

**UNITED STATES  
PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**



# Madrid Protocol

## USPTO as Office of origin

Presenters:

Moderator:

Date:

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UNITED STATES  
PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE



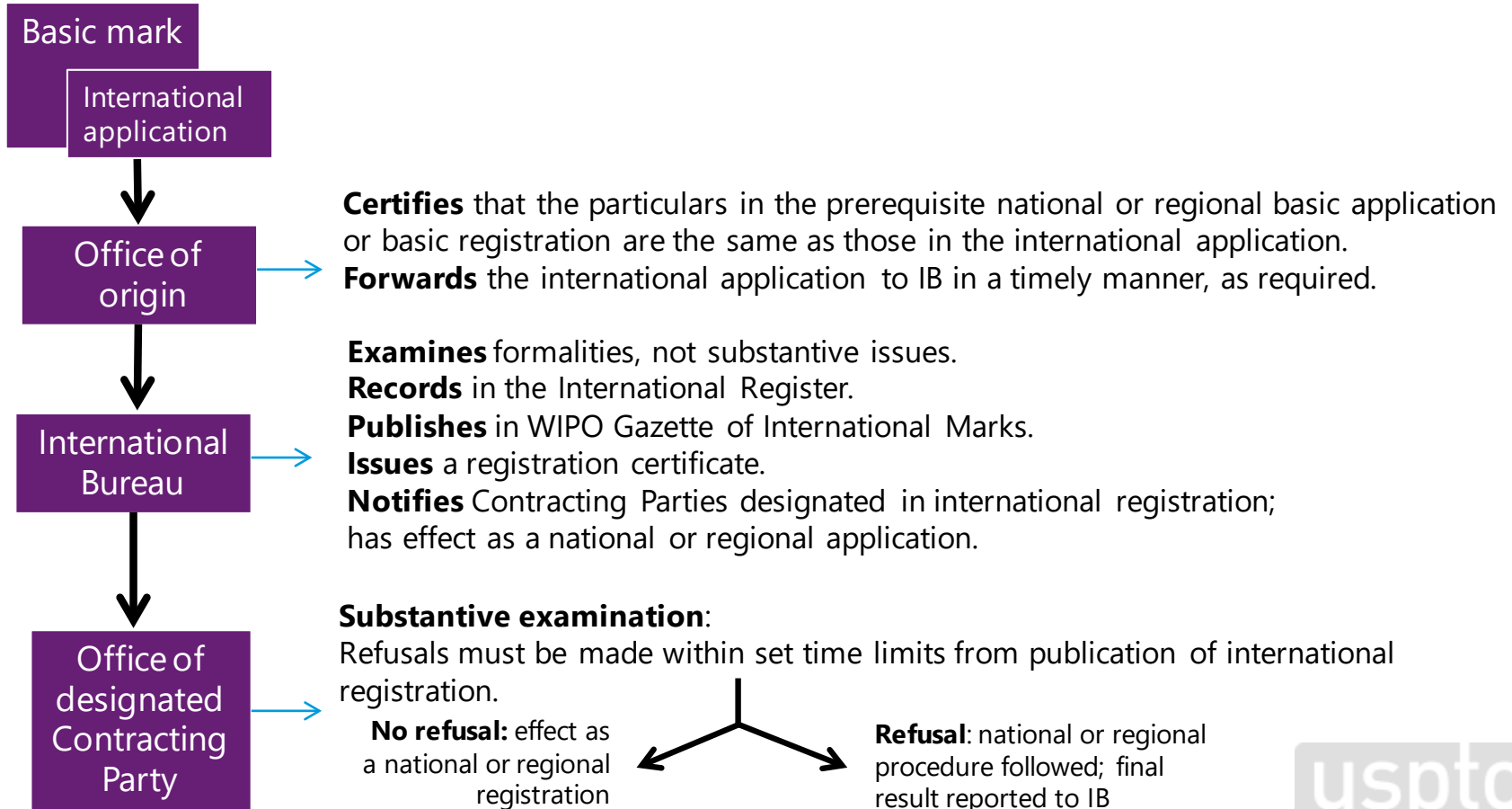
# Topics covered

- Overview of the Madrid system
- Filing and review of the international application
- How to avoid a denial of certification
- Petition to the director
- Notice of irregularity
- After the international registration issues

