

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF UTAH

**Moore Machine Tools LLC, a Utah Limited Liability Company; and
Nukon USA, LLC, a Utah Limited Liability Company v. Furkan
Aydin, an Individual; Katherine Fay, an Individual; and Fay Makina
North America LLC, a Utah Limited Liability Company**

Moore Machine Tools · No. 2:24-cv-00793-DBB-JCB · Decided April 9, 2026

SUMMARY

The United States District Court for the District of Utah grants Plaintiffs’ motion under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 42(a) to consolidate the Aydin Case with a related action involving Nukon USA and Nukon Turkey. The court finds common questions concerning ownership of the NUKON trademark, alleged contractual violations, and related party relationships, and concludes that consolidation will promote efficiency without causing undue prejudice or delay.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	United States District Court for the District of Utah
WRITING FOR THE COURT	David Barlow
JURISDICTION	United States District Court for the District of Utah
DECIDED	April 9, 2026
DOCKET	2:24-cv-00793-DBB-JCB
DISPOSITION	other
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Plaintiffs moved under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 42(a) to consolidate this action with a related action pending in the same district. The court considered whether the actions involved common questions of law or fact and whether consolidation would promote judicial convenience without causing delay, confusion, or prejudice.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 42(a), the party seeking consolidation bears the burden of showing that consolidation is proper. The court first determines whether the actions involve a common question of law or fact and then weighs the judicial convenience and efficiency gained from consolidation against potential delay, confusion, and prejudice.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	unpublished

TOPICS

civil procedure

commercial litigation

trademark law

trade secrets

contracts

PRACTICE AREAS

civil procedure

commercial litigation

intellectual property

contracts

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether the Aydin Case and the Nukon Case involved common questions of law or fact sufficient to satisfy Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 42(a).
2. Whether the efficiency and judicial convenience gained by consolidating the actions outweighed the potential for delay, confusion, or prejudice arising from their different procedural stages.

HOLDINGS

1. The actions involved common questions of law and fact because substantial portions of the claims in both cases depended on overlapping factual determinations and legal conclusions, including ownership of the NUKON trademark, alleged violations of the distribution agreement, and related conduct involving the parties.
2. Consolidation was appropriate because it would reduce duplicative discovery, promote efficiency, and reduce the risk of inconsistent outcomes, while the actions were not so far apart procedurally that consolidation would cause significant delay or prejudice.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“If actions before the court involve a common question of law or fact, the court may: (1) join for hearing or trial any or all matters at issue in the actions; (2) consolidate the actions; or (3) issue any other orders to avoid unnecessary cost or delay.”

“Initially, the court should decide if the actions involve a common question. If a common question of law or fact exists, ‘the court should [then] weigh the interests of judicial convenience in consolidating the cases against the delay, confusion, and prejudice that consolidation might cause.’”

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Moore Machine Tools LLC and Nukon USA LLC alleged that Furkan Aydin and Katherine Fay misappropriated proprietary information, formed a competing company, used the NUKON trademark, and made false statements affecting Nukon USA's relationship with Nukon Turkey. In a separate action, Nukon USA alleged that Nukon Turkey breached an exclusive-distribution agreement, infringed the NUKON mark, and engaged in related misconduct; Nukon Turkey asserted counterclaims concerning the agreement and ownership of the mark. The two actions shared factual and legal questions concerning ownership of the NUKON trademark, the distribution agreement, and interactions among Nukon USA, Moore Machine Tools, Aydin, Fay Makina, and Nukon Turkey.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Plaintiffs filed the motion to consolidate on December 18, 2025. Nukon Turkey, the sole defendant in the related action, objected, and the defendants in this action joined the objection. The court granted the motion after finding substantial overlapping questions concerning ownership of the NUKON trademark, alleged violations of the distribution agreement, and related conduct, and concluding that the different procedural stages of the two actions would not materially prejudice the parties.

