

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE  
Trademark Trial and Appeal Board  
P.O. Box 1451  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1451

Mailed: January 22, 2014

Opposition No. 91207022

Johnson & Johnson, RoC  
International s.a.r.l.

v.

Calvert Enterprises, Inc.

**Karl Kochersperger, Paralegal Specialist:**

Opposer's 'consented' motion filed December 20, 2013 to suspend,<sup>1</sup> and in effect, extend trial dates, including the deadline for discovery conference is noted.

In opposer's motion, opposer seeks, with an allegation of applicant's consent, time for the parties to negotiate settlement. The parties are reminded that the trademark rules place on the parties a shared responsibility to conference to discuss the scope of the pleadings, the possibility of settlement and planning for disclosures and discovery, as explained in the notice of institution. The

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<sup>1</sup> It is noted that opposer's motion fails to indicate proof of service on applicant, as required by Trademark Rule 2.119.

In order to expedite this matter, a copy of the paper is forwarded herewith to applicant's counsel. Notwithstanding, strict compliance

Board does not find in opposer's motion good cause to delay the parties' required conference to allow for settlement talks when the parties are required to discuss settlement in the conference. See "Miscellaneous Changes to Trademark Trial and Appeal Board Rules," 72 Fed. Reg. 42242, 42245 (Aug. 1, 2007):

if a motion to extend or suspend for settlement talks, arbitration or mediation is not filed prior to answer, then the parties will have to proceed, after the answer is filed, to their discovery conference, one point of which is to discuss settlement. It is unlikely the Board will find good cause for a motion to extend or suspend for settlement if the motion is filed after answer but prior to the discovery conference, precisely because the discovery conference itself provides an opportunity to discuss settlement.

Inasmuch as the circumstances recited in the suspension request are not deemed to be extraordinary in nature, the request is denied. Conferencing, disclosure, discovery and trial dates remain as set. See Trademark Rule 2.120(a)(2).

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with Trademark Rule 2.119 is required by opposer in all future papers filed with the Board.