Fitch, Even, Tabin & Flannery

FITCH EVEN TABIN & FLANNERY INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW | EST. IN 1859

Design Protection in the United States

Presented by Stephen S. Favakeh John E. Lyhus

Design Protection in the United States

- Protection involving the look of a vehicle
 - → Design Patents
 - \rightarrow Trademark rights in product configuration
- Update on litigation involving use of a vehicle manufacturer's trademark
 - → Replacement parts
 - \rightarrow Automotive accessories

Design Patents

- Requirements
 - \rightarrow Novelty
 - \rightarrow Non-obviousness
 - \rightarrow Ornamentality
 - Non-functionality
 - Visibility
- Proving Infringement of a Design Patent
 - \rightarrow Ordinary observer test
 - \rightarrow Points of novelty test



US00D501162S

(12) United States Design Patent Patent No.: US D501,162 S Mays et al. (45) Date of Patent: ** Jan. 25, 2005

(54) FRONT BUMPER FASCIA

- (75) Inventors: J C. Mays, Dearborn, MI (US); Larry R. Erickson, Birmingham, MI (US)
- (73) Assignce: Ford Global Technologies, LLC, Dearborn, MI (US)
- (**) Term: 14 Years
- (21) Appl. No.: 29/194,549
- (22) Filed: Nov. 26, 2003
- (51) LOC (7) Cl. 12-16

(56) References Cited

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

D349,479	s	*	8/1994	Kigoshi et al	D12/169
D427,553	s	*	7/2000	Pfeiffer	D12/169
D447,452	s	*	9/2001	Im	D12/169
D474,720	s	۰	5/2003	Tachibana et al	D12/169
D483,706	s	*	12/2003	Kato	D12/169
D490,032	s	۰	5/2004	Ikuma et al	D12/169

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

40 Pages-Photographs of Commercial Parts.

* cited by examiner

Primary Examiner—Melody N Brown (74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Gigette M. Bejin

(57) CLAIM

The ornamental design for a front bumper fascia, as shown and described.

DESCRIPTION

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a front bumper fascia showing my new design;

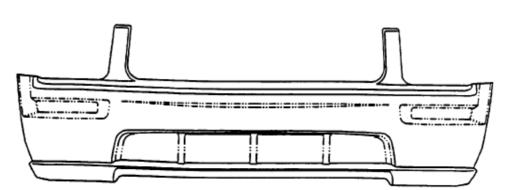
FIG. 2 is a top plan view of the front bumper fascia of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a front view of the front bumper fascia of FIG. 1; FIG. 4 is a first side view of the front bumper fascia of FIG. 1 (the other side elevational view being a mirror image hereof); and,

FIG. 5 is a bottom view of the front bumper fascia of FIG. 1.

The vehicle shown in broken lines in FIG. 1 is for illustrative purpose only and form no part of the claimed design.

