

TRADEMARK HANDBOOK



PREPARED BY:

Office of General Counsel
The California State University

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TRADEMARK HANDBOOK

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I. INTRODUCTION

California Education Code section 89005.5 provides that the name of the California State University belongs to the institution and cannot be appropriated by others:

The name "California State University" is the property of the state. No person shall, without the permission of the Trustees of the California State University, use this name, or any abbreviation of it

Notwithstanding this statute, the CSU name has from time to time been used without proper authority, creating confusion and the potential for complicated legal battles. Moreover, there are certain other institutional identities, which also have considerable value and help identify the CSU to the public -- e.g., campus names, nicknames, mascots, internet domain names -- which are not necessarily protected under the statute. This handbook is intended to provide basic information for campuses as to the additional protection available under the trademark registration laws, the circumstances under which a campus may want to consider a trademark registration, and how to go about completing it.

II. WHAT IS A TRADEMARK?

Any name, word, combination of words, symbols, sounds or colors that distinguish goods may be a trademark, if used to identify those goods to the public. Common examples in the CSU context include: abbreviated campus names (San Jose State, Cal Poly, SDSU), mascot names (CSUMB otters, Fresno bulldogs), internet domain names (calstate.edu, csun.edu), and so on. A service mark is similar to a trademark but it is used to identify services rather than goods.

To be accepted for registration, a trademark must serve an identification function for the consuming public and therefore must be distinctive or clearly recognizable as a trademark. Trademarks that are the most distinctive or even fanciful will receive the greatest degree of protection from the courts and are most likely to be vigorously enforced by the trademark holders. By contrast, generic terms cannot receive trademark protection.

Trademark applications are classified as:

- (1) arbitrary or fanciful (e.g., APPLE Computer, AMAZON.COM, XEROX, CLOROX, or KODAK);
- (2) suggestive (e.g. UNCOLA for 7-UP, or CONTACT for self-adhesive shelf paper);
- (3) descriptive (e.g., RAISIN-BRAN breakfast cereal, CHAPSTICK for lip balm), or
- (4) generic (e.g. ASPIRIN, “shoes,” “car,” etc.).

Arbitrary, fanciful and suggestive trademarks can consist of almost any combination of words, numbers, letters, colors, color combinations, musical notes, sounds, or smells. Slogans (e.g., “Stanislaus Warriors”) may qualify, as well as unique symbols (e.g., the CSU Monterey Bay seal).

A descriptive trademark identifies a characteristic, quality, purpose or some other aspect of a product or service. It does not automatically qualify for trademark protection, unless it can be shown that the public has associated it with a single source and that it has been continuously and exclusively used by the applicant to identify its services or products for at least five years. The name "California State University" would qualify as a “descriptive” trademark.

A term that is “generic” can never qualify as a trademark. This includes common group or class names such as “university,” “California,” and words of geographic location such as

“Sacramento,” “San Francisco,” and so on. However, if generic terms are incorporated with other terms, they may create a unique mark that qualifies for registration (e.g., “San Diego State Aztecs,” “Cal State Fullerton Titans”).

Federal trademark law regulates the use of names and logos when properly registered with the federal Patent and Trademark Office, and provides a legal remedy for infringement. Specifically, federal trademark registration of any CSU campus name or logo may subject a trademark infringer, in appropriate circumstances, to federal criminal prosecution in addition to civil sanctions. This federal trademark protection is in addition to existing California state law protection under Education Code section 89005.5, which criminalizes as a misdemeanor the unauthorized use of a CSU campus name or abbreviation of a campus name as defined in the statute. However, if CSU does not actively enforce and protect a mark from unauthorized use by others, the trademark may be acquired by others, or otherwise compromised or lost. Also, if CSU does not continuously use a trademark, it may be considered abandoned and CSU could lose trademark rights.

III. TRADEMARK PROTECTION

Trademarks do not have to be formally registered with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office to be enforceable, so long as rights in the trademark are established by legitimate prior use of the mark. Unregistered trademarks are identified by the symbol “TM,” and are legally protected. To enforce an unregistered trademark it must be proved that: (1) the mark is inherently distinctive and the owner was the first to use it to identify its services or goods, and (2) the public will be deceived if another person uses the same mark to identify their goods or services. This process is often difficult and expensive. In contrast, the benefit of a formal registration is that it is relatively simple to do, and entitles the trademark holder to remedies in addition to those available for unregistered trademarks, including attorneys' fees. Also, the

factual showing necessary to first establish an unregistered trademark is not required to enforce a registered trademark.

