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

Proceeding	91226310
Party	Defendant Digital Reception Services, Inc. dba DRS
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Signature	/David L. Luikart/
Date	04/04/2016
Attachments	DRS - Motion to Set Aside.pdf(3303909 bytes)

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

DRS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Opposer,

v.

DRS DIGITAL RECEPTION
SERVICES & DESIGN
(Serial No. 86327946)

DIGITAL RECEPTION SERVICES, INC. D/B/A
DRS

Applicant.

_____ /

**APPLICANT'S MOTION TO SET ASIDE DEFAULT AND
ANSWER TO NOTICE OF OPPOSITION**

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 55(c), Applicant, Digital Reception Services, Inc., (“Applicant”) moves to set aside the Default entered against it because it has good cause for failing to respond, Opposer, DRS Technologies’ (“Opposer”), will not be prejudiced by setting aside the default, and because Applicant has a meritorious defense to the Notice of Opposition (“Opposition”). Applicant also answers the Opposition filed by Opposer relative to the application for the DRS Mark, Serial Number 86327946. The Opposition should be denied because there is no likelihood for consumer confusion since the parties sell their products and services to different customers through different channels of trade. In further support, Applicant states:

RESPONSE TO SHOW CAUSE ORDER

I. Procedural History

1. Applicant filed its trademark application for the DRS Mark on July 3, 2014.
2. The DRS Mark was published for notification on August 18, 2015.

3. Opposer sought several extensions to oppose the DRS Mark, and ultimately filed its Opposition on February 12, 2016.

4. In the interim and since the filing of the Opposition, the parties have been engaged in extensive settlement discussions. Applicant is still hopeful that this matter will be resolved amicably in the near future.

5. Nevertheless, undersigned counsel mistakenly believed that another attorney within his office was timely filing the answer to the Opposition. This honest mistake and miscommunication led to the missed deadline.

6. While undersigned counsel was on vacation when he received the Order to Show Cause from the Board, he has quickly and timely moved to set aside the default.

II. Legal Standard

Rule 55(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure states that a “court may set aside an entry of default for good cause.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(c). The Board is vested with considerable discretion in ruling on a motion to set aside an entry of default, and the Board's decision will only be reviewed for abuse of discretion. *Robinson v. US*, 734 F.2d 735, 739 (11th Cir. 1984); *Baez v. S.S. Kresge Co.*, 518 F.2d 349, 350 (5th Cir. 1975). “[D]efaults are seen with disfavor because of the strong policy of determining cases on their merits.” *Florida Physicians Insurance Co. v. Ehlers*, 8 F.3d 780, 783 (11th Cir. 1993). To obtain relief under Rule 55(c), the movant must only make a “bare minimum showing” to support its claim for relief. *Jones v. Harrell*, 858 F.2d 667, 669 (11th Cir. 1988). Indeed, “good cause” is a far more lenient standard than the related “excusable neglect” standard used to justify setting aside a default judgment. *Perez v. Wells Fargo N.A.*, 774 F.3d 1329, 1338 (11th Cir. 2014) (the “excusable neglect” standard is “more rigorous,” than the “good cause” standard applicable to setting aside a default under rule

55(c)); *Kilpatrick v. Town of Davie*, No. 08-60775-CIV, 2008 WL 3851588, at *1 (S.D. Fla. Aug. 15, 2008) (recognizing that the good cause standard is a “far more lenient standard.”). Federal courts should consider several factors when evaluating whether good cause exists, including whether the default was intentional; whether setting the default aside would be prejudicial to the opposing party; and whether the defaulting party presents a meritorious defense. *Compania Interamericana Export-Import, S.A. v. Compania Dominicana de Aviacion*, 88 F.3d 948, 951 (11th Cir. 1996).

III. Argument

The default entered against Applicant should be set aside because (A) the missed deadline was inadvertent, not intentional; (B) Opposer will not be prejudiced by setting aside the default; and (C) Applicant has a meritorious defense to the Opposition.