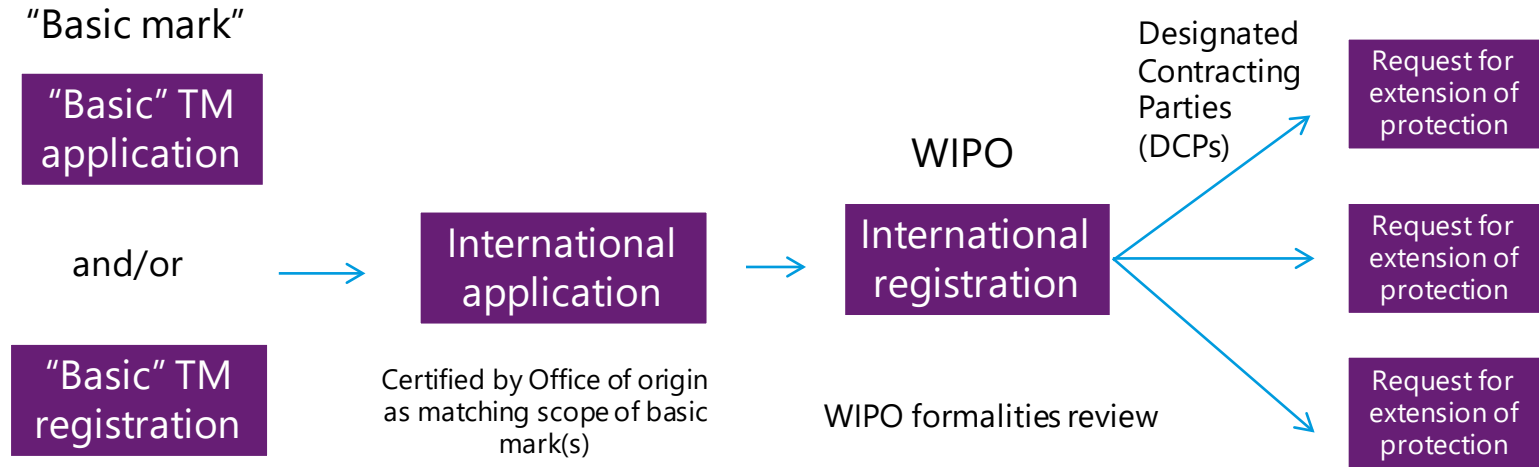
# Overview of Madrid Protocol

- Filing treaty only.
- Cost-effective and efficient for trademark holders to seek protection in multiple countries:
  - One application with a single office; one language; one set of fees
  - No local agent is needed to file
  - When international registration issues:
    - Each Contracting Party designated for protection determines whether or not protection can be granted.
    - Once the trademark office in a designated country grants protection, the mark is protected in that country just as if that office had registered a directly filed application.
  - Simplifies the subsequent management of the mark
    - Changes in ownership; name or address of the holder; renewal; adding designations
- Administered by the International Bureau (IB) in Geneva, Switzerland.
- Current members: **106** covering 122 countries.

# General procedure of Madrid system



# Filing overview



Scope of the international registration is dependent on the scope of the basic mark for five years. If basic mark is canceled or limited, so is the international registration and the DCPs.

Renewal and maintenance of extensions of protection is centralized by maintaining international registration at WIPO.

