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

Proceeding	92050920
Party	Plaintiff Intellect Technical Solutions, Inc.
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**In The United States Patent And Trademark Office  
Before The Trademark Trial And Appeal Board**

In re: Registration No. 3,009,990  
Trademark: ENTELLECT  
Registered November 1, 2005

INTELLECT TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, INC.

Petitioner,

v.

MILENA SONI,

Respondent.

Cancellation No.: 92050920

**PETITIONER'S EIGHTH NOTICE OF RELIANCE**

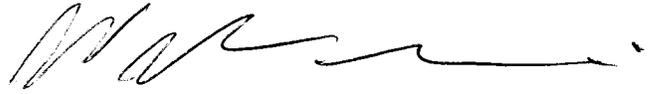
Petitioner Intellect Technical Solutions, Inc. submits this Notice of Reliance in accord with 37 C.F.R. § 2.120, et seq. and 37 C.F.R. 37.122, et seq. The following is hereby designated and made part of the record of this proceeding:

1. Intellect's Exhibit 148. Random House Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, Second Edition, definition of "recruit", pursuant to 37 C.F.R. 2.122(e). The definition of "recruit" is relevant both to the question of whether Petitioner performs services similar to those listed in the subject registration and to whether Respondent does, in fact, perform the services recited in that registration including without limitation "recruiting."

Petitioner submits that the above-identified exhibit, and the copy of the same submitted herewith, is a printed publication, available to the general public in libraries or of general circulation among members of the public or a segment of the public which is relevant under an issue in this proceeding.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: January 27, 2011



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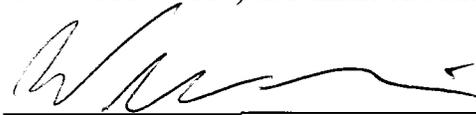
**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that I served the foregoing Petitioner's Eighth Notice of Reliance to Respondent's counsel at the following address:

Surjit P. Soni,  
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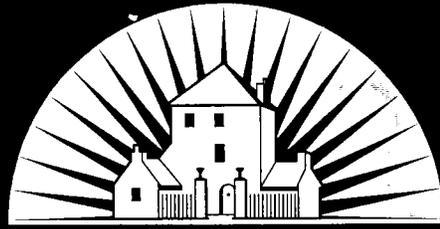
via Federal Express, Overnight Delivery (Tracking No. 794362475167) and email on January 27, 2011.

Dated: January 27, 2011



William G. Giltinan

Intellect Technical Solutions v. Milena Soni  
Cancellation No. 92050920  
**Intellect's Exhibit 148**



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Intellect's Exhibit 148

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# RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY

Second Edition

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NEW YORK

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history of criminal activity: They discovered a record. 15. something or someone that is a remembrance; memorial: Keep this sound of your visit. 16. the tracing, marking, or recording of a sound or image as has been recorded for reproduction, as a grooved disk that is a phonograph or an optical disk for recording (videodisk) or images (videodisk). Cf. compact disk. 17. the highest or best rate, amount, etc., ever attained: to hold the record for home runs; to hold the record in the high jump. 19. Sports. the team or individual with respect to contests. 20. an official writing intended to be filed. 21. Computers. a group of related fields, or a record created as a unit and comprising part of a computer system for purposes of input, processing, output, or storage. 22. Law. a. the commitment of a person to a public institution, of something having legal force, esp. as evidence of the proceedings of a court. b. evidence preserved in this manner. 23. go on record, to issue a public statement or official written report of proceedings in court. 24. off the record, to issue a public statement or opinion or stand: He went on record as supporting integration. 25. off the record, to issue a public statement or opinion or stand: His comment was strictly off the record. 26. on record, a. existing as a matter of public knowledge; known. b. existing in a publication, etc.: There was no birth certificate on record. 27. record 26. making or affording a record. 28. record or superior to all others: a record year for sales. [1175-1225; 1875-80 for def. 17; (v.) < OF recorder < L recordari to remember, RE- + cord- (s. of cors) HEART + -ari inf. ME record(e) < OF, deriv. of recorder; cf. RE- + cord-] —**re-cord**'-a-ble, *adj.* —**rec**'-ord-less, *adj.*