A. There is Good Cause to Set Aside the Entry of Default because Applicant did not Willfully or Culpably Fail to Answer.

Where default is entered because of an honest mistake from a party or its attorney, the courts generally find that the conduct was not willful or culpable. For example, in *Debrezeni v. Route USA Real Estate, Inc.*, 773 F. Supp. 498, 499 (D. Mass. 1990), the court set aside a default because a miscommunication between the corporations’ attorneys concerning who was responsible for filing the answer led to the missed deadline. Similarly, in *Kennerly v. Aro, Inc.*, 447 F. Supp. 1083, 1089 (E.D. Tenn. 1977), the court set aside the default after the defendant’s counsel submitted an affidavit stating that he “was under the honest, but mistaken, impression that an answer...had been timely filed earlier.” And in *Moran v. Mitchell*, 354 F. Supp. 86, 87 (E.D. Va. 1973), the court found the default was unintentional because the attorney mistakenly believed that he had 15 days, instead of 10, to file an answer, and was further under the mistaken impression that the plaintiff’s attorney would not oppose an untimely filing.

Here, Applicant's corporate attorney helped Applicant file its trademark application. (*See Exhibit A*, Decl. of D. Luikart, ¶ 3.) When Opposer filed its Notice of Opposition, Applicant tried to amicably resolve this dispute with Opposer outside of litigation. (*Id.* ¶ 4.) While the parties are still negotiating a potential settlement, Applicant's corporate counsel asked undersigned counsel for help with the litigation in front of the Board. (*Id.* ¶ 5.) However, undersigned counsel mistakenly believed that Applicant's corporate counsel was handling drafting and filing the answer to the Notice of Opposition. (*Id.* 6.) Once undersigned counsel learned that a default was entered against Applicant, he quickly moved to set the default aside. (*Id.* ¶ 7.)

As in *Debreceeni*, *Kennerly*, and *Moran*, where the courts set aside the defaults because they were caused by an honest mistake or miscommunication, here, undersigned counsel was honestly but mistakenly under the impression that another attorney was filing the answer. This factor, coupled with the meritorious defense and lack of prejudice to Opposer, militates in favor of setting aside the default. *See Debreceeni*, 773 F. Supp. at 499 (in the absence of prejudice to plaintiff and bad faith from defendant, "and in light of the policy favoring resolution of disputes on the merits," it is appropriate to set aside the entry of default).

B. Opposer will not be Prejudiced if the Default is Set Aside.

"The [prejudice] inquiry is whether prejudice results from the delay, not from having to continue to litigate the case....There is no prejudice to plaintiff where the setting aside of the default has done no harm to plaintiff except to require it to prove its case." *Connecticut State Dental Ass'n v. Anthem Health Plans, Inc.*, 591F.3d 1337, 1357 (11th Cir. 2009) (internal quotation marks omitted). Opposer has to show that Applicant's delay would result in a loss of evidence, increased opportunities of fraud, or discovery difficulties. *Berthelsen v. Kane*, 907 F.2d

617, 621 (6th Cir. 1990); *see also Lake James Associates, Inc. v. Summit Techs., L.L.C.*, No. 806CV-692T-17TBM, 2006 WL 2789144, at *2 (M.D. Fla. Sept. 26, 2006) (same).

The 30-day delay caused by Applicant failing to timely answer the Opposition did not prejudice Opposer. Applicant has been using its mark since at least July, 2014, more than one year prior to Opposer filing its Notice of Opposition. Therefore, there is no prejudice to Opposer from keeping the status quo and resuming litigating this case in front of the Board. Opposer also cannot make any showing that Applicant's 30-day delay resulted in a loss of evidence, increased opportunities of fraud, or discovery difficulties. Accordingly, the lack of prejudice to Opposer also supports setting aside the entry of default.

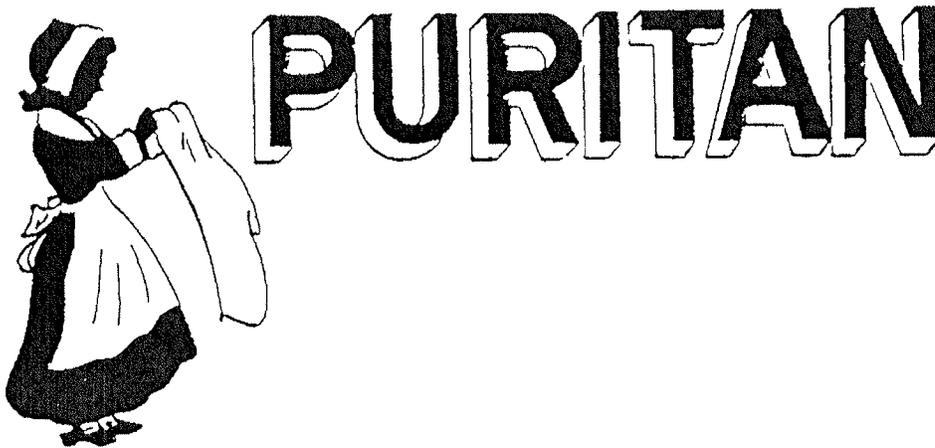
C. Applicant has a Meritorious Defense of No Likelihood of Confusion between its Mark and Opposer's Marks.