There are two types of trademark registrations -- federal and state. The federal registration is through the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. It offers the most comprehensive protection which is effective nationally. State registration is through the California Secretary of State and provides protection only within California.

A. FEDERAL REGISTRATION.

There are significant advantages to registering a trademark with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.

- Registration is proof of the mark's validity and the registrant's ownership.¹ This simplifies the evidence needed in an enforcement action and may result in a considerable savings in legal fees.
- After five years, the mark becomes "incontestable." Registration becomes the *conclusive* evidence of validity and ownership, and the mark may only be canceled on certain specified grounds.² This is one of the most important benefits of federal registration.
- Federal trademark protections are effective throughout the United States.

¹ 15 U.S.C. § 1051; 15 U.S.C. §§ 1057(b), 1115(a).

² 15 U.S.C. §§ 1065, 1115(b).

The fee for filing a trademark registration application with the Patent and Trademark Office is \$375 (\$325 if submitted electronically) for each category of goods or services covered. One trade name may be used to describe one or more of 45 recognized categories of goods and services set out by the Patent and Trademark Office. An abbreviated list of the categories of goods and services most likely to be of significance within the CSU is attached as Exhibit 1.

Trademark applications are reviewed by an examining attorney in the Patent and Trademark Office. The Examining Attorney ensures all statutory requirements are met and that the mark qualifies for registration. The Examining Attorney also determines whether the mark is distinctive and whether it is confusingly similar to any previously registered trademark.

If the mark is qualified for registration, the Patent and Trademark Office will publish it for opposition in the Patent and Trademark Office's Official Gazette. During the thirty-day opposition period, which may be extended for up to an additional 90 days, interested parties can oppose registration. If no opposition is filed, a certificate of registration will be issued. Once registered, the statutory ® (standing for official registration) can be used. Other forms of statutory notice include the words "Registered in U.S. Patent Office" or "Reg. U.S. Pat. Off."

Rights in a federally-registered trademark can last indefinitely if the owner continues to use the mark on, or in connection with, the goods and/or services in the registration and files all necessary documentation in the Patent and Trademark Office at the appropriate times. In general, the owner of a registration must periodically file:

- Affidavits of Continued Use or Excusable Nonuse under 15 U.S.C. §1058; and
- Applications for Renewal under 15 U.S.C. §1059.

If a registered mark is not enforced and unauthorized persons continue to use it, all benefits of registration will be lost. To preserve registration protections, the trademark holder must assert its rights and, if necessary, take legal action to prevent others from using the mark.

B. STATE REGISTRATION.

In California, trademarks are available from the Secretary of State. Upon registration, the Secretary of State issues a certification of registration, which is proof of the registration. The Board of Trustees is exempt from the normal application fee.

As of January 1, 2008, the California trademark application and registration process for new filings, renewals and assignments is governed by the [Model State Trademark Law](#) (California Business & Professions Code sections 14200-14272). The forms now required can be obtained from the California Secretary of State or found on the Secretary of State's website at: http://www.sos.ca.gov/business/ts/ts_formsfees.htm.

The Model State Trademark Law significantly revised previous law, and includes the following key provisions:

- The classification of goods and services are the same as those adopted by the [United States Patent and Trademark Office](#). A single application may include multiple classifications of goods or services;
- Applicants are required to provide a declaration of accuracy that the material facts in the application are true;
- The **duration** of a California trademark **registrations** is five years, but it may be renewed indefinitely for additional five year terms, provided the mark is in continuous use. Renewal applications require submission of a specimen showing actual use of the mark. Registrations in force as of the date the new law took effect (January 1, 2008)

continue in full force and effect until the end of their unexpired terms, and may be renewed within the six months prior to expiration); and

- The applicant is required to state whether a trademark registration application was previously filed with the United States Patent and Trademark Office. If so, the applicant must state whether the registration was refused, and must disclose the reasons for the refusal.

Unlike federal registration, California registration is valid only in California, and therefore is not as desirable as a federal registration.