register, enroll, enter, note. 11. chronicle, journal, note, memorandum. 12. recordation (rek'ər dā'shən, rē'kōr-), *n.* the act or process of recording the recordation of documents pertaining to ownership. [1400-50; late ME recordatiōn- the faculty of recollection < OF recordatiōn- (s. of recordatiō), equiv. to L recordari; see RECORD] + -iōn-] —**rec**'-ord-er, *n.* a device that automatically places a copy of records in succession onto the turntable of a phonograph. [1930-35]

recorder (ri kōr'dər), *n.* 1. a person who records, especially a judge. 2. Eng. Law. a. a judge in a city court. b. (formerly) the legal adviser of a city or town with responsibility for keeping a record of its laws and local customs. 3. a recording or registering device. 4. a device for recording sound or data by electrical, magnetic, or optical means: an end-blown flute having a fipple mouthpiece; a recorder with finger holes, and a soft, mellow tone. [1275-1300; recorder wind instrument (see RECORD, -ER), from RE- + cord- (< AF recordour, OF recorderour)]



re-cord-er (rek'ərd hōl'dər), *n.* a person or organization that is responsible for the accomplishment of a feat to a greater degree than any other. Also, **rec'**-order. [1930-35; RECORD + HOLDER]

re-cord-er (ri kōr'ding), *n.* 1. the act or practice of recording. 2. sound recorded on a tape. 3. a disk or tape on which something is recorded. [1900-50; ME (ger.); see RECORD, -ING]

re-cord-er's head, the part of a tape recorder that receives the source by converting the electrical analog signal as from a microphone, into a magnetic signal on magnetic tape. Also, **rec'**-ord head'.

re-cord-er's secretary, *Parl. Proc.* an officer who keeps the minutes of meetings and records the proceedings.

re-cord-er (ri kōr'dist), *n.* 1. Also called **sound re-cord-er**. Pictures. the person in charge of sound recording in a film set. Cf. **mixer**. 2. Also called **recording engineer**, a similar specialist in charge of recording an album, taping a television show, etc.: a recording engineer. [1925-30; RECORD + -IST]

re-cord-er-ing (rek'ərd kē'ping), *n.* the maintenance of one's activities, as financial dealings, in ledgers or journals, putting them in files, etc. [1960-65; RECORD + KEEP + -ING]

re-cord-er-er, *n.* 1. a person who records, especially a judge. 2. Eng. Law. a. a judge in a city court. b. (formerly) the legal adviser of a city or town with responsibility for keeping a record of its laws and local customs. 3. a recording or registering device. 4. a device for recording sound or data by electrical, magnetic, or optical means: an end-blown flute having a fipple mouthpiece; a recorder with finger holes, and a soft, mellow tone. [1275-1300; recorder wind instrument (see RECORD, -ER), from RE- + cord- (< AF recordour, OF recorderour)]

1. to count again. —**n.** 2. a second or additional count, as of votes in an election. [1755-65; RE- + COUNT]

re-count (ri kount'), *v.t.* 1. to relate or narrate; tell in detail; give the facts or particulars of. 2. to narrate in order. 3. to tell one by one; enumerate. [1425-75; late ME recouten < MF reconter, equiv. to re- RE- + conter to tell, COUNT'] —**Syn.** 1. describe. See **relate**.

re-count-al (rē kount'əl), *n.* an act of recounting. [1860-65; RECOUNT + -AL']

re-coup (ri kōop'), *v.t.* 1. to get back the equivalent of: to recoup one's losses by a lucky investment. 2. to regain or recover. 3. to reimburse or indemnify; pay back: to recoup a person for expenses. 4. Law. to withhold (a portion of something due), having some rightful claim to do so. —**v.i.** 5. to get back an equivalent, as of something lost. 6. Law. to plead in defense a claim arising out of the same subject matter as the plaintiff's claim. —**n.** 7. an act of recouping. [1400-50; late ME < MF recouper to cut back, cut again, equiv. to re- RE- + couper to cut; see COUP'] —**re-coup**'-a-ble, *adj.* —**re-coup**'-ment, *n.* —**Syn.** 1. recover, restore, retrieve, balance. 3. recompense, remunerate.

