

On acquiring OutDry, Columbia said the technology offered consumers waterproof footwear without having to sacrifice performance, fit, lightness in weight and comfort.

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Columbia sets its sights on Gore

Columbia Sportswear and its Italian subsidiary, OutDry Technologies, have filed a complaint with the European Commission against W. L. Gore alleging that Gore has violated European Union competition laws by “abusing its dominant position in the market for waterproof breathable membranes for footwear and gloves”.

In parallel, the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) in the US, the country’s main consumer protection body, has demanded to see documents from W.L. Gore dating back to 2001 as part of its examination that Gore used unfair methods of competition in the US market “by contracts, exclusionary practices, or other conduct relating to waterproof or waterproof and breathable membranes or technologies and related products”.

This fight, which has been brewing for years, has suddenly become very public. The gloves, obviously treated with breathable, waterproof membrane technology, are well and truly off.

At the time of the announcement of the complaint to the European Commission, Columbia’s senior vice-president of legal and corporate affairs, Peter Bragdon, said in a statement: “Columbia and OutDry Technologies have long been concerned that W. L. Gore & Associates’ commercial practices systematically prevent consumers, brand owners and manufacturers from gaining access to competing product innovations in waterproof breathable footwear and gloves. We believe W. L. Gore’s exclusionary conduct has deprived outdoor enthusiasts across the European Union, the United States and other regions throughout the world

A storm that has been brewing for years between rival providers of waterproof membrane technology for shoes recently reached new levels of intensity.

from learning about, experiencing and benefiting from new and innovative products.”

When the Wall Street Journal picked up the story in June, it said that outdoor enthusiasts had become used to paying “premium prices” for waterproof gear that is made using Gore-Tex. But, it continued, some rivals are claiming that the high prices consumers pay for Gore-Tex enhanced shoes and clothes “result from unlawful efforts to stifle competition” rather than from any “inherent superiority” in the Gore product. The clear implication from Columbia is that “systematically preventing” brands and manufacturers from having access to viable alternatives was one factor in helping its rival gain a dominant position in the market.

Patently clear

OutDry’s method is to bond a waterproof, breathable membrane directly to the inside of the outermost layer of a shoe or glove, thereby preventing water or dirt from penetrating to internal airspaces and fabric layers. OutDry, Columbia argues, improves waterproof, breathable performance, reduces water-weight gain, maintains insulation capacity, and improves fit and dexterity, resulting in greater comfort. Avoiding water

penetration beyond the outermost layer may also help reduce the incidence of mould, mildew and bacteria that often develop when internal fabric layers become wet, it adds.

Nextec Srl, the Italian company originally behind OutDry, fought hard to gain and keep patent protection for the technology. It won a legal victory over Gore in October 2008. Gore had presented a complaint to the European Patent Office's Board of Opposition challenging OutDry's right to carry patent EP1139805, which covers the whole of the laminating process it uses to apply membrane technology to finished footwear, gloves or apparel. The Munich-based patent authority decided that Gore's opposition was unfounded and that the patent should stay in place.

Brothers Matteo and Luca Morlacchi, founders of Nextec and still running OutDry as part of Columbia Sportswear, were more than pleased by the Munich decision: they felt they had struck a blow for smaller companies everywhere. "This patent is wide-reaching," Matteo Morlacchi said at the time. "It covers any application in which you can take a piece of leather and bond a membrane to it. That's why Gore fought it so hard, investing heavily in research, consultancy and lawyers. But the problem for them is that, as a result of this whole, long process [four years], the patent is stronger than it would have been if they had just left us alone."

What he meant was that the OutDry patent had been subjected to serious scrutiny by the patent authorities and their expert advisers, and had come through intact, making future challenges to it difficult to put together. In turn, this gave OutDry and user companies such as mountaineering footwear brand Scarpa confidence that their investment in the breathable membrane technology (OutDry to make it, Scarpa to put it into its shoes) would prove worthwhile because the patent court decision would make it difficult for low-cost copies to make an equal impression on the market.

Gentle digs

The acquisition of OutDry by Columbia Sportswear happened a year ago, coinciding with the 2010 Outdoor Retailer Summer Market exhibition in Salt Lake City, where the companies announced they had reached an agreement. The transaction, a cash purchase for an undisclosed sum, closed a month later, at the start of September 2010. It didn't mention Gore



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by name, but right at the outset, the company leadership at Columbia made it clear that it viewed its acquisition of OutDry as a way to challenge rival providers of membrane technology.

"We view OutDry's proprietary construction methods, under development since 1998, as the gold standard for producing waterproof, breathable footwear and gloves that outperform products still relying on the 25-year-old method of internal booties and bladders," said chief executive, Tim Boyle. "We intend to deploy OutDry across our portfolio of outdoor brands, including Columbia, Mountain Hardwear, Sorel and Montrail, as well as to market OutDry to select leading brands within and beyond the outdoor industry."

Specifically on the subject of shoes, the brand's global vice-president for footwear, Mark Nenow, added: "OutDry finally delivers the waterproof breathable innovation that outdoor consumers have been asking for. This is ground-breaking waterproof breathable footwear innovation for the mountaineer, the hiker, the multisport athlete, the trail-running enthusiast, the road-runner and any consumer that wants waterproof footwear without having to sacrifice performance, fit, lightness in weight and comfort."

These asides are mere gentle digs at Gore and its dominance compared to what has followed in 2011. Gore is a privately held company, so its reaction to investigations by the competition authority has been muted, in public at least. A glance behind the scenes reveals that Gore has strenuously resisted the FTC investigation, arguing that what the commission is asking for, documents relating to the way its fabrics division has worked with supply chain partners around the world during the past decade, is "unduly burdensome". Gore has said that to meet the request in full, it may have to find and present tens of millions of documents, including archived emails from the accounts of people who have long left the company. The FTC has turned down the company's attempts to quash the process and the case continues. If the European Commission takes on board Columbia's complaint and grants the request for a similar investigation there, Gore will face a fight on two fronts.

The Federal Trade Commission's headquarters in Washington DC.

CREDIT: CAROL M. HIGHSMITH