IV. LICENSING THE TRADEMARK TO OTHERS

A registered trademark owner may grant permission, or license, use of the trademark to others. For example, The Board of Trustees may license the use of the descriptive trademark “Sonoma State” to a campus bookstore operated by an auxiliary foundation and it may sell goods to the public bearing that mark. Licensing may become an important revenue source. Students or other consumers who wish to show their affinity to the university often do so by purchasing notebooks, T-shirts, or other goods bearing a CSU campus name.

To preserve the trademark rights, a valid licensing agreement must always be in place whenever a license is granted. Only The Board of Trustees, or a designated representative, may sign license agreements for a university trademark, including the name “California State University,” the name of a CSU campus, or any abbreviation of those names. Other trademarks may be licensed by an auxiliary corporation, provided that it is the registered owner of the mark.

The terms of any license agreement must ensure that the registered owner maintains control over the nature and quality of goods or services sold. This quality assurance function

protects the public from being misled or deceived about the sponsorship, and authenticity of the services or goods identified by the mark.

License agreements should include, at a minimum, an acknowledgment of the registered owner's right to control the nature and quality of the goods, and a right to inspect samples and approve the licensee's operations. If a registered owner fails to prevent a licensee from using the mark to promote or sell substandard services or products, a loss of trademark rights can result.

V. PROPER APPLICANT FOR A UNIVERSITY TRADEMARK

A trademark that includes the name of the "California State University," the name of a CSU campus, or any abbreviation of those names is owned by the Board of Trustees of the California State University.³ Trademarks containing such names or abbreviations must be registered in the name of the Board. All other university trademarks may be claimed by the Board, a foundation or an auxiliary corporation. CSU campuses are not separate legal entities, and cannot therefore be the registered owner of any trademark.

VI. REGISTERING TRADEMARKS

A. WHAT TO REGISTER.

All important campus names, nicknames and visual images should be considered for trademark registration, and each must be registered separately as trademarks in any one of 45 official categories of goods or services used by the Patent and Trademark Office and the California trademark office. The visual images may also include the specific campus colors and color schemes associated with the campus logo and sports teams. At least one federal appellate

³ Education Code section 89005.5

court has ruled that the use of “color schemes along with other indicia” that have come to be strongly associated with a university can be enough to trigger a finding of trademark violation when they create “a probability of confusion” in the mind of consumers.⁴

B. THE REGISTRATION FORMS.

Federal trademark registrations may be filed on-line at www.uspto.gov or by mail with the Commissioner of Trademarks at the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. The PTO website has much other useful information.

California trademark registration forms may be downloaded from the Secretary of State’s Website at: www.sos.ca.gov (click on the “CA Business Portal” tab). The California application must be filed with **ORIGINAL** signatures and thus **CANNOT** be filed **electronically** but should be sent to:

California Secretary of State
Trademark Unit
P.O. Box 942877
Sacramento, California 94277-0001

or can be delivered to:

California Secretary of State
Trademark Unit
1500 11th Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

C. MAINTAINING CSU TRADEMARK FILES.

It is important with every trademark registration to prepare and maintain a trademark file holding all records documenting the factual information contained in the trademark application.

⁴ Bd. Of Sup. For Louisiana State Univ. Agri. And Mech. College v. Smack Apparel Co., --- F.3d ---, 2008 WL 4981326 (C.A.5 (La.)).

The file should also document the actual use of the mark, including copies of the mark as it was used and the date of first use.

To illustrate, the trademark file for a new university seal adopted for CSU campus stationery and public signs, would include:

- The artist's original graphic design.
- Copies of blank stationery bearing the seal, and anything else bearing the seal such as copies of brochures, college catalogues or student handouts.
- Copies of actual correspondence on the new stationery.
- A photograph of each new sign containing the new seal.
- Copies of all advertisements including the seal (including the date and name of the media company).
- Copies of billing receipts and canceled checks in payment for advertising, stationery, or the manufacture of new signs.
- Copies of any licensing agreements.

It is even more important to prepare a trademark file if a university logo or seal is already in use. Before documents and records are discarded or misplaced, it is extremely important to gather and collect them in the trademark file so they are available for future reference or litigation if the trademark is challenged.

The trademark file should be supplemented with additional materials as time goes on, including any efforts to prevent others from improperly using the mark. The trademark file is the permanent business record for the accuracy of the registration process and the use of the mark before and after the registration. Continuously maintaining this file is a challenge, but needed records are often impossible to obtain years later, if they are not maintained contemporaneously.