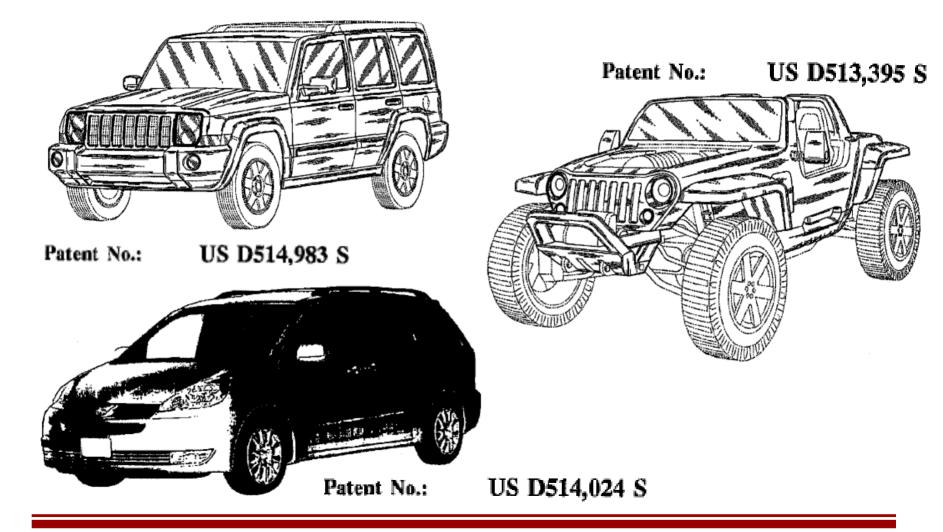
1 Claim, 2 Drawing Sheets



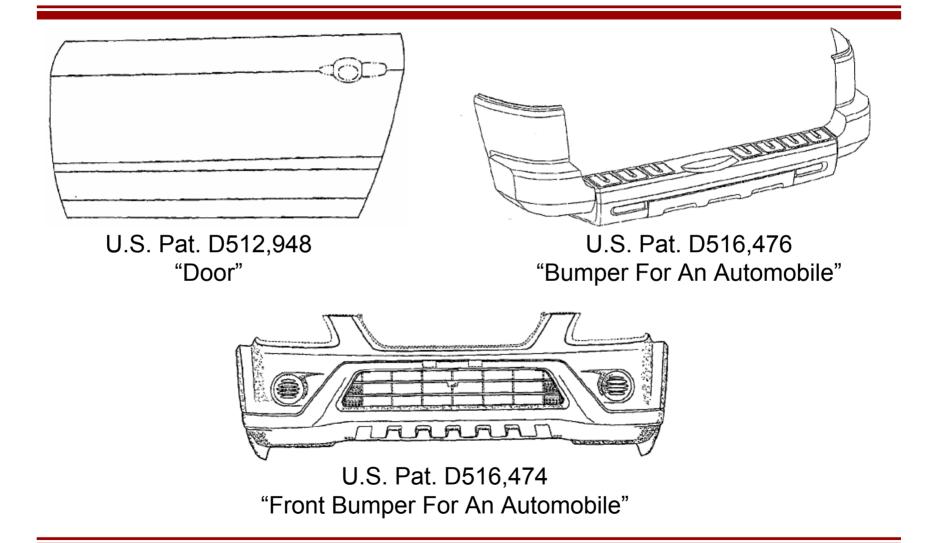
Washingto

San Diego

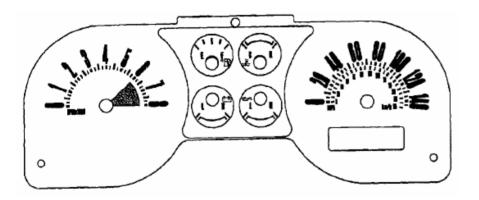
Full Automotive Body Design



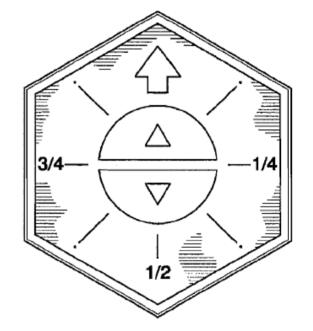
Designs for Individual Body Components



Designs For Instruments and Gauges



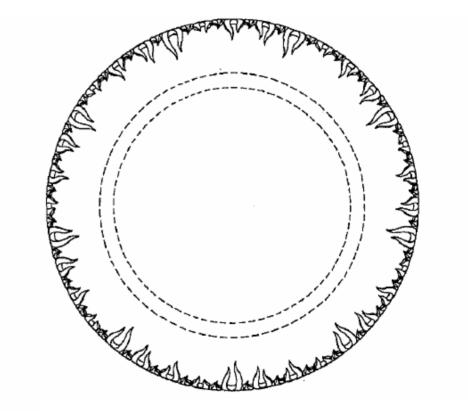
U.S. Pat. D514,996 ("Automobile Instrument Gage Face")



U.S. Pat. D516,045 ("Automobile Window Switch")

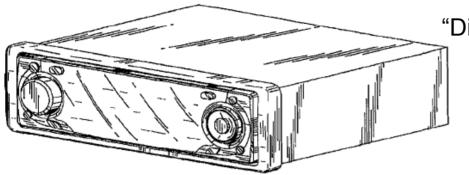
Tire Tread Designs



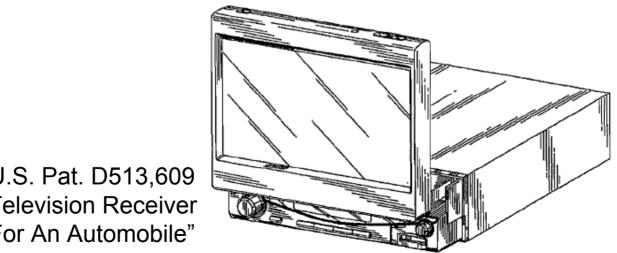


U.S. Pat. D516,016

Accessories for Use in Automobiles



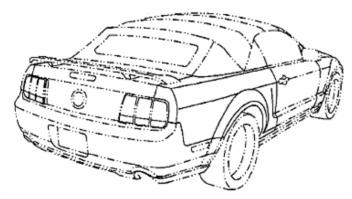
U.S. Pat. D516,536 "Digital Audio Disc Player For An Automobile"



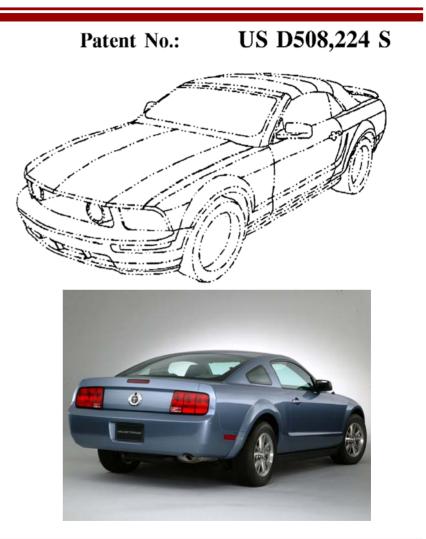
U.S. Pat. D513,609 **"Television Receiver** For An Automobile"