"Whether a defense is meritorious does not depend on its likelihood of success." *Retina-X Studios, LLC v. ADVAA, LLC*, 303 F.R.D. 642, 657 (M.D. Fla. 2014). A minimum showing of "a hint of a suggestion of a meritorious defense is sufficient." *Id.* (quoting *United Artists Corp. v. Freeman*, 605 F.2d 854, 857 (5th Cir. 1979)) (emphasis added). Here, Applicant has at least one valid defense to Opposer's Notice of Opposition: there is no likelihood of confusion between its Mark and Opposer's Marks.

The "determination of the issue of likelihood of confusion is based on an analysis of all of the probative facts in evidence that are relevant to the factors set forth in *In re E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.*, 476 F.2d 1357, 177 USPQ 563 (CCPA 1973)." *In Re Phytochrome Pharm., Inc.*, SERIAL 77709896, 2011 WL 1060722, at *1 (Mar. 8, 2011); *see also, In re Majestic Distilling Co., Inc.*, 315 F.3d 1311, 65 USPQ2d 1201 (Fed. Cir. 2003). In any likelihood of confusion analysis, two key considerations exist: (1) the similarities between the marks and (2) the similarities between the goods and/or services. *See Id.* (citing *Federated Foods, Inc. v. Fort*

Howard Paper Co., 544 F.2d 1098, 192 USPQ 24 (CCPA 1976)); *see also*, *In re Dixie Restaurants Inc.*, 105 F.3d 1405, 41 USPQ2d 1531 (Fed. Cir. 1997).

Here, Opposer carries the burden of showing that *both* factors weigh against allowing the registration. But even if we assume for present purposes that Opposer can show that the Marks are similar (which it cannot),¹ Opposer cannot show that the Marks are distributed through the same trade channels and to the same customers. In the matter of *In Re Shipp*, 4 U.S.P.Q.2d 1174 (P.T.O. Aug. 19, 1987), the Applicant sought to register the following mark for its laundry and dry-cleaning services:



The examining attorney denied the trademark application because of two marks which also prominently contained the word “Puritan”: one used in connection with commercial dry cleaning machine filters and parts and the other for a variety of cleaning preparations, including dry cleaning preparations. *Id.* at *1. The Board agreed with the examining attorney’s conclusion that the marks were so similar in appearance that they created the same commercial impression. *Id.*

Nevertheless, the Board overturned the examining attorney’s denial of the trademark application because the marks were used for products and services that targeted different

¹ Applicant is not conceding this point. Indeed, as its answer bears out below, Applicant believes that its Mark creates a different commercial impression than at least nine of Opposer’s Marks.

customers. While the services in question were “related in the sense that they are all in the laundry and dry cleaning industry,” the Board recognized that they were “not so related that they would come to the attention of the same kinds of purchasers.” *Id.* at *2. Importantly, the Board focused on the fact that: “[the a]pplicant's services are offered to the general public while the pertinent goods of the...registrations [cited by the examining attorney] are for use by owners or operators of laundries or dry cleaning establishments.” *Id.* (emphasis added). Because the goods and services were targeting different customers, the Board found it “unlikely that applicant's customers would encounter any of the goods encompassed by the cited registrations sold under the PURITAN mark.” *Id.* The Board accordingly overturned the denial of the trademark application and ordered that the mark be published for opposition. *Id.* at *3.