DISPOSITION

other

CASES CITED

- Phillip M. Adams & Assocs., LLC v. Dell Inc., 2008 WL 203316, at *2 (D. Utah Jan. 23, 2008)
- Dreger v. Progressive Leasing LLC, 2024 WL 115854, at *2–3 (D. Utah Jan. 10, 2024)
- Cheney v. Judd, 429 F. Supp. 3d 931, 936 (D.N.M. 2019)
- Gradie v. C.R. England, Inc., 2017 WL 325201, at *2 (D. Utah Jan. 23, 2017)
- Petromanagement Corp. v. Acme-Thomas Joint Venture, 835 F.2d 1329, 1334 (10th Cir. 1987)
- Davidson v. Baird, 2019 UT App 8, 438 P.3d 928, 945
- Eldridge v. Johndrow, 2015 UT 21, 345 P.3d 553
- Westmont Mirador, LLC v. Miller, 2014 UT App 209, 362 P.3d 919, 921
- DeBry v. Godbe, 1999 UT 111, 992 P.2d 979
- Holiday v. Progressive Insurance Co., 2021 WL 1753570, at *1 (D. Utah May 4, 2021)
- Hasman v. G.D. Searle & Co., 106 F.R.D. 459, 461 (E.D. Mich. 1985)
- French v. American Airlines, 2009 WL 1578288, at *2 (D. Utah June 2, 2009)
- Long v. Dickson, 2006 WL 1896258, at *1 (D. Kan. 2006)
- C.R. Bard, Inc. v. Medical Components, Inc., 2021 WL 2043206, at *5 (D. Utah May 21, 2021)
- Allegis Investment Services, LLC v. Arthur J. Gallagher & Co., 2017 WL 6512240, at *6 (D. Utah Dec. 19, 2017)

OPINION

Moore Machine Tools LLC, a Utah Limited Liability Company; and Nukon USA, LLC, a Utah Limited Liability Company v. Furkan Aydin, an Individual; Katherine Fay, an Individual; and Fay Makina North America LLC, a Utah Limited Liability Company

PER CURIAM.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF UTAH

MOORE MACHINE TOOLS LLC, a Utah MEMORANDUM DECISION AND

Limited Liability Company; and NUKON ORDER GRANTING [56] PLAINTIFFS' USA, LLC, a Utah Limited Liability MOTION TO CONSOLIDATE Company, Case No. 2:24-cv-00793-DBB-JCB Plaintiffs, District Judge David Barlow v. FURKAN AYDIN, an Individual; KATHERINE

FAY, an Individual; and FAY MAKINA NORTH AMERICA LLC, a Utah Limited Liability Company, Defendants. Before the court is Plaintiffs' [56] Motion to Consolidate under Rule 42(a).¹ Plaintiffs Moore Machine Tools, LLC ("MMT") and Nukon USA, LLC ("Nukon US") move the court to consolidate another action that Nukon US filed against Nukon Lazer Makina Metal Sanayi Ve Ticaret A.Ş. ("Nukon Turkey") (the "Nukon Case")² with this case (the "Aydin Case").

