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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

Proceeding	91184741
Party	Plaintiff Buffalo Brothers Inc. d/b/a Buffalo Brothers Pizza and Wings
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Submission	Motion for Summary Judgment
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Filer's e-mail	egreen@coatsandbennett.com, vswanson@coatsandbennett.com
Signature	/s/ Edward H. Green
Date	03/19/2009
Attachments	Cross MSJ.pdf (25 pages)(2080871 bytes)

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD**

BUFFALO BROTHERS, INC. d/b/a)
BUFFALO BROTHERS PIZZA AND)
WINGS CO.,)
)
Opposer,)
)
v.)
)
E&J BUFFALO BROTHERS, L.L.C.,)
)
Applicant.)

Opposition No.: 91184741

**CROSS MOTION FOR SUMMARY
JUDGMENT**

Opposer Buffalo Brothers, Inc. d/b/a Buffalo Brothers Pizza and Wings Co., pursuant to
Fed. R. Civ. P. 56 and TBMP § 528, moves for Summary Judgment.

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SUMMARY OF ISSUES

This opposition proceeding is a classic case where summary judgment is appropriate. Applicant seeks federal registration of the mark BUFFALO BROS for “restaurant and bar services.” Opposer has continuously operated restaurants under the mark BUFFALO BROTHERS since 2003. Opposer’s prior use of its mark is uncontested. The marks are virtually identical – BROS in Applicant’s mark is merely an abbreviation for BROTHERS in Opposer’s mark. The parties’ goods and services are identical: restaurant and bar services. The channels of trade and classes of consumers are identical: both parties operate restaurants open to the general public.

Because Applicant cannot establish a genuine dispute of material fact regarding Opposer’s prior use of its mark, and because no reasonable fact finder could conclude that the marks are not confusingly similar, summary judgment is appropriate. The Opposition should be sustained.

STATEMENT OF UNDISPUTED MATERIAL FACTS¹

1. Matthew Boyd and Matthew Gray jointly owned, and Mr. Boyd operated, a pizza and wings restaurant in Cary, NC from Feb. 6, 2003 to June 17, 2007, under the mark BUFFALO BROTHERS. (Exhibit A).

2. Due to a tenant association restriction on size and number of letters in signs, the abbreviated mark BUFFALO BROS. was used in a sign affixed to the building. (Exhibit B, a true copy of a web site active on April 18, 2003, as archived by the Internet Archive, <http://web.archive.org>, visited March 17, 2009, and indexed using the URL <http://www.buffbrothers.com>).

3. Matthew Boyd and Matthew Gray have jointly owned, and Mr. Boyd has operated, a pizza and wings restaurant in Raleigh, NC since July 3, 2004, also under the mark BUFFALO BROTHERS.

4. From the opening of the Raleigh restaurant on July 3, 2004 until the sale of the Cary restaurant on June 17, 2007, Opposer concurrently operated two pizza and wings restaurants. (Exhibit C, a true copy of a web site active on Jan. 29, 2005, as archived by the Internet Archive, <http://web.archive.org>, visited March 17, 2009, and indexed using the URL <http://www.buffbrothers.com>).

5. Opposer first became aware of Applicant's use of the mark BUFFALO BROS by an Internet web search of its own mark BUFFALO BROTHERS in early 2008.

6. Opposer's business attorney contacted the undersigned trademark attorney, who discovered Applicant's pending registration application serial no. 77/379,383, for "restaurant and bar services" in class 043.

¹ Opposer's Cross Motion for Summary Judgment and Supporting Brief is supported by Exhibits attached hereto, and incorporated herein by reference. All copies of web sites and images in this brief or the Exhibits are true copies that were personally obtained by the undersigned attorney on the dates indicated.

7. On April 22, 2008, Opposer sent Applicant a letter informing it of Opposer's prior use of its mark, and demanding that it cease and desist use of the BUFFALO BROS mark and two graphic logos virtually identical to Opposer's. (Exhibit D).