Similarly, there is no risk for consumer confusion where the goods or services are sold through different channels of trade. *See In Re Kispiox Forest Products Ltd.*, 644, 1999 WL 670728, at *2 (Aug. 30, 1999). In *In re Kispiox Forest Products*, the applicant sought to trademark its KFP logo, which it used in connection with the sale of lumber. *Id.* at *1. The examining attorney denied the application under “Section 2(d) of the Trademark Act, 15 U.S.C. §1052(d), on the ground that applicant's mark, when applied to the identified goods, so resembles the mark KFP, which is registered for ‘timber logs,’ as to be likely to cause confusion.” *Id.* The applicant appealed and submitted evidence from its president that the goods were sold to different customers through different trade channels. The Board summarized his testimony as follows:

[L]umber is a finished product sold at wholesale to construction companies or retail lumberyards; that purchasers of lumber are usually parties engaged in construction or retailing of lumber; that, in contrast, purchasers of timber logs are ordinarily sawmill operators, paper pulp manufacturers, or vendors to sawmills or other operators who utilize unfinished logs. Further, Mr. Tyrer states that purchasers of lumber will typically encounter the product at building sites or at

retail lumberyards, whereas logs are typically sold in booms or rafts in the water in preparation for towing to the sawmill, or at a commercial dryland facility where they are stacked.

Id. at *2. Despite finding that the marks created substantially the same commercial impressions, the Board overturned the examining attorney’s finding of consumer confusion because of these separate and distinct customers and trade channels: “it is clear...that timber logs, in particular, are bought by a specialized class of purchasers which is substantially different from the purchasers of lumber,” and that “the channels of trade for lumber and timber logs are entirely different.” *Id.*

As in *Shipp* and *Kispoiox Forest*, there is no likelihood of confusion here because Applicant’s and Opposer’s goods and services are sold to different customers through different channels of trade. Applicant sells and markets its products and services directly to *one* customer – Dish Network – providing it technical support services relative to the “installation, repair and upgrade of satellite television...and...broadband service.” (See **Exhibit B**.) In other words, Applicant is an independent contractor that installs and services Dish Network’s satellite television service, serving as the middleman between Dish Network and its customers. Applicant does not market and sell its products and services to these customers, nor does it sell its products and services to the consuming public through any other trade channels, like online sales, brick and mortar stores, or trade shows. (See composite **Exhibit C**.)² Indeed, Applicant’s website simply provides information about its business and the opportunities to seek employment with Applicant. (See *id.*)

Comparatively, the bulk of Opposer’s business is marketed and sold to “military forces, intelligence agencies and prime contractors worldwide,” with a relevant focus on “defense technology.” (See **Exhibit D**.) While Opposer admittedly sells at least some of its satellite

² This exhibit is a print out from Applicant’s webpage, <http://drsinstall.com>, last visited on April 4, 2016 at 9:41 am.

services to commercial entities, Opposer has not submitted any evidence that it works directly with Dish Network. Moreover, Opposer sells its products and services through more traditional trade channels, including through its website <http://www.drs.com>. (See **Exhibit E**.)

Simply put, the parties market and sell their products and services to different customers through different channels of trade. Applicant has therefore readily satisfied its burden of showing even “a *hint of a suggestion* of a meritorious defense,” *Retina-X Studios*, 303 F.R.D. at 657, that consumer confusion is unlikely, and respectfully requests that the default entered against it be set aside.

D. Conclusion

There is a strong policy in favor of deciding cases on the merits. As the United States Supreme Court recognized more than 50 years ago, “[t]he Federal Rules reject the approach that pleading is a game of skill in which one misstep by counsel may be decisive to the outcome,” and instead “accept the principle that the purpose of pleading is to facilitate a proper decision on the merits.” *Foman v. Davis*, 371 U.S. 178, 181-82, 83 S. Ct. 227, 230, 9 L. Ed. 2d 222 (1962); *see also Tolson v. Hodge*, 411 F.2d 123, 130 (4th Cir. 1969) (Rule 55(c) is to be “liberally construed in order to provide relief from the onerous consequences of defaults.” Any doubts “should be resolved in favor of setting aside the default so that the case may be heard on the merits.”). Applicant has demonstrated that the default was not the result of willful or culpable conduct, Opposer will not be prejudiced by setting the default aside, and that Applicant has a meritorious defense. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests that the default entered against it be set aside so that this case can be decided on its merits.

ANSWER TO NOTICE OF OPPOSITION

In the event that the Board overturns the default entered against Applicant, Applicant files its answer to the Opposition filed by Opposer relative to the application for the DRS Mark, Serial Number 86327946. In further support, Applicant states:

1. Applicant is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of these allegations, therefore denied.

2. Applicant is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of these allegations, therefore denied.

3. Applicant is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of these allegations, therefore denied.

4. Applicant admits that Opposer purports to own and use the Marks listed in paragraph 4; the remaining allegations are denied.