BACKGROUND

Plaintiffs filed their Motion to Consolidate on December 18, 2025.³ On January 1, 2026, Nukon Turkey, the sole defendant in the Nukon Case, filed an Objection to Plaintiffs' Motion as an interested party.⁴ That same day, the defendants in this case filed a short Opposition brief ¹ Motion to Consolidate, ECF No. 56, filed Dec. 18, 2025. ² Nukon USA v. Nukon Makina Metal Sanayi Ve Ticaret A.S., Case No. 2:25-cv-00510-JNP-CMR. ³ Motion to Consolidate. ⁴ Objection to Motion to Consolidate ("Objection"), ECF No. 57, filed Jan. 2, 2026. stating only that they oppose consolidation "for the same reasons set forth" in Nukon Turkey's Objection and joining in Nukon Turkey's arguments.⁵ The Aydin Case Plaintiffs filed their Initial Complaint in this case on October 22, 2024,⁶ and they filed an Amended Complaint on December 18, 2024.⁷ The Amended Complaint alleges that MMT and Nukon US are affiliated companies that supply large industrial machinery to customers across North America.⁸ It states that Defendant Furkan Aydin was employed by MMT as a lead laser engineer from 2021 until 2024.⁹ The Amended Complaint alleges that Mr. Aydin and Defendant Katherine Fay, who are husband and wife, conspired to misappropriate MMT's proprietary information and used it to start a competing company, Defendant Fay Makina North America, LLC ("Fay Makina").¹⁰ It further alleges that Defendants used Nukon US's federally registered NUKON trademark in their marketing¹¹ and made false statements to Nukon Turkey—the manufacturer of Nukon brand laser machines—in order to sabotage its relationship and contractual agreement with Nukon US.¹² The Amended Complaint asserts claims for trademark infringement, unfair competition, misappropriation of trade secrets, breach of fiduciary duty, defamation, tortious interference with economic relations, and civil conspiracy.¹³ ⁵ Opp'n to Motion to Consolidate ("Opp'n"), ECF No. 58, filed Jan. 2, 2026. ⁶ Initial Compl., ECF No. 2, filed Oct. 22, 2024. ⁷ Amended Compl., ECF No. 20, filed Dec. 18, 2024. ⁸ Id. ¶¶ 1, 7–8. ⁹ Id. ¶¶ 11–12. ¹⁰ Id. ¶¶ 19, 23, 30. ¹¹ Id. ¶¶ 25–27. ¹² Id. ¶¶ 22, 31, 37–39. ¹³ Id. ¶¶ 41–92. The Nukon Case The Nukon Case was initially filed on June 25, 2025.¹⁴ Nukon US filed its Second Amended Complaint in that case on December 15, 2025.¹⁵ The Nukon Second Amended Complaint alleges that Nukon US had an agreement with Nukon Turkey to be the exclusive distributor of Nukon products in the United States.¹⁶ It asserts that Nukon Turkey began to violate some of its obligations under the agreement in 2024,¹⁷ including by selling its products to Fay Makina in the United States.¹⁸ Nukon US further alleges that Nukon Turkey claims to be the owner of the NUKON mark and has used the NUKON mark and a similar NKN mark to advertise and sell its products in the United States.¹⁹ The Nukon Second Amended Complaint

asserts causes of action for breach of contract and the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing, trademark infringement, unfair competition, deceptive trade practices, and civil conspiracy.²⁰ In response to the Nukon Second Amended Complaint, Nukon Turkey filed several counterclaims against Nukon US and Matthew Moore, its owner.²¹ In its Counterclaim, Nukon Turkey alleges that it has been using the NUKON mark in the United States since 2013,²² long before Nukon US was formed specifically for the purpose of distributing Nukon Turkey's 14 Nukon USA v. Nukon Makina Metal Sanayi Ve Ticaret A.S., Case No. 2:25-cv-00510-JNP-CMR. 15 See Nukon Case Second Amended Compl. ("Nukon Second Amended Complaint"), ECF No. 57-1, filed Jan. 2, 2026. 16 Id. ¶ 7. 17 Id. ¶¶ 12–13. 18 Id. ¶ 19. 19 Id. ¶¶ 25–26, 32–34, 47. 20 Id. ¶¶ 37–83. 21 Nukon Case Answer to Amended Complaint and Counterclaims ("Nukon Counterclaim"), ECF No. 57-2, filed Jan. 2, 2026.

22 Id. at 29.

products in the United States.²³ The Counterclaim also states that Nukon US initially breached the distribution agreement.²⁴ It asserts claims for breach of contract and the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing, unfair competition, intentional interference with economic relations, fraudulent procurement of trademark, and declaratory judgment that Nukon Turkey owns the NUKON trademark in the United States.²⁵

STANDARD

Rule 42 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure states that, "[i]f actions before the court involve a common question of law or fact, the court may: (1) join for hearing or trial any or all matters at issue in the actions; (2) consolidate the actions; or (3) issue any other orders to avoid unnecessary cost or delay."²⁶ The party seeking consolidation has the burden of showing that it is proper under Rule 42(a).²⁷ "Initially, the court should decide if the actions involve a common question. If a common question of law or fact exists, 'the court should [then] weigh the interests of judicial convenience in consolidating the cases against the delay, confusion, and prejudice that consolidation might cause.'"²⁸ Actions should only be consolidated if doing so "will avoid unnecessary costs, save judicial resources and efficiency, and will not prejudice the parties."²⁹