# Noteworthy items of the Madrid system

- An international application may be based on one or more applications and/or registrations that cover the same mark.
- Fees include:
  - Basic fee (due to WIPO)
  - Designated Contracting Party fees
- Scope of protection determined by designated Contracting Party.
  - Right of refusal
  - Right of invalidation
- Period for refusal is limited in time.
  - 12 months or 18 months
  - Beyond 18 months in cases of opposition
- Five-year period of dependency on basic mark — transformation option.
- Possibility of subsequent designation:
  - Geographic expansion
  - Re-designation after initial refusal
  - Designation of goods/services not previously extended

# Noteworthy items of the Madrid system

- Rights in the international registration **may not** exceed those present in the basic mark.
  - Representation and description of mark
  - Listing of goods and/or services
  - Type of mark (three dimensional, certification, collective, sound)
  - Color claims
  - Standard characters



# Madrid system administered at WIPO

- Operations of the IB:
  - Four teams
    - Centralized knowledge and service according to member states
    - Streamlined communication
    - Processing applications, decisions from national offices, requests regarding maintenance of rights, corrections, restrictions, etc.
  - Customer service to users for information and guidance
  - Outreach

# Madrid Protocol implementation in U.S.

- Madrid Protocol was made effective in U.S. as of November 2, 2003.
- Madrid Protocol Implementation Act of 2002 amended the U.S. Trademark Act to provide:
  - Owner of a U.S. national application and/or registration may seek protection of its mark in any of the countries or intergovernmental organizations party to the Madrid Protocol by submitting a single international application to the International Bureau of WIPO through the USPTO; and
  - Holder of an international registration may request an extension of protection of the international registration to the U.S.
- A notice of final rulemaking amending the USPTO Trademark Rules of Practice was published at 68 Fed. Reg. 55748 (September 26, 2003).
- The U.S. is a big user of the Madrid system.
  - Top-three user as Office of origin and as a designated Contracting Party
  - 8-10% of applications as designated Contracting Party



# USPTO implementation

- 18-month refusal period
  - If IB not notified of a refusal — automatic grant of protection
- Declaration of Use requirement
  - MM18
- Individual fee (same fee as TEAS in CFH)
- Incorporated the designations into U.S. trademark national filing system
- Established a separate unit to process Madrid transactions (**MPU**)

# Madrid system is a two-way process

## Outgoing — international applications

- U.S. applicants seeking protection in other countries (USPTO is Office of origin)
- TMEP §§1900–1903 applies to outgoing international applications



## Incoming — requests for extension of protection

- Foreign applicants seeking protection in U.S. (USPTO is a designated Contracting Party)
- TMEP §§1904–1904.15 apply to incoming §66(a) applications, i.e., requests for extension of protection to the U.S.



# Madrid Processing Unit

## Madrid Processing Unit (MPU)

- One supervisor
- One administrative assistant
- One lead specialist
- Six specialists

## **MPU specialists are responsible for international applications (Office of origin):**

- Examination of international applications
- Review responses to irregularity notices
- Ceasing of effect notices to the IB

# USPTO webpage for Madrid

The screenshot shows the top of the USPTO website. On the left is the USPTO logo with the text "UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE". To the right are links for "About Us", "Jobs", "Contact Us", and "MyUSPTO". Below these is a search bar with the text "Search uspto.gov" and a magnifying glass icon. A navigation bar contains "Patents", "Trademarks", "IP Policy", "Learning and Resources", and a "Quick links" dropdown menu. Below the navigation bar is a breadcrumb trail: "Home / Trademarks / Laws & Regulations / Madrid Protocol". To the right of the breadcrumb are "Share" and "Print" icons.

## Laws & Regulations

Fastener Quality Act (FQA)

### Madrid Protocol

Forms

Native American Tribal  
Insignia

Rule Making

## Related

[Current Madrid Contracting Parties](#)

[Madrid Highlights Special Edition: The United States Patent and Trademark Office \(March 2015\)](#)

## Madrid Protocol

The Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks -- the **Madrid Protocol** -- is one of two treaties comprising the Madrid System for international registration of trademarks. The protocol is a **filing** treaty and not a substantive harmonization treaty. It provides a cost-effective and efficient way for trademark holders -- individuals and businesses -- to ensure protection for their marks in multiple countries through the filing of one application with a single office, in one language, with one set of fees, in one currency. Moreover, no local agent is needed to file the application. While an International Registration may be issued, it remains the right of each country or contracting party designated for protection to determine whether or not protection for a mark may be granted. Once the trademark office in a designated country grants protection, the mark is protected in that country just as if that office had registered it. The Madrid Protocol also simplifies the subsequent management of the mark, since a simple, single procedural step serves to record subsequent changes in ownership or in the name or address of the holder with World Intellectual Property Organization's International Bureau. The International Bureau administers the Madrid System and coordinates the transmittal of requests for protection, renewals and other relevant documentation to all members.