5. Applicant is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of these allegations, therefore denied

6. Applicant is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of these allegations, therefore denied.

7. Applicant admits that it is organized under the laws of the State of Florida, that it filed its trademark application for the DRS Mark on July 3, 2014, and that the applicable class under which the trademark application was filed was for “technical support services, namely, technical advice related to the installation, repair and upgrade of satellite television service and satellite broadband service” in International Class 37. Applicant is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations, therefore denied

8. Admitted.

9. Denied.
10. Denied.
11. Denied.

First Defense
No Likelihood of Confusion

12. There is no likelihood of consumer confusion between Applicant's Mark and Opposer's Marks. The relevant Marks are different in sight and sound such that they do not create substantially the same commercial impressions. Moreover, Applicant markets and sells its products and services to different customers through different channels of trade. *See supra*, p. 5-9.

WHEREFORE, Applicant respectfully requests that the mark issue over Opposer's Opposition.

Submitted April 4, 2016

/s/ David L. Luikart
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Attorneys for Applicant

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
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DRS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Opposer,

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DRS DIGITAL RECEPTION
SERVICES & DESIGN
(Serial No. 86327946)

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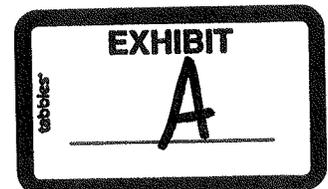
Applicant.

_____ /

DECLARATION OF DAVID LUIKART
IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO SET ASIDE DEFAULT

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I hereby declare as follows:

1. My name is David L. Luikart, III. I am a shareholder in the law firm of Hill, Ward & Henderson, P.A. and am attorney of record for Digital Reception Services, Inc. (“Applicant”).
2. I have been licensed to practice law in Florida since 2006 and make this declaration based on personal knowledge.
3. Applicant’s corporate attorney helped Applicant file its trademark application.
4. When Opposer filed its Notice of Opposition, Applicant tried to amicably resolve this dispute with Opposer outside of litigation.
5. While the parties are still negotiating a potential settlement, Applicant’s corporate counsel asked undersigned counsel for help with the litigation in front of the Board.
6. However, undersigned counsel mistakenly believed that Applicant’s corporate counsel was handling drafting and filing the answer to the Notice of Opposition.
7. Once undersigned counsel learned that a default was entered against Applicant, he



quickly moved to set the default aside.

Executed on April 4, 2016

David L. Luikart, III



Trademarks > Trademark Electronic Search System (TESS)

TESS was last updated on Fri Apr 1 03:20:50 EDT 2016

TESS HOME **NEW USER** **STRUCTURED** **FREE FORM** **BROWSE DICT** **SEARCH OIG** **BOTTOM** **HELP**

Please logout when you are done to release system resources allocated for you.

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Word Mark DRS DIGITAL RECEPTION SERVICES

Goods and Services IC 037. US 100 103 106. G & S: Technical support services, namely, technical advice related to the installation, repair and upgrade of satellite television service and satellite broadband service. FIRST USE: 20140428. FIRST USE IN COMMERCE: 20140428

Mark Drawing Code (3) DESIGN PLUS WORDS, LETTERS, AND/OR NUMBERS

Design Search Code 18.09.25 - Flying saucers; Satellites

Serial Number 86327946

Filing Date July 3, 2014

Current Basis 1A

Original Filing Basis 1A

Published for Opposition August 18, 2015

Owner (APPLICANT) Digital Reception Services, Inc. DBA DRS CORPORATION FLORIDA 8603 Adamo Drive Tampa FLORIDA 33619

Attorney of Record Rachel M. Feinman, Esq.

Prior Registrations 3605847;3989763

Disclaimer NO CLAIM IS MADE TO THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO USE "DIGITAL RECEPTION SERVICES" APART FROM THE MARK AS SHOWN



Description of Mark The color(s) red and gray is/are claimed as a feature of the mark. The mark consists of a spherical shape, leaning on its right side, created with curved lines and representing a wireless and/or satellite signal, to the left of the letters "d" "r" and "s" in lowercase red font. Below the letters "d" "r" and "s" are the words "DIGITAL RECEPTION SERVICES" in uppercase smaller gray font. The color white represents background, and is not part of the mark.

