162 (Fed. Cir. 2014) ("An application with 'no restriction on trade channels' cannot be 'narrowed by testimony that the applicant's use is, in fact, restricted to a particular class of purchasers."); *Citigroup Inc. v. Capital City Bank Grp., Inc.*, 637 F.3d 1344, 98 USPQ2d 1253, 1261 (Fed. Cir.

⁴ Applicant's reliance on *McGregor-Doniger, Inc. v. Drizzle Inc.*, 599 F.2d 1126, 202 USPQ 81 (2d Cir. 1979), an infringement case decided under what was then 2nd Circuit law (but has since changed), is misplaced. There, unlike here, the marks were not identical and the Court, unlike this Board, was entitled to and did consider the marketing "milieu" surrounding use of the marks in question, which included use in connection with a house mark and "real world" trade channel differences, among other considerations not relevant in ex parte Board cases. This Board typically may consider only the drawings of the marks and identifications of goods in the involved application and cited registration. *Stone Lion Capital Partners, LP v. Lion Capital LLP*, 746 F.3d 1317, 110 USPQ2d 1157, 1162 (Fed. Cir. 2014) (quoting *Octocom Sys., Inc. v. Houston Comp. Servs. Inc.*, 918 F.2d 937, 16 USPQ2d 1783, 1787 (Fed. Cir. 1990)); *SCM Corp. v. Royal McBee Corp.*, 395 F.2d 1018, 158 USPQ 36, 37 n.4 (CCPA 1968).

2011); *In re Jump Designs, LLC*, 80 USPQ2d 1370, 1374 (TTAB 2006) (goods presumed to be "offered in all channels of trade which would be normal therefor"); *In re Elbaum*, 211 USPQ 639, 640 (TTAB 1981).⁵ These factors therefore also weigh in favor of finding a likelihood of confusion.

C. Consumer Sophistication and Care

Applicant argues that ski and snowboard glove consumers are "sophisticated" and "very particular" about their purchases. While this may very well be true in many cases, Registrant's (and for that matter Applicant's) identification of goods contains no limitations as to price, or type of consumers. We must base our decision on the "least sophisticated potential purchasers" for the goods, which as identified are not necessarily "hi-tech" or "high end." *Stone Lion*, 110 USPQ2d at 1162-63. Moreover, we do not need evidence to know that there are different types of skiers and snowboarders, some of whom are small children, first timers or spring skiers/snowboarders who enjoy their sport most when it is above freezing, sometimes substantially so. These potential purchasers and users of the goods do not necessarily require the same types of gloves as, for example, racers or other athletes who compete

⁵ This is why Applicant's citation of "real world" trade channel differences, 10 TTABVUE 10-12, is irrelevant – the identified differences are not reflected in either Applicant's or Registrant's identification of goods. In any event, the fact that Applicant "creates consumer products with input from its members," and "has hundreds of product offerings," *id.*, increases the likelihood of confusion. Indeed, when consumers learn that Applicant offers products "chosen, created, or inspired by our enthusiast communities," which include products in fields as varied as "mechanical keyboards," "quilting," "watches," "baking" and "trading card games," it would not be a stretch for them to assume that Applicant might also offer ski or snowboard gloves. March 7, 2019 Office Action response TSDR 6. In fact, the categories of products highlighted on Applicant's website include "Men's Apparel" and "Outdoors." *Id.*

in brutal, unforgiving conditions. Similarly, purchasers of Applicant's "t-shirts" and "baseball caps" are not necessarily sophisticated or particular, as these are everyday and typically inexpensive items. *See e.g. Stone Lion Capital Partners, LP v. Lion Capital LLP*, 746 F.3d 1317, 110 USPQ2d 1157, 1163 (Fed. Cir. 2014) (quoting *Gen. Mills, Inc. v. Fage Dairy Proc. Indus. S.A.*, 100 USPQ2d 1584, 1600 (TTAB 2011), *judgment set aside on other grounds*, 2014 WL 343267 (TTAB 2014)). This factor is neutral.

III. Conclusion

The marks are identical, the goods related and the channels of trade and classes of consumers overlap. There is therefore a likelihood of confusion.

Decision: The refusal to register Applicant's mark under Section 2(d) of the Trademark Act is affirmed.