A separate trademark file should be maintained for each registration.

D. SAMPLE APPLICATION FORMS.

As an example, attached as Exhibit 2, is a copy of a CSU trademark registration application for a federal registration of the service mark for “e-CHUG,” San Diego State University’s online workshops for alcohol abuse awareness and prevention. This information is not intended to provide any specific legal advice on the information needed to satisfy all trademark registration requirements. Each mark is unique and each application will depend upon the specific facts and documents that are gathered and collected in the trademark file pertaining to each registration.

VII. CONCLUSION

Trademark is a complex area of intellectual property law. This Manual is general and is intended to provide only basic information. University Counsel assigned to each campus are available to respond to any questions or to assist in the trademark application process.

EXHIBIT 1

ABBREVIATED LIST OF TRADEMARK CLASS CODES

GOODS

CLASS 9

(Electrical and scientific apparatus)

Scientific, nautical, surveying, photographic, cinematographic, optical, weighing, measuring, signaling, checking (supervision), life-saving and teaching apparatus and instruments; apparatus and instruments for conducting, switching, transforming, accumulating, regulating or controlling electricity; apparatus for recording, transmission or reproduction of sound or images; magnetic data carriers, recording discs; automatic vending machines and mechanisms for coin-operated apparatus; cash registers, calculating machines, data processing equipment and computers; fire-extinguishing apparatus.

Explanatory Note

This Class includes, in particular:

- apparatus and instruments for scientific research in laboratories;
- apparatus and instruments for controlling ships, such as apparatus and instruments for measuring and for transmitting orders;
- the following electrical apparatus and instruments:
 - (a) certain electrothermic tools and apparatus, such as electric soldering irons, electric flat irons which, if they were not electric, would belong to Class 8;
 - (b) apparatus and devices which, if not electrical, would be listed in various classes, *i.e.*, electrically heated clothing, cigar-lighters for automobiles;
- protractors;
- punched card office machines;
- amusement apparatus adapted for use with an external display screen or monitor;
- all computer programs and software regardless of recording media or means of dissemination, that is, software recorded on magnetic media or downloaded from a remote computer network.

This Class does not include, in particular:

- the following electrical apparatus and instruments:
 - (a) electromechanical apparatus for the kitchen (grinders and mixers for foodstuffs, fruit presses, electrical coffee mills, etc.), and certain other apparatus and instruments driven by an electrical motor, all coming under Class 7;

(b) electric razors and clippers (hand instruments) (Cl. 8);

(c) electric toothbrushes and combs (Cl. 21);

(d) electrical apparatus for space heating or for the heating of liquids, for cooking, ventilating, etc. (Cl. 11);

- clocks and watches and other chronometric instruments (Cl. 14);
- control clocks (Cl. 14).

CLASS 12

(Vehicles)

Vehicles; apparatus for locomotion by land, air or water.

Explanatory Note

This Class includes, in particular:

- motors and engines for land vehicles;
- couplings and transmission components for land vehicles;
- air cushion vehicles.

This Class does not include, in particular:

- certain parts of vehicles (consult the Alphabetical List of Goods);
- railway material of metal (Cl. 6);
- motors, engines, couplings and transmission components other than for land vehicles (Cl. 7);
- parts of motors and engines (of all kinds) (Cl. 7).

CLASS 25

(Clothing)

Clothing, footwear, headgear.

Explanatory Note

This Class does not include, in particular:

- certain clothing and footwear for special use (consult the Alphabetical List of Goods).

CLASS 33

(Wine and spirits)

Alcoholic beverages (except beers).

Explanatory Note

This Class does not include, in particular:

- medicinal drinks (Cl. 5);
- de-alcoholised drinks (Cl. 32).

SERVICES

CLASS 38

(Telecommunications)

Telecommunications.

Explanatory Note

Class 38 includes mainly services allowing at least one person to communicate with another by a sensory means. Such services include those which:

- (1) allow one person to talk to another,
- (2) transmit messages from one person to another, and
- (3) place a person in oral or visual communication with another (radio and television).

This Class includes, in particular:

- services which consist essentially of the diffusion of radio or television programs.

This Class does not include, in particular:

- radio advertising services (Cl. 35).