8. Applicant's registration application serial no. 77/379,383 was published in the Official Gazette on June 6, 2008.

9. Opposer filed the instant opposition proceeding on June 20, 2008.

ARGUMENT

Legal Standard

Summary judgment is appropriate when the moving party demonstrates the absence of any genuine issue of material fact and, considering the entire record and all reasonable inferences in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party, a reasonable fact finder may enter judgment as a matter of law in favor of the moving party. *Venture Out Properties LLC v. Wynn Resorts Holdings, LLC*, 81 U.S.P.Q.2d 1887 (T.T.A.B. 2007). In an opposition proceeding, to prevail on summary judgment, the opposer must establish (1) priority of use of its mark, and (2) that contemporaneous use of the applicant's mark, as defined by the opposed registration application, would result in a likelihood of confusion. *C & N Corporation d/b/a Door Peninsula Winery v. Illinois River Winery, Inc.*, 2008 WL 4803896 (T.T.A.B. 2008).

Opposer, as the party moving for summary judgment in its favor on its Section 2(d) claim based on prior use, must establish that there is no genuine dispute as to (1) its priority of use and (2) that contemporaneous use of the [contested] mark by the parties, for their respective services, would be likely to cause confusion, mistake or to deceive consumers.

Hornblower & Weeks Inc. v. Hornblower & Weeks Inc., 60 U.S.P.Q.2d 1733, 1735 (T.T.A.B. 2001). Opposer's prior use of the mark BUFFALO BROTHERS is uncontested, and likelihood of confusion between that mark and Applicant's BUFFALO BROS mark is self-evidently manifest.

Prior Use

It is uncontested that Opposer has continuously used the mark BUFFALO BROTHERS since Feb. 2003. It is uncontested that Opposer continues to use the mark in commerce to this day, and that the Opposer has never abandoned the mark. These uncontested facts support Opposer's standing to bring the instant opposition proceeding, and Opposer's superior rights in its marks, pursuant to § 2(d).

No trademark . . . shall be refused registration on the principal register . . . unless it . . . [c]onsists of or comprises a mark which so resembles . . . a mark or trade name previously used in the United States by another and not abandoned, as to be likely, when used on or in connection with the goods of the applicant, to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive.

15 U.S.C. § 1052(d) (2007).

Likelihood of Confusion

The marks BUFFALO BROTHERS and BUFFALO BROS are confusingly similar, in the abstract, as proven by prior concurrent use, and as actually used by the parties.

The Word Marks

In comparing the word marks, the Board must consider the marks themselves, together with the description of goods and services in Applicant's registration application, as well as any restrictions in the application as to geography, channels of trade, class of customers, or the like. There being no such restrictions, the Board must assume national geographic scope, and that the goods and services are marketed in the normal channels of trade, to all normal consumers of such goods and services. *Octocom Systems, Inc. v. Houston Computer Services, Inc.*, 918 F.2d 937 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

In considering likelihood of confusion in an opposition proceeding, the primary inquiries are the similarity of the marks and the similarity of the goods and services. *Outback Steakhouse of Florida, Inc. and OS Asset, Inc. v. Waterworldwide*, 2009 WL 129559 (2009). ("In any likelihood of confusion analysis, however, two key considerations are the similarities between the marks and the similarities between the goods and/or services."), *Federated Foods, Inc. v. Fort Howard Paper Co.*, 544 F.2d 1098, 1103 (C.C.P.A. 1976). ("The means of distribution and sale, although certainly relevant, are areas of peripheral inquiry. The fundamental inquiry mandated by s 2(d) goes to the cumulative effect of differences in the essential characteristics of the goods and differences in the marks.").