23 Id. at 34.

24 Id. at 40.

25 Id. at 53–69.

26 Fed. R. Civ. P. 42(a). 27 Phillip M. Adams & Assocs., LLC v. Dell Inc., No. 1:05-CV-64 TS, 2008 WL 203316, at *2 (D. Utah Jan. 23, 2008). 28 Dreger v. Progressive Leasing LLC, No. 2:23-CV-00783-DBB-CMR, 2024 WL 115854, at *2 (D. Utah Jan. 10, 2024) (quoting Cheney v. Judd, 429 F. Supp. 3d 931, 936 (D.N.M. 2019)). 29 Gradie v. C.R. England, Inc., No. 2:16-CV-001015-DN, 2017 WL 325201, at *2 (D. Utah Jan. 23, 2017). The court notes that Gradie and many other District of Utah cases used factors identified in earlier versions of Local Rules 42-1 and 83-2(g) that have since been removed. Accordingly, the court does not address those factors.

DISCUSSION

Here, Plaintiffs argue that the Aydin Case and the Nukon Case each share common issues of law and fact and involve similar or related parties, making them “ideal candidates for consolidation.”³⁰ Plaintiffs also contend that consolidation would conserve judicial resources and promote efficiency by streamlining discovery and avoiding inconsistent outcomes on the same issues.³¹ Nukon Turkey responds that “the two actions involve fundamentally different parties,” claims, and facts.³² It also argues that consolidation would prejudice the parties because the two cases are at different procedural stages.³³ The court will address each set of arguments in turn. I. Common Questions of Law or Fact As Nukon Turkey correctly states, Nukon US is the only overlapping party between the two cases.³⁴ All other plaintiffs, defendants, and counterclaim defendants only appear in either the Aydin Case or the Nukon Case.³⁵ However, the allegations in the complaints reveal that other relationships between the parties exist. For example, Mr. Moore, a counterclaim defendant in the Nukon case, is involved with Nukon US and MMT, the plaintiffs in the Aydin Case.³⁶ And the complaints allege that Mr. Aydin and Fay Makina developed a relationship with Nukon Turkey that forms the basis for several claims across the two actions.³⁷ The existence of only one 30 Motion to Consolidate 7.

31 Id. at 8–10.

32 Objection 4.

33 Id. at 9–10.

34 Id. at 4.

35 See Amended Compl.; Nukon Second Amended Compl.; Nukon Counterclaim. 36 Nukon Counterclaim at 25, 32. 37 Amended Compl. ¶¶ 38–39, 78, 84; Nukon Second Amended Comp. ¶¶ 19, 74–76. overlapping party between the actions does not preclude consolidation,³⁸ especially given these other relationships between the various parties. Several common questions of law and fact also exist between the two cases. The question of whether Nukon US or Nukon Turkey owns the NUKON trademark will be central to the trademark infringement and unfair competition claims and counterclaims in each case.³⁹ The issue of whether Nukon Turkey violated its agreement with Nukon US is relevant to the defamation and tortious interference claims in the Aydin Case⁴⁰ and to the breach of contract and breach of implied covenant claims in the Nukon Case.⁴¹ And the conspiracy claim in the Nukon Case⁴² directly relates to Mr. Aydin’s actions in leaving MMT, forming Fay Makina, and going into business with Nukon Turkey.⁴³ Nukon Turkey responds that the Aydin Case is an “employment-based tort action” whereas the Nukon Case is a “commercial contract dispute.”⁴⁴ It argues that the cases each focus on the violation of totally different contracts and that any trademark infringement claims are merely ancillary.⁴⁵ It is true that several questions, like whether the defendants infringed the NUKON mark if it is owned by Nukon US, will depend on different factual scenarios in each 38 See *Dreger v. Progressive Leasing LLC*, No. 2:23-CV-00783-DBB-CMR, 2024 WL 115854, at *2 (D. Utah Jan. 10, 2024) (granting a motion to consolidate actions that involved different plaintiffs but the same defendant). 39 See Amended Compl. ¶¶ 44–46; Nukon Second Amended Comp. ¶¶ 62–65; Nukon