re-course (rē'kōrs, -kōrs, ri kōrs', -kōrs'), *n.* 1. access or resort to a person or thing for help or protection: to have recourse to the courts for justice. 2. a person or thing resorted to for help or protection. 3. the right to collect from a maker or endorser of a negotiable instrument. The endorser may add the words "without recourse" on the instrument, thereby transferring the instrument without assuming any liability. [1350-1400; ME recours < OF < LL recursus, L: return, retreat, n. use of ptp. of recurrere to run back; see RECUR]

re-cov-er (rē kuv'ər), *v.t.* to cover again or anew. [1375-1425; late ME recouven; see RE-, COVER]

re-cov-er (ri kuv'ər), *v.t.* 1. to get back or regain (something lost or taken away): to recover a stolen watch. 2. to make up for or make good (loss, damage, etc., to oneself). 3. to regain the strength, composure, balance, or the like, of (oneself). 4. Law. a. to obtain by judgment in a court of law, or by legal proceedings: to recover damages for a wrong. b. to acquire title to through judicial process: to recover land. 5. to reclaim from a bad state, practice, etc. 6. to regain (a substance) in usable form, as from refuse material or from a waste product or by-product of manufacture; reclaim. 7. Mil. to return (a weapon) to a previously held position in the manual of arms. 8. Football. to gain or regain possession of (a fumble): They recovered the ball on their own 20-yard line. —**v.i.** 9. to regain health after being sick, wounded, or the like (often fol. by from): to recover from an illness. 10. to regain a former and better state or condition: The city soon recovered from the effects of the earthquake. 11. to regain one's strength, composure, balance, etc. 12. Law. to obtain a favorable judgment in a suit for something. 13. Football. to gain or regain possession of a fumble: The Giants recovered in the end zone for a touchdown. 14. to make a recovery in fencing or rowing. [1300-50; ME recouven < MF recouper < L recuperare to regain, RECUPERATE] —**re-cov**'-er-er, *n.* —**Syn.** 1. RECOVER, RECLAIM, RETRIEVE are to regain literally or figuratively something or someone. TO RECOVER is to obtain again what one has lost possession of: to recover a stolen jewel. TO RECLAIM is to bring back from error or wrongdoing, or from a rude or undeveloped state: to reclaim desert land by irrigation. TO RETRIEVE is to bring back or restore, esp. something to its former, prosperous state: to retrieve one's fortune. 9. heal, mend, recuperate, rally.

re-cov-er-a-ble (ri kuv'ər ə bəl), *adj.* able to recover or be recovered: a patient now believed to be recoverable; recoverable losses on his investments. [1425-75; late ME; see RECOVER, -ABLE] —**re-cov**'-er-a-ble-ness, *n.*

re-cov-er-y (ri kuv'ər ē), *n., pl. -eries*. 1. an act of recovering. 2. the regaining of or possibility of regaining something lost or taken away. 3. restoration or return to health from sickness. 4. restoration or return to any former and better state or condition. 5. time required for recovering. 6. something that is gained in recovering. 7. an improvement in the economy marking the end of a recession or decline. 8. the regaining of substances in usable form, as from refuse material or waste products. 9. Law. the obtaining of right to something by verdict or judgment of a court of law. 10. Football. an act or instance of recovering a fumble. 11. Fencing. the movement to the position of guard after a lunge. 12. Rowing. a return to a former position for making the next stroke. [1350-1400; ME < AF recouerie. See RECOVER, -Y']

re-cov-er-y room', a room near the operating or delivery room of a hospital, equipped with specific apparatus and staffed by specially trained personnel for emergencies, used for the recovery from anesthesia of a postoperative or obstetrical patient before being brought to a hospital room or ward. [1915-20]

re-cpt, receipt.