Opposer's and Applicant's goods and services are *identical*. As listed in Applicant's registration application, they are: "restaurant and bar services." In reality, the parties' goods and services are even closer than that – both are "pizza and wings" restaurants. Although they are secondary considerations in the analysis, both the channels of trade and classes of customers are also *identical*. Both parties operate restaurants open to the general public. Thus, a conclusion of likelihood of confusion can be avoided *only* if the marks themselves are sufficiently dissimilar. However, the marks are virtually identical.

The word marks BUFFALO BROTHERS and BUFFALO BROS are identical in meaning and in commercial impression. Both marks suggest two things: that the restaurant may serve (indeed, specialize in) "buffalo wings," and that the proprietors may be male siblings (or of a similarly close relationship) having resided in Buffalo, New York. *See* Applicant's Summary Judgment Motion, statements of fact #3, 4, and 5. Neither of the marks suggests either of these meanings (or any other meaning) more than, or to the exclusion of, the other.

BROS is simply an abbreviation of BROTHER. The term has no other meaning in the English language. The American Heritage[®] Dictionary of the English Language (4th ed. 2004). <http://www.answers.com/topic/bros>, accessed March 17, 2009. (Exhibit E). Applicant admits as much in its statement of fact #4.

Concurrent Use of the Marks on the Same Restaurant

Any contention that the marks BUFFALO BROTHERS and BUFFALO BROS are not confusingly similar is dispelled by the evidence that the marks were used concurrently for nearly five years to identify *the same restaurant*. Opposer's Cary restaurant operated using the mark BUFFALO BROTHERS, which was the predominant portion of advertising on signage, on menus, on its internet web site, and in other advertising. Due to a tenant association restriction on

the size and number of letters in signs on the building itself, Opposer used the abbreviated mark BUFFALO BROS in a building-mounted sign. (Exhibit A). This can be seen in a photograph of the premises on an archived copy of Opposer's web site dated April 18, 2003² (Exhibit F). In nearly five years of continuous, concurrent, side-by-side use, not a single customer ever expressed confusion about the marks BUFFALO BROTHERS and BUFFALO BROS – which Applicant claims are completely different – identifying *the same restaurant*. (Exhibit A). This lack of “reverse confusion” (for lack of a better term) is conclusive proof that the consuming public considers the marks to be *interchangeable*. Likelihood of confusion between marks that the public considers interchangeable is self-evidently manifest.

² Accessible from the Internet Archive, visited March 17, 2009, searching for URL <http://www.buffbrothers.com>.

Applicant's Intent to Copy Opposer's Marks and Logos may be Inferred

A graphic logo incorporating Opposer's mark, in use in commerce since at least April 2003, is depicted below:³



Compare this to Applicant's logo, in use beginning November 2007:



The logos are strikingly similar. Both feature a round format, with the contested marks across the top (both partially obscured by buffalo horns) forming the predominant portion of the text. Both feature the words "pizza," "wings," and an ampersand (&) across the bottom – differing by only one word. Both feature a stylized buffalo head protruding from the center of the circle, partially obscuring the word mark, looking slightly to the viewer's left (at the same apparent angle). The

³ All images reproduced here copied from the parties' respective web sites, on March 17, 2009. Opposer: buffbrothers.com Applicant: buffalobrostdx.com

only difference is a slightly more “cartoonish” aspect to Applicant’s rendering of the buffalo head, and a different font.

The striking similarity of these mark is sufficient to infer Applicant’s intent to copy Opposer’s logo – altering both the mark and the logo just enough to escape literal copying.

However, Opposer incorporates its mark into *two* logos: the round one depicted above, and the rectangular logo below, in use since 2004:



Applicant also displays its mark in precisely two logos – the round logo above, and this one:



Like the round logos, these rectangular logos are strikingly similar. Both feature a landscape-oriented, rectangular portion containing the contested marks as the predominant

words, with the words “pizza,” “wings” and an ampersand (&) across the bottom – again, differing by only one word. Both feature a circular element, the diameter of which is approximately one-third the width of the rectangle, positioned atop, centered, and slightly inset into the rectangle. In both logos, a stylized buffalo head protrudes from the center of the circle, his horns partially obscuring the border, and looking slightly to the viewer’s left (at the same apparent angle). The only difference is a slightly more “cartoonish” aspect to Applicant’s rendering of the buffalo head, a different font, and reversal of the colors red and white between the font and background.