Accurately Depicting The Design

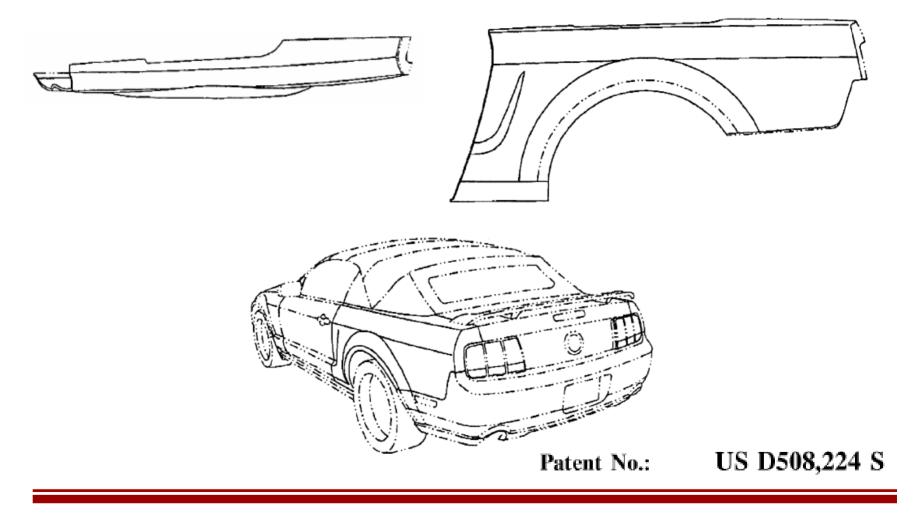




Patent No.: US D508,224 S

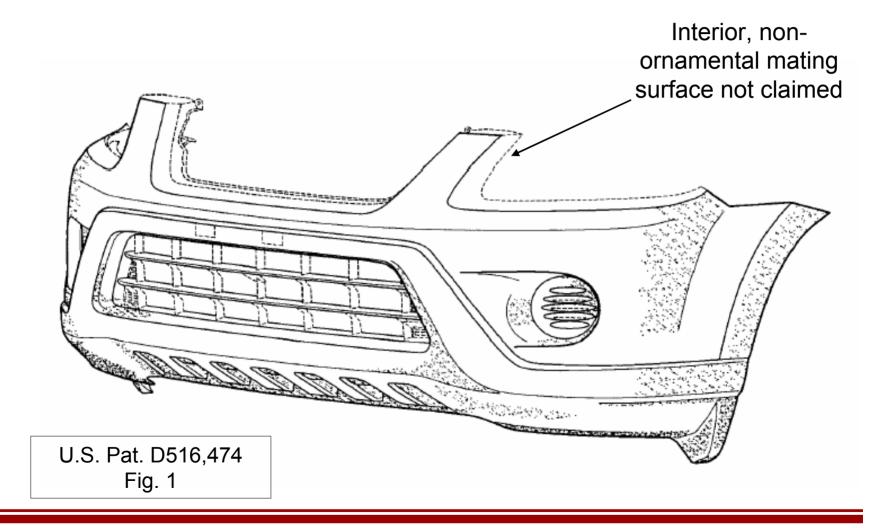


Depicting A Variety Of Views

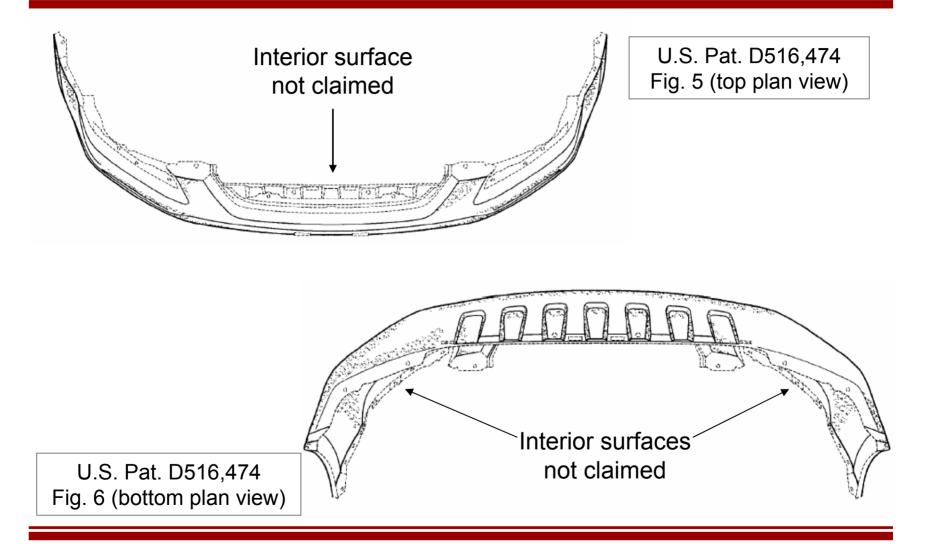


Use Of Solid And Broken Lines US D508.224 S Patent No.: U\$00D5082245 (12) United States Design P: VEHICLE QUARTER PANEL D508.224 S Mays et al. (45) Date of Patent: ** Aug. 9, 2005 (54) VEHICLE OUARTER PANEL OTHER PUBLICATIONS 40 pages- Photographs of Commercial Parts (75) Inventors: J C. Mays, Bloomfield Hills, MI (US); Larry R. Erickson, Birmingham, MI * cited by examiner (US) Primary Examiner-Melody N. Brown (74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm-Gigette M. Bejin (73) Assignee: Ford Global Technologies, LLC, (57)CLAIM Dearborn, MI (US) The ornamental design for a vehicle quarter panel, as shown (**) Term: 14 Years "The bottom and rear views of the and described. Appl. No.: 29/194,545 DESCRIPTION (21)FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a vehicle quarter fender Nov. 26, 2003 guarter panel are not part of the Filed: showing our new design. (51)LOC (8) CL 12-16 FIG. 2 is a top view of the vehicle quarter panel shown in (52) U.S. Cl. D12/184: D12/196 FIG. 1: claimed design." Field of Search . D12/196, 184, FIG. 3 is a front view of the vehicle guarter panel shown in (58)D12/190, 90-92; 280/152.1, 847-849, 851; FIG. 1; 296/185 FIG. 4 is a side view of the vehicle quarter panel of FIG. 1; and (56)References Cited FIG. 5 is another perspective view of the vehicle quarter panel of FIG. 1 attached to the vehicle. U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS The bottom and rear views of the quarter panel are not part "The broken lines...illustrate the of the claimed design. The broken lines in the drawings of D391,911 S * 3/1998 Lagaay et al. D12/196 D416.842 S * 11/1999 Gabath .. D12/196 the