CLASS 41

(Education and entertainment)

Education; providing of training; entertainment; sporting and cultural activities.

Explanatory Note

Class 41 covers mainly services rendered by persons or institutions in the development of the mental faculties of persons or animals, as well as services intended to entertain or to engage the attention.

This Class includes, in particular:

- services consisting of all forms of education of persons or training of animals;
- services having the basic aim of the entertainment, amusement or recreation of people;
- presentation of works of visual art or literature to the public for cultural or educational purposes.

CLASS 43

(Hotels and restaurants)

Services for providing food and drink; temporary accommodation.

Explanatory Note

Class 43 includes mainly services provided by persons or establishments whose aim is to prepare food and drink for consumption and services provided to obtain bed and board in hotels, boarding houses or other establishments providing temporary accommodation.

This Class includes, in particular:

- reservation services for travelers' accommodation, particularly through travel agencies or brokers;
- boarding for animals.

This Class does not include, in particular:

- rental services for real estate such as houses, flats, etc., for permanent use (Cl. 36);
- arranging travel by tourist agencies (Cl. 39);
- preservation services for food and drink (Cl. 40);
- discotheque services (Cl. 41);
- boarding schools (Cl. 41);
- rest and convalescent homes (Cl. 44).

EXHIBIT 2

PTO Form 1417 (Rev. 5/2005)
 (MIME No. 03-1099 (Rev. 03/2005))

Trademark/Service Mark Application, Principal Register TEAS Plus Application

Serial Number: 78718503
 Filing Date: 09/22/2005

*NOTE: Data fields with the * are mandatory under TEAS Plus. The wording "(if applicable)" appears where the field is only mandatory under the facts of the particular application.*

The table below presents the data as entered.

Input Field	Entered
TEAS Plus	YES
MARK INFORMATION	
*MARK	e-CHUG
*STANDARD CHARACTERS	YES
USPTO-GENERATED IMAGE	YES
LITERAL ELEMENT	e-CHUG
*MARK STATEMENT	The mark consists of standard characters, without claim to any particular font, style, size, or color.
APPLICANT INFORMATION	
*OWNER OF MARK	San Diego State University Research Foundation
*STREET	5250 Campanile Drive
*CITY	San Diego
*STATE (Required for U.S. applicants)	California
*COUNTRY	United States
*ZIP/POSTAL CODE (Required for U.S. applicants only)	92182-1998
PHONE	
FAX	
EMAIL ADDRESS	
AUTHORIZED TO COMMUNICATE VIA EMAIL	Yes
LEGAL ENTITY INFORMATION	
*TYPE	EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION
*STATE/COUNTRY UNDER WHICH ORGANIZED	California
GOODS AND/OR SERVICES AND BASIS INFORMATION	

*INTERNATIONAL CLASS	041
*DESCRIPTION	Education services, namely, providing an alcohol specific assessment and feedback online workshop in the field of alcohol abuse awareness and prevention
*FILING BASIS	SECTION 1(a)
*FIRST USE ANYWHERE DATE	At least as early as 01/01/2002
*FIRST USE IN COMMERCE DATE	At least as early as 01/01/2003
*SPECIMEN FILE NAME	\\TICRS\EXPORT9\IMAGEOUT9\787\185\78718503.xml\AFT K0004.JPG
SPECIMEN DESCRIPTION	Font: neutral color, 80-95 point impact, lines behind logo. We make no claim to specific university logos that may be attached to e-CHUG.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS INFORMATION

*TRANSLATION (if applicable)	
*TRANSLITERATION (if applicable)	
*CLAIMED PRIOR REGISTRATION (if applicable)	
*CONSENT (NAME/LIKENESS) (if applicable)	
*CONCURRENT USE CLAIM (if applicable)	

CORRESPONDENCE INFORMATION

*NAME	San Diego State University Research Foundation
FIRM NAME	San Diego State University Research Foundation
*STREET	5250 Campanile Drive
*CITY	San Diego
*STATE (Required for U.S. applicants)	California
*COUNTRY	United States
*ZIP/POSTAL CODE (Required for U.S. applicants only)	92182-1998
PHONE	
FAX	
*EMAIL ADDRESS	
*AUTHORIZED TO COMMUNICATE VIA EMAIL	Yes