The striking similarity of *either* of Applicant’s logos to the corresponding Opponent’s logo is sufficient to infer Applicant’s intent to copy. When considering that each restaurant operates with only two logos, and *both* of Applicant’s are nearly identical copies of Opposer’s, the conclusion that Applicant intended to copy Opposer’s mark is inescapable.

Even on the improbably remote possibility that Applicant’s logos were independently created, without any intent to copy Opposer’s, their striking similarity remains as a blatantly obvious source of consumer confusion. While Applicant has introduced some superficial differences in the logos that allow them to be distinguished when viewed side-by-side, that is not the test. *Gegenuber Dem Julichs-Platz v. Chesebrough-Pond, Inc.*, 470 F.2d 1385, 1386 (C.C.P.A. 1972) (“Side-by-side comparison is not the test. The focus must be on the “general recollection” reasonably produced by appellant's mark and a comparison of appellee's mark therewith.”) (internal citations omitted).

While there are specific differences between the marks in issue which are apparent in a side-by-side comparison, this court does not consider such differences as being determinative of the issue of likelihood of confusion, mistake or deception of purchasers.

Owens-Illinois Glass Co. v. Clevite Corp., 324 F.2d 1010, 1012 (C.C.P.A. 1963).

Applicant Could Easily Have Discovered and Avoided Opposer's Mark

Applicant apparently failed to make any effort at all – much less anything approaching due diligence – to discover, and avoid, Opposer's prior mark. By November 2007, when Applicant opened its restaurant, the Internet and the World Wide Web were ubiquitous. On March 18, 2009, the undersigned attorney searched the web for the mark BUFFALO BROS in seven major search engines. In every single one, a link to Opposer's restaurant appeared not only in the first page of search results, but within the top five links.⁴ There is no reason to believe the search engines would have generated substantially different results just over a year earlier, considering that Opposer has operated and promoted a web site advertising its restaurants since April 2003.⁵

We think it only reasonable to require that appellee, as the late comer in the field, should have the burden, in selecting a trademark, of maintaining such a clear degree of distinctiveness that confusion, mistake or deception would not be likely.

Owens-Illinois Glass Co., at 1012.

Conclusion on Likelihood of Confusion

Whether the marks are viewed in the abstract – simply comparing the word marks BUFFALO BROTHERS and BUFFALO BROS – or whether the actual prior and current use of the marks in commerce by the parties is additionally considered, likelihood of confusion is inescapable. The marks are virtually identical, and have the same meaning. The marks identify identical goods and services, in the same channels of trade, and to the same class of customers.

⁴ Google: top 4; Yahoo: top 4; Altavista: top 5; Lycos: top 5; Excite: top 4; MSN Live: top 4; Ask.com: top 5.

⁵ Except that Opposer's mark would be ranked one higher, as a link to Applicant's web site would not have been among the results.

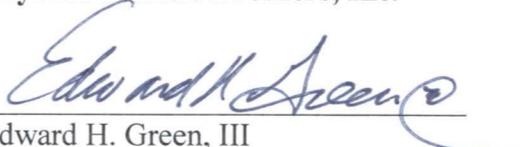
CONCLUSION

To prevail in an opposition, Opposer must show prior use of a mark and likelihood of confusion between that mark and the mark in the opposed registration application. *C& N Corporation d/b/a Door Peninsula Winery v. Illinois River Winery, Inc.*, 2008 WL 4803896 (T.T.A.B. 2008). Opposer's prior use of BUFFALO BROTHERS is uncontested. Likelihood of confusion between BUFFALO BROTHERS and BUFFALO BROS is self-evidently manifest. Taking all evidence of record in the light most favorable to Applicant, no reasonable fact finder could deny that Opposer made prior use of a mark confusingly similar to the mark for which Applicant seeks registration on the Principle Register. Accordingly, the opposition should be maintained and Applicant's registration application cancelled.