quarter panel illustrate the environment of the design and D452.469 S * 12/2001 Sacco et al. . D12/196 are not part of the claimed design. environment of the design and D467.853 S * 12/2002 Warming D12/196 1 Claim, 3 Drawing Sheets D472.193 S * 3/2003 Sinkwitz D12/196 are not part of the claimed design."

Use Of Solid And Broken Lines



Use Of Solid And Broken Lines



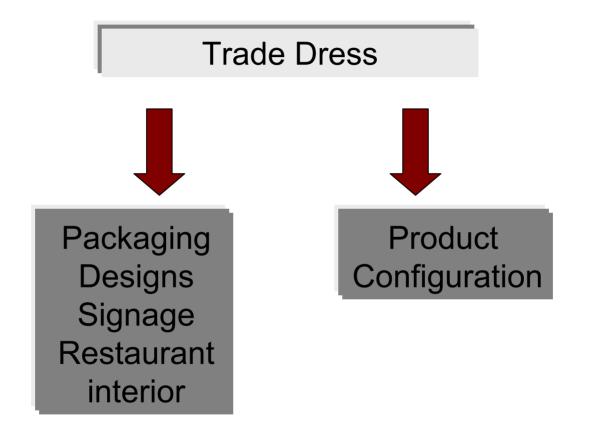
Similarities:

Scope of Protection Very Similar

Differences:

- Term (14 yrs in U.S. vs. 25 in Europe)
- No Unregistered Protection In U.S.
- Substantive Examination In U.S.
- Discovery in U.S. litigation is More Comprehensive

Types of Trade Dress



An Example of Product Configuration

Miami Vice Daytona Spider



Ferrari 365 GTS/4 Daytona Spider



Ferrari S.P.A. Esercizio Fabriche Automobili E Corse v. Roberts (6th Cir.1991)

Prosecution Record

- Elements for obtaining registration of product configuration
 - \rightarrow Description of source identifying element
 - \rightarrow Acquired distinctiveness
 - \rightarrow Non-functional

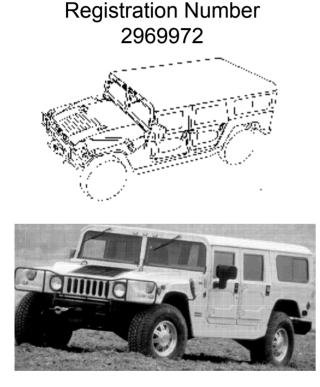
There are three basic types of evidence that may be used to establish acquired distinctiveness under §2(f):

- A claim of ownership of one or more prior registrations on the Principal Register of the same mark for goods or services that are the same as or related to those named in the pending application (See 37 C.F.R. §2.41(b); TMEP §§1212.04 et seq.);
- (2) A statement verified by applicant that the mark has become distinctive of applicant's goods or services by reason of substantially exclusive and continuous use in commerce by the applicant for the five years before the date when the claim of distinctiveness is made (See 37 C.F.R. §2.41(b); TMEP §§1212.05 et seq.);
- (3) Actual evidence of acquired distinctiveness (See 37 C.F.R. §2.41(a); TMEP §§1212.06 et seq.).