FEE INFORMATION

NUMBER OF CLASSES	1
FEE PER CLASS	275
TOTAL FEE DUE	275

SIGNATURE INFORMATION

* SIGNATURE	/Michael Rondelli/
* SIGNATORY NAME	Michael Rondelli
SIGNATORY POSITION	Program Manager
* SIGNATURE DATE	09/22/2005

FILING INFORMATION SECTION

SUBMIT DATE	Thu Sep 22 14:50:09 EDT 2005
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TEAS STAMP	USPTO/FTK-130.191.79.1-20 050922145009785216-787185 03-30033673735b2ced16c4c5 dc4db4291432f-CC-20-20050 922144116745237
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PTO Form 1478 (Rev. 02/2005)
USPTO No. 1478-0001 (Exp. 11/30/2005)

Trademark/Service Mark Application, Principal Register
TEAS Plus Application

Serial Number: 78718503
Filing Date: 09/22/2005

To the Commissioner for Trademarks:

MARK: e-CHUG (Standard Characters, sec mark)

The literal element of the mark consists of e-CHUG. The mark consists of standard characters, without claim to any particular font, style, size, or color.

The applicant, San Diego State University Research Foundation, a EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION organized under the laws of California, residing at 5250 Campanile Drive, San Diego, California, United States, 92182-1998, requests registration of the trademark/service mark identified above in the United States Patent and Trademark Office on the Principal Register established by the Act of July 5, 1946 (15 U.S.C. Section 1051 et seq.), as amended.

For specific filing basis information for each item, you must view the display within the Input Table.

International Class 041: Education services, namely, providing an alcohol specific assessment and feedback online workshop in the field of alcohol abuse awareness and prevention

If the applicant is filing under Section 1(b), intent to use, the applicant declares that it has a bona fide intention to use or use through the applicant's related company or licensee the mark in commerce on or in connection with the identified goods and/or services. 15 U.S.C. Section 1051(b), as amended.

If the applicant is filing under Section 1(a), actual use in commerce, the applicant declares that it is using the mark in commerce, or the applicant's related company or licensee is using the mark in commerce, on or in connection with the identified goods and/or services. 15 U.S.C. Section 1051(a), as amended.

If the applicant is filing under Section 44(d), priority based on foreign application, the applicant declares that it has a bona fide intention to use the mark in commerce on or in connection with the identified goods and/or services, and asserts a claim of priority based on a specified foreign application(s). 15 U.S.C. Section 1126(d), as amended.

If the applicant is filing under Section 44(e), foreign registration, the applicant declares that it has a bona fide intention to use the mark in commerce on or in connection with the identified goods and/or services, and submits a copy of the supporting foreign registration(s), and translation thereof, if

appropriate. 15 U. S.C. Section 1126(e), as amended.

The USPTO is authorized to communicate with the applicant or its representative at the following email address: mrondelli@foundation.sdsu.edu.

A fee payment in the amount of \$275 will be submitted with the application, representing payment for 1 class(es).

Declaration

The undersigned, being hereby warned that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under 18 U.S.C. Section 1001, and that such willful false statements, and the like, may jeopardize the validity of the application or any resulting registration, declares that he/she is properly authorized to execute this application on behalf of the applicant; he/she believes the applicant to be the owner of the trademark/service mark sought to be registered, or, if the application is being filed under 15 U.S.C. Section 1051(b), he/she believes applicant to be entitled to use such mark in commerce; to the best of his/her knowledge and belief no other person, firm, corporation, or association has the right to use the mark in commerce, either in the identical form thereof or in such near resemblance thereto as to be likely, when used on or in connection with the goods/services of such other person, to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive; and that all statements made of his/her own knowledge are true; and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true.

Signature: /Michael Rondelli/ Date: 09/22/2005

Signatory's Name: Michael Rondelli

Signatory's Position: Program Manager

Mailing Address:

San Diego State University Research Foundation
5250 Campanile Drive
San Diego, California 92182-1998

RAM Sale Number: 20

RAM Accounting Date: 09/23/2005

Serial Number: 78718503

Internet Transmission Date: Thu Sep 22 14:50:09 EDT 2005

TEAS Stamp: USPTO/FTK-130.191.79.1-20050922145009785

216-78718503-30033673735b2ced16c4c5dc4db

4291432f-cc-20-20050922144116745237

e-CHUG