## Basics

- [MADRID FAQs](#)
- [Madrid System for International Registration of Trademarks](#)
- [Section 66\(a\) Timeline: Application based on Madrid Protocol](#)
- [Post Registration Timeline for Madrid Protocol-Based Registrations](#)

[www.uspto.gov/trademark/laws-regulations/madrid-protocol](http://www.uspto.gov/trademark/laws-regulations/madrid-protocol)



# WIPO website

The screenshot shows the WIPO website header with navigation links: Media, Meetings, Contact Us, My Account, and English. The main navigation bar includes IP Services, Policy, Cooperation, Knowledge, About IP, and About WIPO, along with a search bar. The breadcrumb trail is Home > IP Services > Madrid System. The page title is WIPO | MADRID, and the main heading is Madrid – The International Trademark System. The introductory text states: "The Madrid System is a convenient and cost-effective solution for registering and managing trademarks worldwide. File a single application and pay one set of fees to apply for protection in up to 117 countries. Modify, renew or expand your global trademark portfolio through one centralized system." Two links are provided: "Who can use the Madrid System?" and "How much does it cost?". An important notice at the bottom states: "Important – As of April 1, 2018, fax communications will no longer be available. Please use the Contact Madrid service to send us your questions, comments or forms." A news sidebar on the right features a photo of a woman on a red sofa and the headline: "Brunei's MixMediaWorx recommends the Madrid System for all-in-one trademark registration. Find out more. | Subscribe to stay informed."

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**WIPO**  
WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

IP Services | Policy | Cooperation | Knowledge | About IP | About WIPO

Search WIPO 🔍

Home > IP Services > **Madrid System** On this page ▾

## WIPO | MADRID


### Madrid – The International Trademark System

The Madrid System is a convenient and cost-effective solution for registering and managing **trademarks** worldwide. File a single application and pay one set of **fees** to apply for protection in up to **117 countries**. Modify, renew or expand your global trademark portfolio through one centralized system.

- ▶ [Who can use the Madrid System?](#)
- ▶ [How much does it cost?](#)

**Important** – As of April 1, 2018, fax communications will no longer be available. Please use the [Contact Madrid service](#) to send us your questions, comments or forms.

LATEST NEWS | ALL NEWS



(PHOTO: WIPO)

**Brunei's MixMediaWorx recommends the Madrid System for all-in-one trademark registration**

[Find out more.](#) | [Subscribe to stay informed.](#)

[www.wipo.int/madrid/en/](http://www.wipo.int/madrid/en/)



# Filing options

- Electronic filing system is available.
- The filing language is English only.
- Certification fees:
  - US\$100 per class if based on one basic application or registration
  - US\$150 per class if based on more than one basic application or registration
- Official WIPO and country fees can be paid through the USPTO or to WIPO directly via a WIPO account.
- The USPTO sends transactions to the IB every day in a batch file (not individually).
  - The USPTO sends fees to the IB once a week.





# USPTO TEASi forms

- The USPTO accepts two types of filings:
  - Electronic applications:
    - Pre-populated form — only one base mark
      - No modifications — no review
    - Free-text form — more than one base mark
  - Paper applications: must be submitted to the USPTO on IB's MM2 form, available from WIPO via petition as appropriate\*
    - Mandatory electronic filing
    - U.S. counsel



# Electronic filing options

## Electronic applications filed via TEASi

TEASi forms on the USPTO website allow filing an international application in two ways:

### 1. Pre-populated form

### 2. Free-text form

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## Trademark Electronic Application System (TEASi)

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.  
PTO Form 2131(08/23/2014)  
OMB No. 0651-0051 (Exp 04/30/2022)

### Application for International Registration

#### SELECTION OF FORM TYPE FOR APPLICATION FOR INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION

What type of form do you wish to use?