Counterclaim at 52–54. 40 Amended Compl. ¶¶ 77–87; see also *Davidson v. Baird*, 2019 UT App 8, ¶ 55, 438 P.3d 928, 945 (quoting *Eldridge v. Johndrow*, 2015 UT 21, ¶ 70, 345 P.3d 553) (tortious interference requires “(1) that the defendant intentionally interfered with the plaintiff’s existing or potential economic relations, (2) by improper means, (3) causing injury to the plaintiff.”); *Westmont Mirador, LLC v. Miller*, 2014 UT App 209, ¶ 2, 362 P.3d 919, 921 (quoting *DeBry v. Godbe*, 1999 UT 111, ¶ 8, 992 P.2d 979) (“Ordinarily, to establish a claim for defamation, a plaintiff must demonstrate, inter alia, that ‘the statements resulted in damages.’”). 41 Nukon Second Amended Compl. ¶¶ 37–48. 42 There is also a civil conspiracy claim in the Aydin Case, but it seems to allege that the Aydin Case defendants conspired amongst themselves rather than with Nukon Turkey. See Amended Compl. ¶¶ 88–92. 43 Nukon Second Amended Compl. ¶¶ 73–83.

44 Objection 4.

45 *Id.* at 4–5.

case.⁴⁶ And some claims, like the misappropriation of trade secrets claim in the Aydin Case, do not overlap between the actions.⁴⁷ Generally, “consolidation is not justified ‘simply because the actions include a common question of fact or law.’”⁴⁸ Consolidation should be denied in situations where individual issues predominate over common questions.⁴⁹ In this case, the court does not agree that the overlapping issues and claims are merely “ancillary” or that any common questions of law and fact are “superficial.”⁵⁰ A significant portion of the claims at issue in these actions seem to arise from the same series of interactions between Nukon US, MMT, Nukon Turkey, and Fay Makina. Though the claims themselves and the parties involved do not fully overlap, many of the same factual determinations and legal conclusions will be relevant across both actions. And “[p]laintiffs may properly move to consolidate issues that, while convenient to litigate together, do not arise out of a single claim that must be litigated in a single action.”⁵¹ Therefore, the court concludes that these actions involve “common question[s] of law or fact” as required under Rule 42(a).⁵² II. Prejudice and Efficiency Plaintiffs next argue that consolidation of these actions would conserve resources and enhance efficiency by avoiding duplicative discovery requests and subpoenas and by avoiding the possibility of inconsistent outcomes.⁵³ Nukon Turkey responds that consolidation would ⁴⁶ See *id.* at 7. ⁴⁷ See Amended Compl. ¶¶ 66–72. ⁴⁸ *Holiday v. Progressive Ins. Co.*, No. 2:21-CV-173-DAK-DBP, 2021 WL 1753570, at *1 (D. Utah May 4, 2021) (quoting *Hasman v. G.D. Searle & Co.*, 106 F.R.D. 459, 461 (E.D. Mich. 1985)). ⁴⁹ *Id.*

⁵⁰ Objection 5, 7.

⁵¹ *Petromanagement Corp. v. Acme-Thomas Joint Venture*, 835 F.2d 1329, 1334 (10th Cir. 1988).

⁵² Fed. R. Civ. P. 42(a). ⁵³ Motion to Consolidate 8–9. prejudice the parties involved because the two actions are “at vastly different phases of litigation.”⁵⁴ Specifically, Nukon Turkey points out that the Aydin Case is already nearing the close of discovery while the Nukon Case is still in the pleadings phase.⁵⁵ Plaintiffs reply that this does not justify denying consolidation because fact