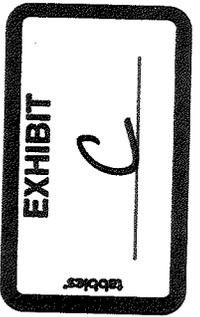
Type of Mark SERVICE MARK

Register PRINCIPAL

Live/Dead Indicator LIVE

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ABOUT DIGITAL RECEPTION SERVICES

Digital Reception Services is one of the leading Service Line Sales at IT Service providers in the primary with 10 Florida offices with sales and technicians and 20 support professionals. We have our own in-house IT and specialty installation services and a high emphasis on customer satisfaction. To learn more about the many benefits of working at Digital Reception Services, visit our website or contact us today.



Company Benefits

At Digital Reception Services, we offer a comprehensive benefits package. This includes medical, dental, vision, life insurance, 401(k) and more. We also offer a flexible work schedule and a supportive work environment.



Paid Time Off

At Digital Reception Services, we offer a generous paid time off policy. This includes vacation, sick leave, and personal days. We also offer a flexible work schedule and a supportive work environment.



Technician Perks

At Digital Reception Services, we offer a variety of perks for our technicians. This includes a company vehicle, cell phone, and more. We also offer a flexible work schedule and a supportive work environment.



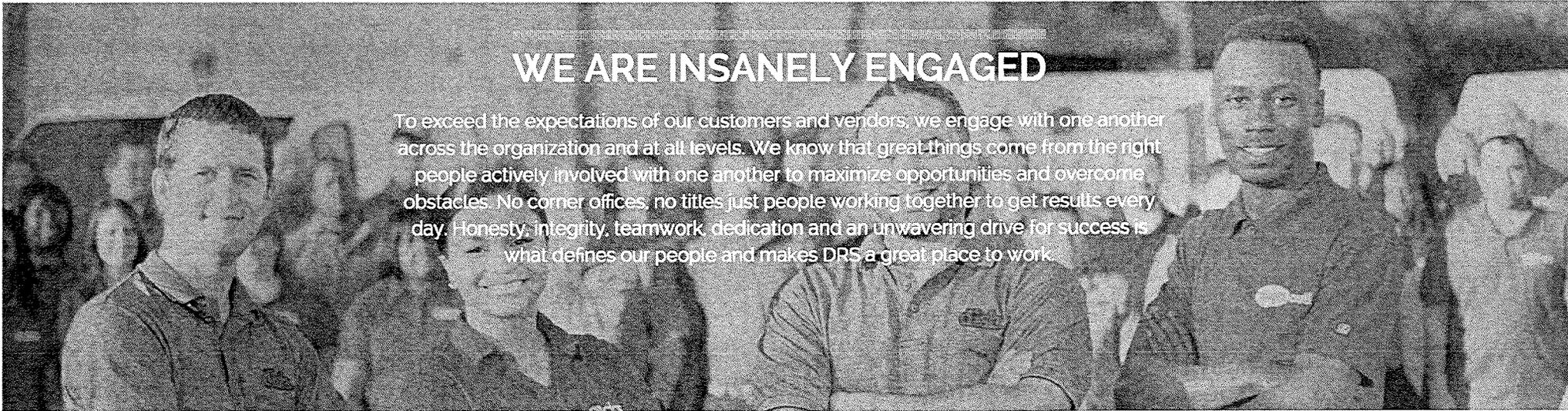
Training

At Digital Reception Services, we offer a comprehensive training program. This includes on-the-job training, classroom training, and more. We also offer a flexible work schedule and a supportive work environment.



WE ARE INSANELY ENGAGED

To exceed the expectations of our customers and vendors, we engage with one another across the organization and at all levels. We know that great things come from the right people actively involved with one another to maximize opportunities and overcome obstacles. No corner offices, no titles just people working together to get results every day. Honesty, integrity, teamwork, dedication and an unwavering drive for success is what defines our people and makes DRS a great place to work.





OUR TEAM

Our sense of diversity and personal growth is the fuel that drives our success. Our diverse background and talents were some of the reasons that make up the great team at drs.



Todd Sloan
Sales



Carrie Francisco
Sales



JoAnne Phillips
Sales



Ed Ferrer
Sales



Gloria Hill
Sales



Ken Terry
Sales



Tamisha Wade
Sales



Mike Lopez
Sales



DRS is a leading provider of digital reception services for the oil and gas industry.