**PRE-POPULATED FORM**  
(Use for **one** U.S. [basic application](#) serial/registration number; *narrowing* of goods/services and/or substitute color drawing are permissible data change within this form.)  
Enter the **one** U.S. [basic application](#) serial number or registration number as the basis of this international application.

Enter the number with NO punctuation or other symbols included.  
**WARNING:** You CANNOT use the pre-populated form if the basic registration is classified using the old US Classification system. You must use the free-text form instead.

**OR**

**FREE-TEXT FORM**  
(Use for multiple U.S. [basic application](#) serial/registration numbers and/or for cases that do not yet appear in [TSDR](#) and/or if changing data **other** than only *narrowing* goods/services and/or substituting color drawing.)  
Enter the U.S. [basic application](#) serial number(s) or registration number(s) as the basis of this international application. Separate multiple numbers with a comma.

Enter the number with NO punctuation or other symbols included.



# TEASi pre-populated form advantages

**Only one U.S. basic application or registration is used as the basis for filing an international application.**

- The form automatically displays the exact information from the USPTO database for one U.S. basic application serial number or registration number.
- If no changes are made, the USPTO automatically certifies the international application and transmits it directly to the IB, without independent review of this data. There is no specialist review of the data.
- If any changes are made to the data fields, independent review will occur by MPU before the application will be certified and forwarded to IB.

# Electronic filing options disadvantages

Mistakes in basic → mistakes in international application and international registration

These **cannot** be corrected.

- Examples include hyphens, punctuation, and wrong type of mark.
- This may affect protection in designated countries.
- A color image but no color claim in the U.S. will generate a black and white mark image.
- Assignment of change of ownership did not automatically upload.
  - Check assignment record



# Examination for certification

- MPU examines the international application and compares the information with each basic application/registration.
- MPU will either **certify or deny** the international application:
  - MPU **certifies** and forwards the international application to the IB for further examination (either electronically or via upload to MOP). 

Or

  - MPU **denies** certification of the international application and sends the applicant a letter setting forth the reasons for the denial, if filing requirements **are not met**. 
    - Refund of fees

# Key elements of review for certification

- Ownership
  - Owner must be **identical** in the international application and in **all** basic applications/registrations.
- Reproduction of mark
  - Must be the **same** as in basic application/registration.
- Standard character claim
  - Standard character claim must be present in **all** basic applications/registrations.
- Description of the mark
  - Must be the **same** as the description of the mark in the basic application/registration.

# Key elements of review for certification

## Special type/category of marks

- If basic mark is one of the following, international application must indicate the same by checking the appropriate box:
  - Three-dimensional mark
    - Checking this box indicates the mark is trade dress (i.e., product design, product packaging, interior/exterior of buildings).
  - Sound mark
  - Collective mark or certification mark

# Key elements of review for certification

## Identification of goods/services

- It must be same as or less than the goods and services in the U.S. basic application/registration.
- The listing of goods and services in the international application must be within scope of the basic application/registration on the day it is reviewed.
  - Caution: If identification is amended in the basic application/registration before review of the international application, it may be denied.
- May include a limitation:
  - List the specific goods and services that apply to each designated Contracting Party.
  - Limited goods and services must be within scope of goods and services in the basic application/registration.





# Not a certification requirement

## Classification

- MPU does not certify classification stated in international application.
  - TMEP §1902.02(g)
- IB determines proper classification based on Nice Agreement.
- Current edition of Nice Agreement in effect as of filing date of international application.

# International registration date

- If IB receives international application within **two months** of the date of receipt by the USPTO, the international registration date is the date of receipt at the USPTO.
- If **priority** is claimed in an international application and the international application is certified within two months, IB will honor the priority claim.