discovery remains open and because much of the material already produced in the Aydin Case would be relevant to the Nukon Case, so discovery there could be accelerated.⁵⁶ Even if common questions of law or fact exist between different actions, the court must still “balance[] the judicial convenience gained from consolidation against any likelihood of delay, confusion, or prejudice.”⁵⁷ Efficiency for the parties also is relevant. Here, as already discussed, several common questions overlap between the two actions. In both cases, the issues of whether Nukon US owns the NUKON trademark⁵⁸ and whether Nukon Turkey violated its agreement with Nukon US⁵⁹ will be central to many of the asserted claims. The court agrees that consolidation would reduce the need for duplicative discovery related to these issues. Further, the risk of inconsistent outcomes on these questions weighs in favor of consolidation.⁶⁰ Nukon Turkey’s primary argument on this point focuses on the prejudice it says would result from consolidating two cases in different stages of litigation.⁶¹ “Consolidation may be inappropriate where ‘the two actions are at such widely separate stages of preparation [that]

54 Objection 9.

55 Id. at 10.

56 Reply in Support of Motion to Consolidate (“Reply”) 6, ECF No. 61, filed Jan. 16, 2026. 57 Dreger v. Progressive Leasing LLC, No. 2:23-CV-00783-DBB-CMR, 2024 WL 115854, at *3 (D. Utah Jan. 10, 2024). 58 Amended Compl. ¶¶ 41–65; Nukon Second Amended Compl. ¶¶ 43–72. 59 Amended Compl. ¶¶ 77–87; Nukon Second Amended Compl. ¶¶ 37–48. 60 See Allegis Inv. Servs., LLC v. Arthur J. Gallagher & Co, No. 2:17CV515DAK, 2017 WL 6512240, at *6 (D. Utah Dec. 19, 2017) (denying consolidation in part because there was little “likelihood of inconsistent results” if the actions remained separate).

61 Objection 9.

consolidation of [the] cases would cause further delay and could prejudice the parties.”⁶² Here, the Aydin Case is currently in its fact discovery phase.⁶³ The parties have over a month to file any motions to amend their pleadings and join parties, over three months until fact discovery closes, and around nine months until expert discovery closes.⁶⁴ The Nukon Case is in the pleadings phase. No scheduling order has been entered yet, and a motion to dismiss Nukon Turkey’s counterclaims against Mr. Moore is currently pending in that action.⁶⁵ Considering the phase of litigation for each action, the court determines that consolidation here would not prejudice the parties. The two cases are not widely separated in terms of age and procedural posture. There are still several months of fact discovery remaining in the Aydin Case,⁶⁶ and the Nukon Case is on the cusp of beginning fact discovery. Only Mr. Moore’s pending motion to dismiss, which is fully briefed, remains in the pleadings phase of that action.⁶⁷ Consolidating the cases at this point would likely not result in significant delay due to the potential relevance of discovery that has already been completed in the Nukon Case. And even an extension in discovery, if one becomes necessary, would not unduly burden the parties in light of the benefits of avoiding duplicative litigation and potentially inconsistent outcomes.

ORDER

Plaintiffs' [56] Motion to Consolidate is GRANTED. 62 *French v. Am. Airlines*, No. 2:08-CV-638 TD, 2009 WL 1578288, at *2 (D. Utah June 2, 2009) (quoting *Long v. Dickson*, 2006 WL 1896258, *1 (D. Kan. 2006)); see also *C.R. Bard, Inc. v. Med. Components, Inc.*, No. 212-CV-00032-RJS-DAO, 2021 WL 2043206, at *5 (D. Utah May 21, 2021) (denying consolidation of two patent cases after finding they had “diverged significantly” and were not “procedurally aligned” when one was ready to begin expert discovery but the other had not yet resolved claim construction disputes and summary judgment motions). 63 See Amended Scheduling Order, ECF No. 70, entered Mar. 10, 2026.

64 *Id.* at 4–5.

65 *Nukon USA v. Nukon Makina Metal Sanayi Ve Ticaret A.S.*, Case No. 2:25-cv-00510-JNP-CMR. 66 Amended Scheduling Order 4. 67 See Docket in *Nukon USA v. Nukon Makina Metal Sanayi Ve Ticaret A.S.*, Case No. 2:25-cv-00510-JNP-CMR. Signed April 9, 2026.

BY THE COURT

David Barlow United States District Judge 10