re-c-re-ant (rek'rē ənt), *adj.* 1. cowardly or craven. 2. unfaithful, disloyal, or traitorous. —**n.** 3. a coward. 4. an apostate, traitor, or renegade. [1300-50; ME < OF, *adj.* and *n.* use of ptp. of recereire to yield in a contest, equiv. to re- RE- + creire < L crēdere to believe] —**re-c**'-re-ance, **re-c**'-re-an-cy, *n.* —**re-c**'-re-ant-ly, *adv.* —**Syn.** 1. dastardly, pusillanimous, base, faint-hearted, yellow. 2. faithless, untrue, apostate. 3. dastard. —**Ant.** 1. brave. 2. loyal. 3. hero.

re-cre-ate (rē'krē ət'), *v.t., -at-ed, -at-ing.* to create

anew. [1580-90; RE- + CREATE] —**re-**'-cre-at'-a-ble, *adj.* —**re-**'-cre-at'-ive, *adj.* —**re-**'-cre-at'-or, *n.* —**Syn.** reproduce, remake.

re-cre-ate (rek'rē ət'), *v., -at-ed, -at-ing.* —**v.t.** 1. to refresh by means of relaxation and enjoyment, as restore physically or mentally. —**v.i.** 2. to take recreation. [1425-75; late ME recreaten < L recreatus (ptp. of recreare to create again, revive), equiv. to re- RE- + creatus; see CREATE] —**re-c**'-re-a-tive, *adj.* —**re-c**'-re-a-tive-ly, *adv.* —**re-c**'-re-a-tive-ness, *n.* —**re-c**'-re-a-tor, *n.*

re-cre-a-tion (rē'krē ə'shən), *n.* 1. the act of creating anew. 2. something created anew. [1515-25; RE- + CREATION]

re-cre-a-tion (rek'rē ə'shən), *n.* 1. refreshment by means of some pastime, agreeable exercise, or the like. 2. a pastime, diversion, exercise, or other resource affording relaxation and enjoyment. [1350-1400; ME recreatioun (< MF recreation) < L recreatiōn- (s. of recreatiō) restoration, recovery, equiv. to recreat(us) (see RECREATE) + -iōn- -iōn] —**re-c**'-re-a-tion-al, **re-c**'-re-a-tor-y (rek'rē ə tōr'ē, -tōr'ē), *adj.*

re-cre-a-tion-al-ist (rek'rē ə'shə nəl ist), *n.* a recreationist. [RECREATIONAL + -IST]

recre-a-tional ve'hicle, a van or utility vehicle used for recreational purposes, as camping, and often equipped with living facilities. *Abb.*: RV [1970-75]

re-cre-a-tion-ist (rek'rē ə'shə nist), *n.* 1. a person who advocates that national parks, seashores, lakes, etc., be preserved in their natural state for recreation, farming, or scientific study. 2. a person who frequently enjoys outdoor recreation, as camping and hiking. [1900-05; RECREATION + -IST]

recre-a-tion room', (in a home or public building) a room for informal entertaining, as for dancing, games, cards, etc. [1850-55]

re-c-re-ment (rek'rē mənt), *n.* 1. *Physiol.* a secretion, as saliva, that is reabsorbed by the body. 2. refuse separated from anything; dross. [1590-1600; < MF < L recrimētum dross, refuse, equiv. to re- RE- + crē-, var. s. of cernere to sift, DISCERN + -mentum -MENT] —**re-c**'-re-ment'al, *adj.*