Respectfully submitted, this the 19th day of March, 2009.

COATS & BENNETT, PLLC
Attorneys for Buffalo Brothers, Inc.

By: _____



Edward H. Green, III
N.C. State Bar No.: 26,843
1400 Crescent Green, Suite 300
Cary, North Carolina 27518
Telephone: (919) 854-1844
Facsimile: (919) 854-2084

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this the 19th day of March, 2009 a true copy of the foregoing **CROSS MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT** was served upon opposing counsel via United States mail, postage prepaid, and addressed as follows:

David R. Childress
Whitaker, Chalk, Swindle & Sawyer, L.L.P.
301 Commerce St., Suite 3500
Fort Worth, TX 76102-4186

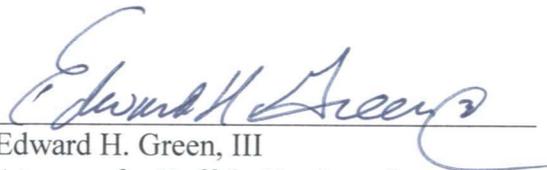

Edward H. Green, III
Attorney for Buffalo Brothers, Inc.

EXHIBIT A

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

BUFFALO BROTHERS, INC. d/b/a)
BUFFALO BROTHERS PIZZA AND)
WINGS CO.,)
)
Opposer,)
)
v.)
)
E&J BUFFALO BROTHERS, L.L.C.,)
)
Applicant.)

Opposition No.: 91184741

AFFIDAVIT OF Matthew Boyd

Affiant states:

1. I am a resident of Raleigh, NC, am above the age of eighteen years, and am not subject to any legal disabilities. I make the following statements on my personal knowledge.
2. My partner Matthew R. Gray and I have been in the restaurant business since opening a pizzeria in Batavia, NY in 1997.
3. On Feb. 6, 2003 we opened the Buffalo Brothers Pizza & Wing Company restaurant in Cary, NC.
4. The Cary restaurant, located in a strip mall, was approximately 1,600 square feet, and offered both dine-in and take-out/delivery service.
5. Average annual sales in the Cary restaurant were approximately \$375,000.
6. The Cary restaurant was identified by prominent use of the mark BUFFALO BROTHERS on signage, menus, pizza boxes, and the like.
7. Due to a tenant association restriction on size and number of letters in window signs, the abbreviated mark BUFFALO BROS. was used in a window display.

8. During five years of continuous operation, to my knowledge not a single customer ever made inquiry or expressed any confusion about the concurrent use of the marks BUFFALO BROTHERS and BUFFALO BROS. to identify the same restaurant.

9. The Cary restaurant was sold on June 17, 2007, and the name changed.

10. On July 3, 2004, we opened the Buffalo Brothers Pizza & Wing Company restaurant on Capital Blvd. in Raleigh, NC.

11. The Raleigh restaurant is a free-standing building of approximately 5,600 square feet, offering dine-in service only (no delivery).

12. The Raleigh restaurant has a seating capacity of 200, with a full bar.

13. Average annual sales in the Raleigh restaurant are approximately \$2,000,000.

14. The Raleigh restaurant is identified by prominent use of the mark BUFFALO BROTHERS on signage, menus, and the like.

15. On June 6, 2007, we bought Alex's Place Steak & Seafood restaurant in Batavia, NY.

16. The Batavia restaurant is approximately 5,500 square feet, offering dine-in service.

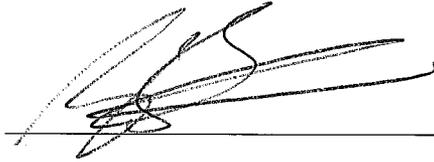
17. The Batavia restaurant has a seating capacity of 130, with a full bar.