WATCH AND LEARN

Watch the videos below to learn more about Digital Reception Services



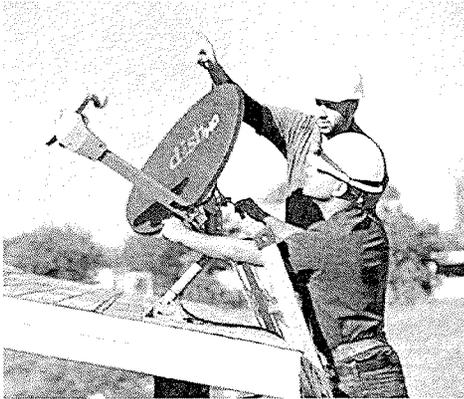
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DRS IN PHOTOS

we believe our work speaks for itself.





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Get the Latest News

EMPLOYEE EXPERIENCE

Work with us and join our Digital Reception Services



EMPLOYEE EXPERIENCE

with the help of our Digital Reception Services



Jose Cruz is a Digital Reception Services employee. He is a friendly and helpful person who is always ready to help our customers. He is a great team player and is always willing to go the extra mile to help our customers. He is a great asset to our team.

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CONTACT US

Have questions about our company or what we do?

Our Address

8500 East Adamo Drive
Tampa, Florida 33619

(813) 623-2999

info@drsinstall.com

www.drsinstall.com

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DRS Technologies, Inc.

Defense & Space
5001-10,000 employees

Home Careers



DRS Technologies is a leading supplier of integrated products, services and support to military forces, intelligence agencies and prime contractors worldwide. Focused on defense technology, we develop, manufacture and support a broad range of systems for mission critical and military sustainment requirements, as well as homeland security.

Headquartered in Arlington, VA, the Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Finmeccanica S.p.A., which employs more than 70,000 people worldwide. We offer a competitive compensation package and a business culture which rewards performance.

For additional information on DRS, please visit our website at www.drs.com.

Website

<http://www.drs.com>

Industry

Defense & Space

Type

Public Company

Company Size

5001-10,000 employees

See less

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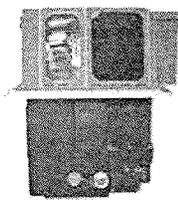
DRS Technologies, Inc. DRS in the news: US Army Takes Next Step To Develop Sensor To See Through Fog of War <https://ir.drs.com/info/06MR06K>



US Army Takes Next Step To Develop Sensor To See



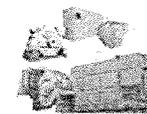
- CAPABILITY 
- PRODUCT OR SERVICE 
- DOMAIN 
- SERVICE BRANCH 
- PLATFORMS 
- DRS LOCATIONS 



FEATURED ITEM: Improved Bradley Acquisition Subsystem (IBAS) Block 2

The new Improved Bradley Acquisition System (IBAS) Block 2 includes enhanced capabilities to improve operational efficiencies and lethality and provides life-cycle cost and reliability improvements. The most notable enhancement to IBAS is the high definition high resolution color imagery.

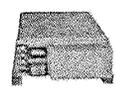
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FEATURED ITEM: Electric and Hybrid Electric Ship Propulsion Systems

The benefits of integrated electric (full electric) or hybrid electric drive (gear-mounted or shaft-mounted motors) selections for ship propulsion include: Efficiency and Emissions, Survivability, Reduction in Noise and Vibration, Ship Architecture Flexibility, and Maintenance Reduction.

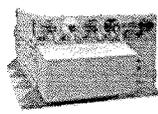
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10 kW Vehicle Shelter Inverter System (VSI-10)

Operators can configure the VSI-10 for either external or internal ground vehicle mounting scenarios and customize the packaging to fit any required space. Plus its reduced weight, flexible mounting configurations and clean reliable power provide operators with a state-of-the-art export power solution for the battlefield today.

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10kW Export Power Vehicle Inverter

DRS Technologies delivers quality, customer focused power conversion solutions wherever mission critical operations require it. When operating in isolated, demanding locations, the U.S. Military needs reliable mobile power options. Our 2kW export power inverter converts 28VDC battery power to clean 120VAC mobile power to meet the increased power needs of today's vehicles.

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