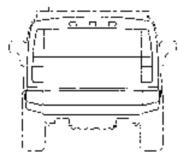
Evidence of Acquired Distinctiveness

- "Look for the purple pill" advertising
- Advertising expenditures
- Media recognition
- Declarations of customers
- Surveys of customers
- Long use

Product Configuration Trademarks



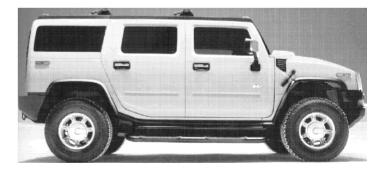




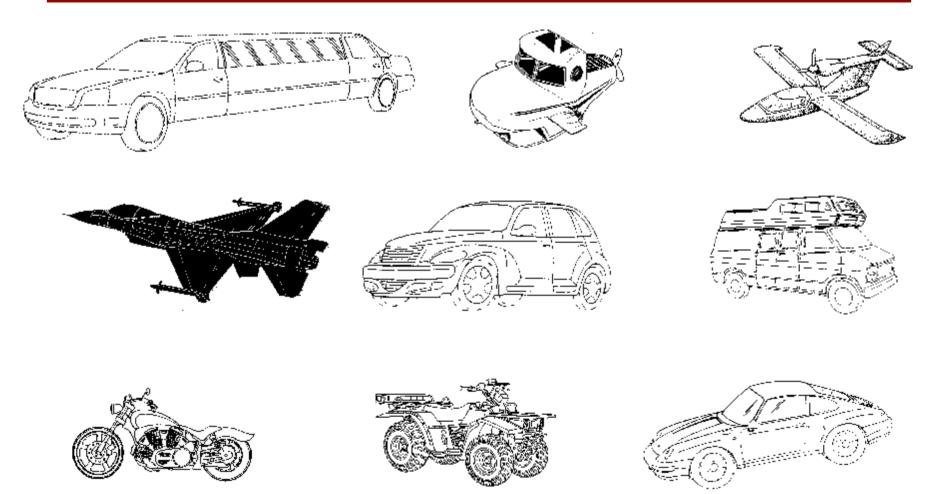
Registration Number 296456

Registration Number 2964955

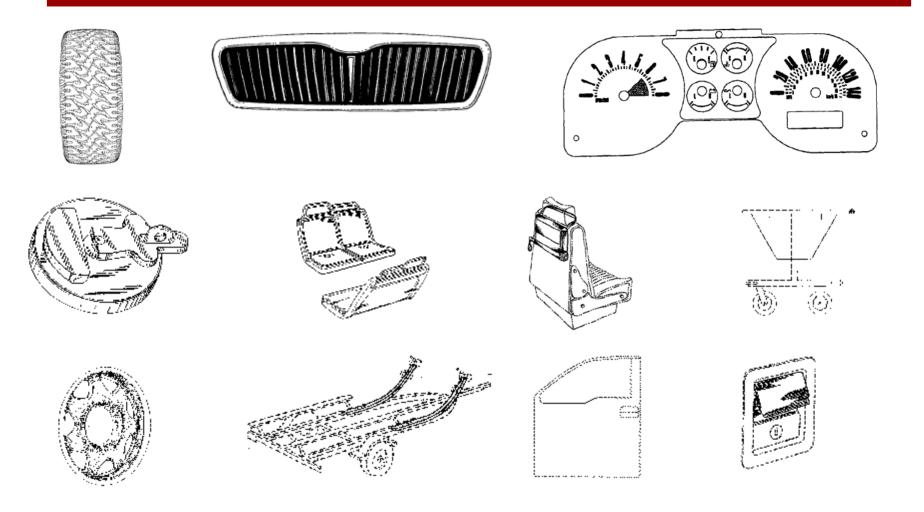




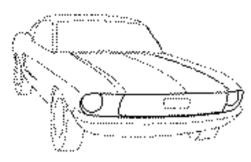
Other Trademark Registrations



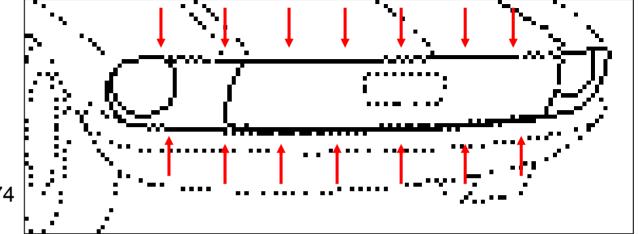
Other Trademark Registrations (cont'd)