18. Average annual sales in the Batavia restaurant are approximately \$2,500,000.

19. We have plans to open another Buffalo Brothers restaurant in North Carolina in late 2009. In pursuit of these plans, we have secured a \$90,000 line of credit at Bank of America, and a \$500,000 line of credit at Balboa Capital.

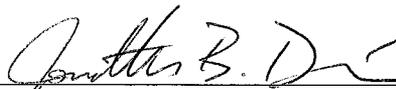
20. We have plans to eventually open a Buffalo Brothers restaurant in New York.

Affiant sayeth nothing further.



WAKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

Sworn to and subscribed before me on this
the 12th day of MARCH, 2009 by
MATTHEW JOHN BOYD,



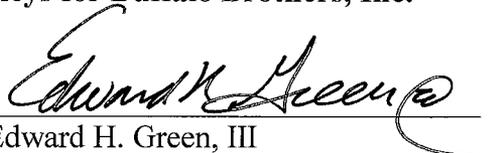
Notary Public



My commission expires: OCT. 26th 2011

Respectfully submitted, this the 19 day of MARCH, 2009

COATS & BENNETT, PLLC
Attorneys for Buffalo Brothers, Inc.

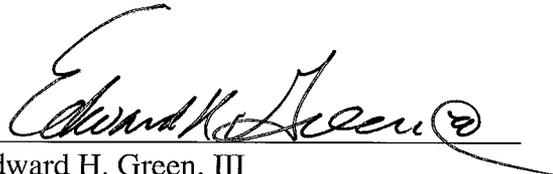
By: 

Edward H. Green, III
N.C. State Bar No.: 26,843
1400 Crescent Green, Suite 300
Cary, North Carolina 27518
Telephone: (919) 854-1844
Facsimile: (919) 854-2084

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this the 19th day of March, 2009 a true copy of the foregoing **AFFIDAVIT OF Matthew Boyd** was served upon opposing counsel via United States mail, postage prepaid, and addressed as follows:

David R. Childress
Whitaker, Chalk, Swindle & Sawyer, L.L.P.
301 Commerce St., Suite 3500
Fort Worth, TX 76102-4186

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Edward H. Green, III", with a circled "e" at the end of the signature.

Edward H. Green, III
Attorney for Buffalo Brothers, Inc.



BUFFALO BROTHERS Pizza & Wing Co.

590 East Chatham Street Cary, NC 27511
(919) 380-8388

[Home](#) [Menu](#) [About Us](#) [Coupons](#) [Contact Us](#) [Driving Directions](#)

March 18 2009 , 10:50:54 am

Welcome to Buffalo Brothers Pizza and Wing Company's online home. Thank you for visiting buffbrothers.com. Buffalo Brothers is now open and serving the Cary area. We are open late seven days a week to serve you. To cold out to pick up dinner? Have Buffalo Brothers deliver our delicious pizza and authentic buffalo style wings hot and fresh to your door.





Click Here
With purchase of an XL pizza
Up to a \$6.45 Value

Featured Pizza of the Month

Buffalo Chicken Pizza

The best of both worlds!! We start with breaded chicken tenderloins dipped in tangy Buffalo sauce, Add our real crumblely blue cheese, and top it with whole milk mozzarella. To die for!

◀ Show Map ▶

[Buffalo Brothers Pizza & Wing Co.](#)

YAHOO! MAPS

[About Us](#) [Menu](#) [Coupons](#) [Contact Us](#) [Driving Directions](#)



BUFFALO BROTHERS

Pizza & Wing Co.