Example:

If the international application is filed with the USPTO on the last day of the priority period, the USPTO will have two months to forward the international application to the IB.



# How to avoid a denial of certification

# Before filing international application

- Review information in **each** basic application/registration to ensure it is correct.
- Mistakes and inaccuracies should be fixed **before** international application is filed.
- When filling out international application, use basic record data shown in the Trademark Status and Document Retrieval (TSDR) system, not the Trademark Electronic Search System (TESS).

# Before filing international application

## Fixing inconsistencies:

- Amend basic application
  - If assigned to examining attorney → contact examining attorney to request necessary amendment(s)
  - If not assigned to examining attorney → may file voluntary amendment
- Amend basic registration
  - File §7 amendment with USPTO Post Registration Unit.  
37 C.F.R. §2.173; TMEP §1609.01
- Filing assignment in basic application/registration
  - May file assignment with USPTO Assignment Recordation Branch using the USPTO Electronic Trademark Assignment System (ETAS).  
See TMEP Chapter 500



# Before filing international application

## Owner name, entity, and citizenship

- Must be same in international application and in each basic record
- Fixing ownership issues in basic application/registration:
  - Amend basic record or file assignment.
  - If assignment filed within days of filing international application → wait until Assignment Recordation Branch has recorded and correct owner name appears in USPTO records before filing international application.
  - Mistake in owner name or legal entity may or may not be correctible.  
See TMEP §1201.02(c)

# Denial of certification of international application

- If international application does not meet filing requirements → MPU denies certification.
  - MPU sends letter to applicant informing of reasons for denial.
- MPU decision to deny certification is final.
  - Applicant cannot respond to MPU's denial — no back and forth.
  - Applicant cannot amend electronically filed international application.

# Petition to review denial of certification

- A petition is a request to the Director of the USPTO to review the MPU decision or exercise authority to permit applicant to correct **minor** mistakes in the international application.
- If you have any questions, please contact the USPTO Petitions Office at 571-272-8950 for guidance **before** filing IA and **before** filing a petition.





# Petition to review denial of certification

- Petitions regarding denials of international applications are expedited due to two month window.
- If electronically filed international application is incorrect (base application/registration is correct), then a substitute MM2 must be submitted with the petition.
- If the international application is not certified within two months of the date of receipt of the international application in the USPTO, the date of international registration will be affected.

# Other considerations for international application

- Pending U.S. applications or registrations issued by the USPTO on the Supplemental Register.
- Additional information may be provided in international application that is not in base (e.g., disclaimer or translation).
- Subsequent designations are covered on the next slide.

# Other considerations — subsequent designations

- Protection of subsequent designation expires on same date as international registration.

Example:

International registration expires on May 1, 2012. Subsequent designation is filed and meets filing requirements such that its effective date is February 1, 2012. Subsequent designation expires on May 1, 2012.

- You may only subsequently designate certain Contracting Parties if international registration date is after accession date (date those countries joined Madrid Protocol), e.g.:
  - Brazil — October 2, 2019
  - India — July 8, 2013
  - Philippines — July 25, 2012
  - Namibia — June 30, 2004
  - Estonia — November 17, 1998



# Notices of irregularity

# Notice of irregularity issued by IB

- IB may issue one or more irregularities if there are deficiencies in international application upon examination.
- Irregularities may be issued for several reasons:
  - Classification of goods/services
  - Identification of goods/services
  - Fees

# Response to notice of irregularity

- Must be remedied by USPTO  
e.g., omission of drawing or USPTO signature
- Remedied by applicant directly with IB  
e.g., fees
- Remedied by applicant through USPTO and forwarded to IB  
e.g., amending goods/services
  - Classification of goods/services not proper.  
USPTO will not advise applicant regarding reclassification.  
Common Regs., Rule 12
  - Identification of goods/services is too vague for purposes of classification,  
incomprehensible, or linguistically incorrect.  
Common Regs., Rule 13




# Response to notice of irregularity

Applicant's response deadline is generally **three months** from the date of notice.