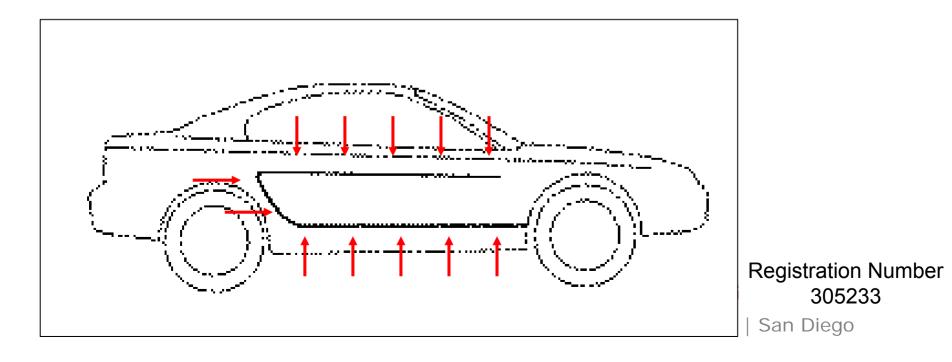


Let's Look More Closely At An Example

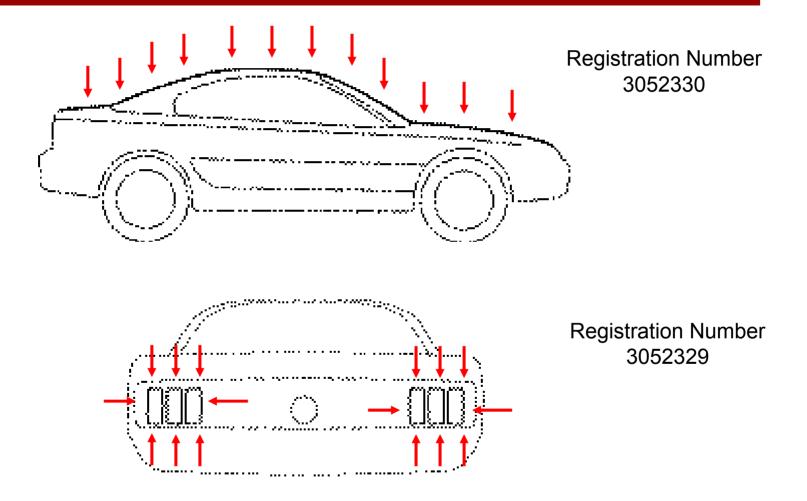


Registration Number 3064774

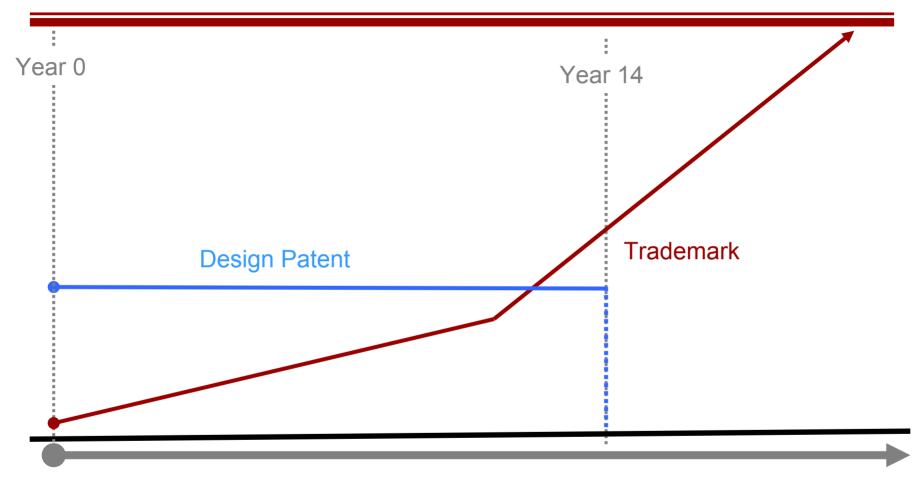




Let's Look More Closely At An Example (cont'd)