March 18 2009 , 11:02:41 am

RALEIGH



Buffalo Brothers Pizza & Wing Co.
Family Sports Restaurant
3111 Capital Blvd. Raleigh, NC 27604
(919) 878-4800

CARY



Buffalo Brothers Pizza & Wing Co.
Express location
590 East Chatham St. Cary, NC 27604
(919) 380-8388

EXHIBIT D

April 22, 2008

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL

Mr. Jonathan R. Bonnell
4259 Bryant Irvin Rd.
Fort Worth, TX 76109

Re: Trademark Infringement
Matter No. 6010-001

Dear Mr. Bonnell:

We represent Buffalo Brothers, Inc. in intellectual property matters. Our client is the owner of the Buffalo Brothers Pizza & Wing Co. restaurant in Raleigh, NC, which has operated continuously for six years. The mark BUFFALO BROTHERS is the subject of a federal trademark application.

Your use of "Buffalo Bros" as the name of a pizza and wings restaurant is confusingly similar to the BUFFALO BROTHERS mark. Continued use of Buffalo Bros is likely to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive as to the affiliation, connection, or association of your restaurant with our client, or is likely to cause confusion as to the origin, sponsorship, or approval of your restaurant by our client.

Our client commissioned, owns copyrights in, and has filed federal copyright registrations on, the enclosed graphic works. As you can see, the graphic works featured prominently on your web site <http://www.buffalobrostdx.com/> are virtually identical to our clients' graphics. Your reproduction and public display of these graphic works constitutes infringement of our client's copyrights, as well as further trademark infringement.

Given the identical name and striking similarity of the graphic works, we believe it is self-evident that you copied both the name and graphics from our client. In any event, your use of the name and graphic works is impermissible.

Our client has invested significant time, energy, and expense in developing and promoting its trademarks, and will vigorously defend them. We hereby demand that you immediately (except as provided herein) and permanently cease and desist all of the following acts of trademark and/or copyright infringement:

- Use of the Buffalo Bros name in any advertisement, including the Internet
- Use of the *buffalobrostrx* domain name
- Use of the rectangular Buffalo Bros graphic work
- Use of the circular Buffalo Bros graphic work

If you immediately cease and desist use of the Buffalo Bros name in advertising (including the Internet), and voluntarily dismiss the pending federal trademark application for BUFFALO BROS, our client will grant a six month transition period to remove the Buffalo Bros name and infringing graphics from signage, menus, napkins, cups, and the like.

Given the gravity of this matter, we must receive your written agreement to these terms on or before **May 15, 2008**. We trust this matter may be resolved without resort to litigation. This letter is without prejudice to any other claims of our client.

Sincerely,

Edward H. Green, III

Encl.



bros.

Did you mean: Bros (Rock Band, '80s, '90s), Brs, bro, bros. (abbreviation), Michal Broš, Brown & Brown Inc, sibling, Bro's, brother, Bro. (abbreviation)

Dictionary: bros.

abbr.

brothers

Translations: **Translations for:** Bros.

[Top](#)

Dansk (Danish)
abbr. - brødrene

Français (French)
abbr. - (abrév = Brothers) (Comm) Frères

Deutsch (German)
abbr. - Gebrüder

Ελληνική (Greek)
n. pl., -
abbr. - Αδελφοί

Português (Portuguese)
n. pl., -
abbr. - irmãos (m pl)

Русский (Russian)
братья (в имени семейной фирме)

Español (Spanish)
abbr. - hermanos

Svenska (Swedish)
n. pl. - Bröderna
abbr. - Bröderna

中文 (简体) (Chinese (Simplified))
兄弟, 兄弟共同经营的公司行号

中文 (繁體) (Chinese (Traditional))
n. pl. - 兄弟
abbr. - 兄弟共同經營的公司行號

한국어 (Korean)
n. pl. - 형제, 스미스 형제 상회(Smith Bros & Co)
abbr. - brothers(형제)

日本語 (Japanese)
abbr. - 兄弟商会

עברית (Hebrew)
n. pl. - קיצור: אחים;
abbr. - קיצור של 'אחים', ביחוד בשם של חברה מסחרית

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