- Suggest filing response with the USPTO at least **one month** before deadline to allow MPU to review response.
- MPU will not process response received after IB's response deadline.

# Electronic form available

 United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Response to Notice of Irregularity

Validation

**Irregularity**

To navigate this form, use the "<Previous" or "Next>" buttons at the bottom of this page.

**IRREGULARITY SECTION**

<p><b>*Document ID Number:</b></p> <input type="text"/>	Enter the number with NO punctuation or other symbols included.
<p><b>*USPTO Reference Number:</b></p> <input type="text"/>	Enter the number with NO punctuation or other symbols included.
<p><b>Irregularity Response:</b> (Optional)</p>	<p>If the irregularity notice requires a textual response, please enter your response in the following free-text area:</p> <p><b>WARNING - RESPONSE PERIOD:</b> The USPTO will forward a response to an irregularity notice to the International Bureau (IB) of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) as expeditiously as possible. However, the IB must receive the response before the end of the response deadline set forth in the IB's notice. Submission of the response to the USPTO does not toll this time period. The USPTO cannot guarantee that the IB will timely receive a response submitted to the USPTO toward the very end of the IB response deadline. Therefore, it is strongly suggested that the response be submitted as soon as possible after receiving the IB's notice. The USPTO will not process any response filed after the IB response deadline.</p> <p><b>WARNING - RESPONSE MUST BE COMPLETE:</b> If your previous response was denied, you must respond completely to each issue raised in the notice of irregularity from the IB. Even if your previous response to the irregularity submitted to the USPTO successfully addressed some of the issues, those responses must be restated in this response, along with addressing the additional issue(s) raised in the USPTO denial.</p> <p><b>WARNING - FEES OR FEE PROCESSING INFORMATION:</b> You must submit any fees required by an irregularity notice directly to the WIPO, even if you are filing a response with the USPTO to correct other irregularities. The USPTO will not accept or forward fees or WIPO current account information to the IB. See 37 C.F.R. 7.14(c); TMEP 1902.07(b)(1).</p> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; height: 150px; width: 100%;"></div>
<p><b>Image File:</b> (Optional)</p>	<p>If you wish to attach an image of the mark that is identical to the image attached to the international application, click on the 'Browse' button to select <a href="#">a properly-sized JPG/JPEG image file</a> from your local drive.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> This option should only be used if you are responding to a notice of irregularity in which the IB has indicated that the reproduction of the mark in the international application is unclear.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> The file name excluding the image extension (e.g., .jpg) must not exceed 34 characters, or include commas.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 2px;"><input type="text" value="Browse..."/></div>



# Applicant's response to notice of irregularity

- MPU will review goods/services in response to ensure they are **within scope** of basic goods/services at time response is reviewed.
  - If basic goods/services were amended since the date international application was filed, goods/services in response must be within scope of amended goods/services.
- If goods/services in response **exceed scope** of basic goods/services as amended, MPU will not forward response to IB and will notify applicant that proposed amendment does not conform to basic goods/services.
  - If response deadline not expired → applicant may submit new response and, if acceptable, MPU will forward to IB.

# Applicant's response to notice of irregularity

## Goods/services

- If goods/services are not amended to remedy the irregularity within response deadline and all other international application requirements are met, IB will:
  - If class provided in the international application: Include the unacceptable wording/terms in goods/services in IR with indication that IB considers such wording/terms to be too vague for purposes of classification.
  - If class not provided in the international application: Delete the unacceptable wording/terms and notify both the USPTO and applicant.