General Strategy



•File Trademark on Supplemental Register and later the Principal Register

•File Design Patent

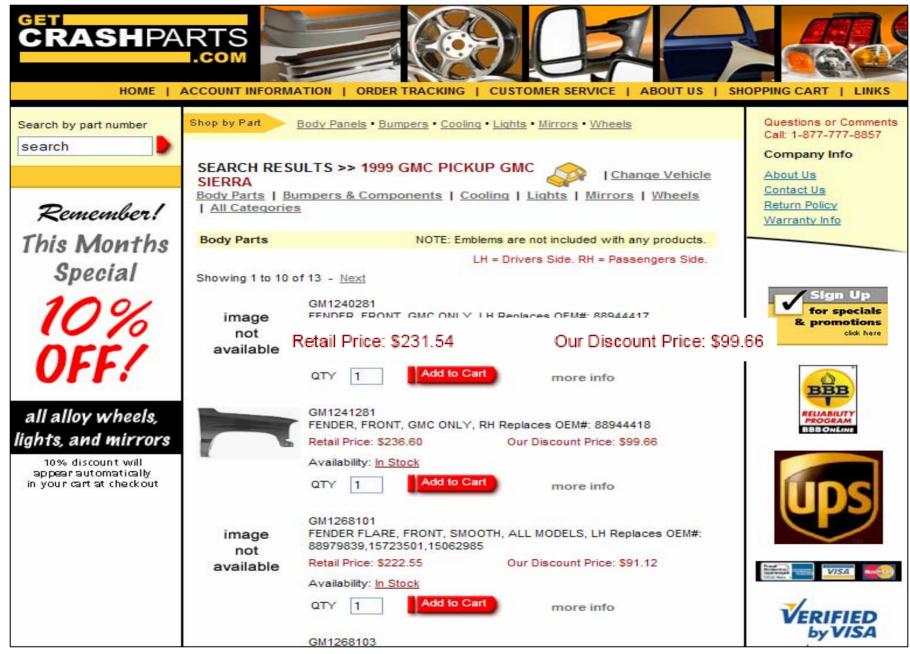
Replacement Parts

- Starting point
- "It is beyond dispute that a manufacturer is entitled to make replacement parts for products not manufactured by him, provided, of course those parts are not patented." Callmann Unfair Competition §22:27 (2004)

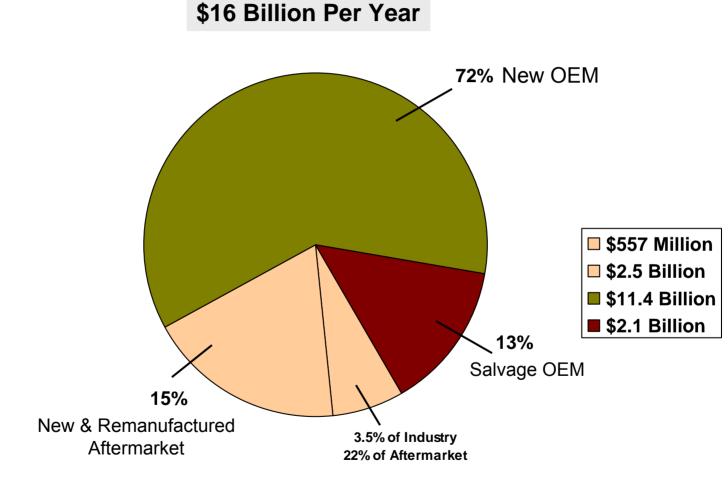
- Ford Motor Co. v. Keystone Automotive Industries (ED Mich 1992)
- General Motors Corp. v. Keystone Automotive Industries (ED Mich 2005)
- Battles on other fronts
 - → Class actions against insurance companies and selection of lower cost replacement parts
 - \rightarrow Trade groups for replacement part manufacturers
 - \rightarrow Public relations campaigns
 - \rightarrow Lobbying for legislation

Ford Motor Co. v. Keystone Automotive Industries (ED Mich 1992)

- Finding of false representations of quality made deliberately to mislead the public
- Permanent injunction against, inter alia, "Keystone parts are high quality OEM specification parts."
- \$1.8 million attorneys' fees and costs