re-crim-i-nate (ri krim'ə nāt'), *v., -nat-ed, -nat-ing.* —**v.t.** 1. to bring a countercharge against an accuser. —**v.i.** 2. to accuse in return. [1595-1605; < ML recriminātus (ptp. of recrimināri to accuse in turn), equiv. to re- RE- + crimin-, s. of crimen accusation, blame (see CRIME) + -ātus -ATE'] —**re-c**'-rim-i-na-tion, *n.* —**re-c**'-rim-i-na-tive, **re-c**'-rim-i-na-tor-y (ri krim'ə nē tōr'ē, -tōr'ē), *adj.* —**re-c**'-rim-i-na-tor, *n.*

re-c room' (rek), *informal* a recreation room. [1960-65; by shortening]

re-cru-desce (rē'krōō des'), *v.i., -desc-ed, -desc-ing.* to break out afresh, as a sore, a disease, or anything else that has been quiescent. [1880-85; < L recrudescere to become raw again, equiv. to re- RE- + crudescere to grow harsh, worse (crud(us) bloody (see CRUDE) + -escere inchoative suffix)] —**Syn.** erupt, revive.

re-cru-des-cence (rē'krōō des'əns), *n.* breaking out afresh or into renewed activity; revival or reappearance in active existence. Also, **re-cru-des-cen-cy**. [1715-25; < L recrudescere to RECRUDESCERE + -ENCE] —**re-cru-des-cen-t**, *adj.*

re-cruit (ri krōōt'), *n.* 1. a newly enlisted or drafted member of the armed forces. 2. a new member of a group, organization, or the like. 3. a fresh supply of something. —**v.t.** 4. to enlist (a person) for service in one of the armed forces. 5. to raise (a force) by enlistment. 6. to strengthen or supply (an armed force) with new members. 7. to furnish or replenish with a fresh supply; renew. 8. to renew or restore (the health, strength, etc.). 9. to attempt to acquire the services of (a person) for an employer: She recruits executives for all the top companies. 10. to attempt to enroll or enlist (a member, affiliate, student, or the like): a campaign to recruit new club members. 11. to seek to enroll (an athlete) at a school or college, often with an offer of an athletic scholarship. —**v.i.** 12. to enlist persons for service in one of the armed forces. 13. to engage in finding and attracting employees, new members, students, athletes, etc. 14. to recover health, strength, etc. 15. to gain new supplies of anything lost or wasted. [1635-45; < F, s. of recruter, deriv. of recrue new growth, n. use of fem. ptp. of recrūtire (re- RE- + crūtire < L crūscere to grow; cf. CRESCENT)] —**re-c**'-ruit-a-ble, *adj.* —**re-c**'-ruit-er, *n.*

re-cruit-ment (ri krōōt'mənt), *n.* 1. the act or process of recruiting. 2. *Physiol.* an increase in the response to a stimulus owing to the activation of additional receptors, resulting from the continuous application of the stimulus with the same intensity. [1815-25; RECRUIT + -MENT]

re-crys-tal-lize (rē kris'tl iz'), *v., -lized, -liz-ing.* —**v.t.** 1. to become crystallized again. 2. *Metall.* (of a metal) to acquire a new granular structure with new crystals because of plastic deformation, as when hot-worked. —**v.i.** 3. to crystallize again. Also, esp. *Brit.*, **re-crys-tal-lise**'. [1790-1800; RE- + CRYSTALLIZE] —**re-crys-tal-liza-tion**, *n.*

**Rec. Sec.**, Recording Secretary. Also, **rec. sec.**

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, cāpe, dārs, pārt; set, equal; if, ice; ox, över, örder, oil, böök, bööt, out; üp, ürge; child; sing, shoe; thin; that; zh as in treasure. ə = a as in alone, e as in system, i as in easily, o as in gallop, u as in circus; \* as in fire (fī\*), hour (hōr\*). l and n can serve as syllabic consonants, as in cradle (krād'l), and button (but'n). See the full key inside the front cover.

re-cle-ans', *v.t., -cleansed, -cleans-ing.*

re-cleanse', *v.t., -cleansed, -cleans-ing.*

re-co-ag-u-la-tion, *n.*

re-col-ni-zation, *n.*

re-com-bin'er, *n.*

re-com-mence', *v., -menced, -menc-ing.*