# After international registration issues

- Dependency — ceasing of effect
- Maintaining international registration
- Changes to international registration

# Dependency — ceasing of effect

- International registration is dependent on basic application/registration for five years.
- Any protection extended to a mark in a designated country is also dependent on basic application/registration for five years.
- Within five-year period → the USPTO must notify IB to restrict or cancel international registration, either totally or partially if:
  - Basic application abandons, registers, or is divided; or
  - Basic registration cancels or is divided

# Dependency — ceasing of effect

- **“Ceasing of effect”** — The USPTO informs IB of which goods/services are protected in U.S.; extends only to:
  - Registration of basic application — all or some goods/services protected in U.S.
  - Abandonment of basic application — no goods/services protected in U.S.
  - Cancellation of the basic registration — goods/services no longer protected in U.S.
- **IB will restrict or cancel international registration accordingly and notify all designated countries.**
  - End of five years → international registration and every extension of protection becomes independent of basic application/registration



# Caution: dependency — ceasing of effect

- Changes in basic record to drawing, description, translation, owner, and address → not notified to IB.
- Changes in basic record to goods/services → are notified to IB (i.e., ceasing of effect).
  - International registration updated with final basic goods/services
- Negative consequences to international registration may arise due to changes in basic record during prosecution or after registration.

# Other considerations — caution about dependency

- Applicants encouraged to wait until at least the USPTO issues first office action.
- Note: Priority may be claimed if international application is filed within six months of filing date of U.S. basic application.

# Caution: dependency – ceasing of effect

## **Different/inconsistent protection may result:**

- Mark may be different by the time basic application registers.

Example:

Basic mark filed as RIGHT-ON. International application mark registers as RIGHT-ON. Basic mark registers as RIGHT ON (no hyphen). No provision in Madrid rules to change mark in international registration to RIGHT ON.

- Goods/services may be different by the time basic application registers.

Example:

In response to USPTO refusal, “headgear” in Class 25 is amended to “motorcycle helmets” in Class 9. USPTO will notify IB of the ceasing that the USPTO registered “motorcycle helmets” in Class 25. The ceasing will be recorded in the international registration by the IB and notified to all the affected designated Contracting Parties.



# Maintaining an international registration

- International registration is valid for 10 years (10-year renewal periods from date of international registration).
- Must be renewed directly with IB.
  - E-renewal form or form MM11 can be found on WIPO's website.
  - The USPTO will not process or forward request for renewal of international registration to IB.
- If not renewed → international registration will be canceled, and IB will notify all designated countries.



# Changes to an international registration

- Changes to international registration must be filed directly with IB.
  - Change in owner/holder name, entity, citizenship, and address (MM5)
  - Change in owner/holder representative name and/or address (MM9)
  - Limitation of goods/services (MM6)
  - Renunciation of a designated Contracting Party (MM7)
  - Cancellation of international registration, in whole or in part (MM8)
- All official forms for filing these changes can be found on WIPO website —[www.wipo.int/madrid/en/forms/](http://www.wipo.int/madrid/en/forms/).

# Changes to an international registration

## Change in owner name, entity, citizenship, and address

- **Change in ownership:** To record a change due to transfer of property from one legal entity to another, or a change in the nature of legal entity → use WIPO MM5 form.
  - IB does not require evidence of change in ownership, so supporting documents should **not** be sent to IB (e.g., copies of deed of assignment or other contract).
- **Change in name, address, or legal nature:** To record a change in name and/or address only (including address for correspondence) → use WIPO MM9 form.

# Change of holder (MM5) — when USPTO signs and sends to IB

- File directly with the IB.
- All requests must be signed by holder.
- What happens if holder no longer exists or new owner cannot obtain signature of the holder?
  - Trademark Rule 7.23
- Electronic petition form is available.



# Important trademark contact information

## **Assignments Recordation Branch**

571-272-3350

Monday-Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. ET

## **Madrid Processing Unit (MPU)**

571-272-8910

[MPU@uspto.gov](mailto:MPU@uspto.gov)

Monday-Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. ET

## **Petitions Office**

571-272-8950

Monday-Friday 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. ET

## **TEAS and TEASi online forms technical difficulties**

[TEAS@uspto.gov](mailto:TEAS@uspto.gov)

Monday-Friday 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. ET

## **Trademark Assistance Center (TAC)**

800-786-9199

[TrademarkAssistanceCenter@uspto.gov](mailto:TrademarkAssistanceCenter@uspto.gov)

Monday-Friday 8:30 a.m. to 8 p.m. ET