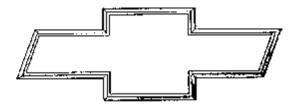


The Replacement Part Industry

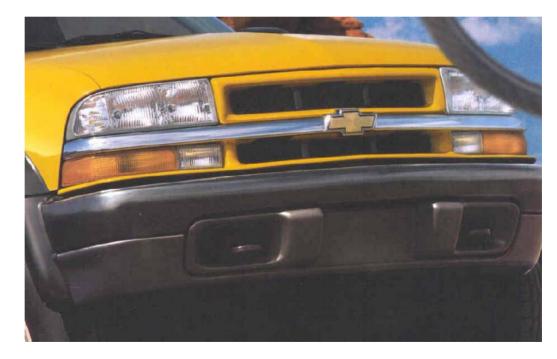


Source: Keystone Automotive

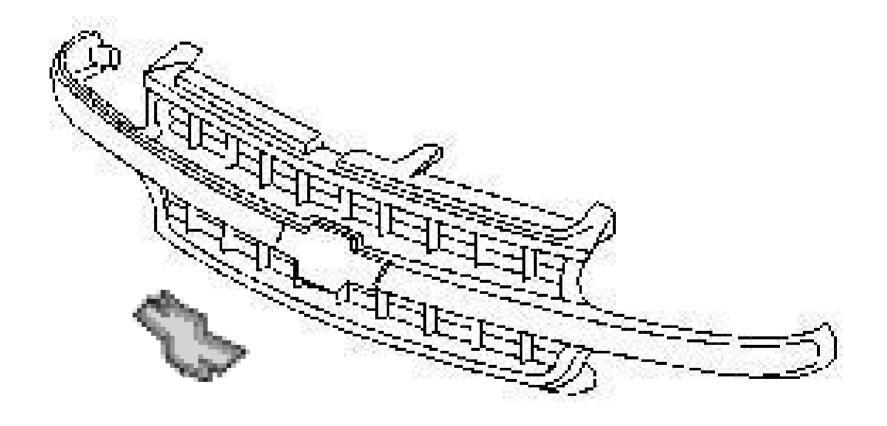
General Motors vs. Keystone (ED Mich 2005)



Registration number 0095398



GMC Registration Number 1569557











District Court Analysis Likelihood of Confusion factors

 Strength of Plaintiff's marks 	GM
 Relatedness of the goods 	GM
 Similarity of the marks 	GM
 Actual confusion 	Keystone
 Marketing channels 	"some overlap"
 Likely degree of purchaser care 	Keystone
Intent	Keystone
 Likelihood of expansion 	already national

Conclusion: Keystone Wins

- "[I]t is clear the general public associates the "bow-tie" and "GMC" marks with GM."
- "This does not imply, however, that the average buyer will assume that every part with a "bow tie" or "GMC" embedded into it was *made by* GM. In some instances, he may only conclude that the part was *made for* a GM vehicle."

Reasoning

- Keystone made clear that the part was not made by GM
 - \rightarrow "OTN" mark and "Made in Taiwan" molded in grill
 - \rightarrow Packaging indicates "Tong Yang"
 - \rightarrow Invoice disclaims connection to car manufacturer \rightarrow "Fits with" GM vehicles
- GM did not show that the indentations are viewed by relevant audience as a source identifier
- Insufficient evidence of downstream confusion
- No evidence of contributory infringement

Present Status

On Appeal: pending with oral argument scheduled for April 27, 2006

Automotive Accessories



Ford Motor Co. v. Lloyd Design Corp. (ED Mich. 2002)

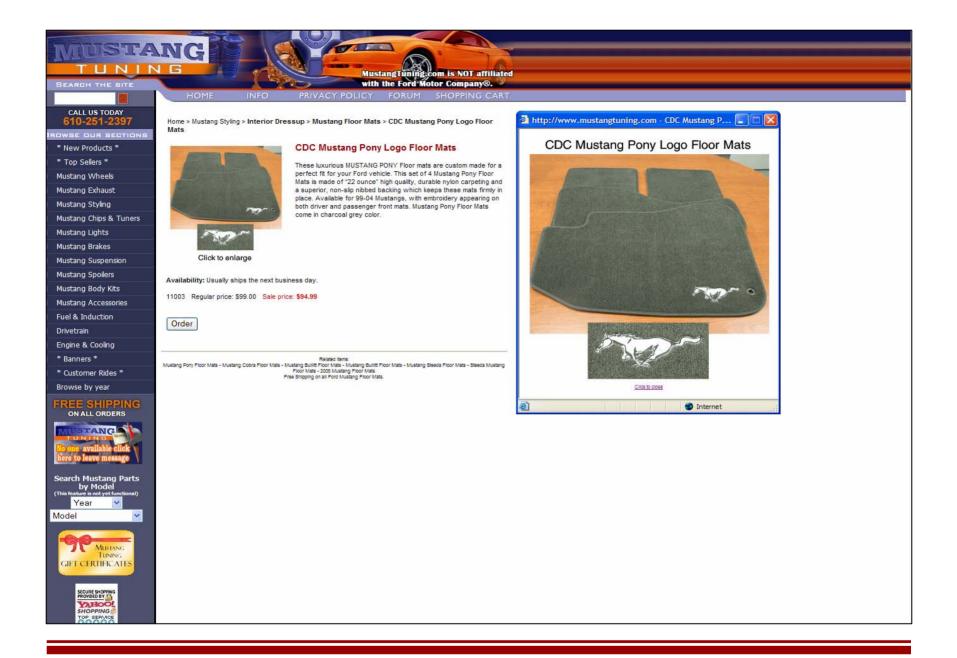
- Aesthetic functionality defense rejected
 - \rightarrow Dual purpose of mark
 - To decorate the interior
 - To identify the source of the goods
 - → Downstream Confusion
- Disclaimers ineffective
- Likelihood of confusion factors
- Intentional infringement
- Grant of injunction and attorneys fees



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Design Protection in the United States

Stephen S. Favakeh John E. Lyhus

120 South La Salle Street Suite 1600 Chicago, IL 60603 <u>www.fitcheven.com</u> Phone: (312) 577-7000 Fax: (312) 577-7007