United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)
Office Action (Official Letter) About Applicant's Trademark Application

U.S. Application Serial No. 79285823

Mark:

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REP OF GEORGIA

Applicant: JSC LOMISI

Reference/Docket No. N/A

Correspondence Email Address:

NONFINAL OFFICE ACTION

International Registration No. 1531391

Notice of Provisional Full Refusal

Deadline for responding. The USPTO must receive applicant's response **within six months of the "date on which the notification was sent to WIPO (mailing date)"** located on the WIPO cover letter, or the U.S. application will be abandoned. To confirm the mailing date, go to the USPTO's Trademark Status and Document Retrieval (TSDR) database, select "US Serial, Registration, or Reference No.," enter the U.S. application serial number in the blank text box, and click on "Documents." The mailing date used to calculate the response deadline is the "Create/Mail Date" of the "IB-1rst Refusal Note."

Respond to this Office action using the USPTO's Trademark Electronic Application System (TEAS). A link to the appropriate TEAS response form appears at the end of this Office action.

Discussion of provisional full refusal. This is a provisional full refusal of the request for extension of protection to the United States of the international registration, known in the United States as a U.S. application based on Trademark Act Section 66(a). *See* 15 U.S.C. §§1141f(a), 1141h(c).

INTRODUCTION

The referenced application has been reviewed by the assigned trademark examining attorney. Applicant must respond timely and completely to the issues below. 15 U.S.C. §1062(b); 37 C.F.R. §§2.62(a), 2.65(a); TMEP §§711, 718.03.

SEARCH OF USPTO DATABASE OF MARKS

The trademark examining attorney searched the USPTO database of registered and pending marks and found no conflicting marks that would bar registration under Trademark Act Section 2(d). 15 U.S.C. §1052(d); TMEP §704.02.

SUMMARY OF ISSUES:
- REFUSAL – SECTIONS 1, 2 AND 45 – NON-DISTINCTIVE PRODUCT DESIGN
- REQUIREMENT – AMENDED DRAWING AND MARK DESCRIPTION REQUIRED
- REQUIREMENT – REQUEST FOR INFORMATION
- REQUIREMENT – FOREIGN APPLICANT MUST OBTAIN U.S. COUNSEL
- PARTIAL REQUIREMENT – AMENDMENT TO IDENTIFICATION OF GOODS

I. REFUSAL – SECTIONS 1, 2 AND 45 – NON-DISTINCTIVE TRADE DRESS

Registration is refused because the applied-for mark consists of a nondistinctive configuration of packaging for the goods that is not registrable on the Principal Register without sufficient proof of acquired distinctiveness. Trademark Act Sections 1, 2, and 45, 15 U.S.C. §§1051-1052, 1127; *see In re Mogen David Wine Corp.*, 372 F.2d 539, 540-42, 152 USPQ 593, 594-96 (C.C.P.A. 1967); *In re J. Kinderman & Sons, Inc.*, 46 USPQ2d 1253, 1254-55 (TTAB 1998); TMEP §1202.02(b)(ii).

The following factors are considered when determining the inherent distinctiveness of configuration marks comprising product packaging:

(1) Whether the applied-for mark is a "common" basic shape or design;

(2) Whether the applied-for mark is unique or unusual in the field in which it is used;

(3) Whether the applied-for mark is a mere refinement of a commonly-adopted and well-known form of ornamentation for a particular class of goods viewed by the public as a dress or ornamentation for the goods; and

(4) Whether the applied-for mark is incapable of creating a commercial impression distinct from the accompanying words.

In re Pacer Tech., 338 F.3d 1348, 1350, 67 USPQ2d 1629, 1631 (Fed. Cir. 2003) (citing *Seabrook Foods, Inc. v. Bar-Well Foods, Ltd.*, 568 F.2d 1342, 1344, 196 USPQ 289, 291 (C.C.P.A. 1977)); TMEP §1202.02(b)(ii). Any one of these factors, by itself, may be determinative as to whether the mark is inherently distinctive. *See In re Chippendales USA, Inc.*, 622 F.3d 1346, 1355, 96 USPQ2d 1681, 1687 (Fed. Cir. 2010); *In re Chevron Intellectual Prop. Grp. LLC*, 96 USPQ2d 2026, 2028 (TTAB 2010).

In this case, the applied-for mark is not inherently distinctive because the simple convex design with ribbing employs elements used generally throughout the beverage industry, such that consumers of the applicant's goods would not necessarily perceive the applicant's packaging as source-identifying for the applicant. For instance, according to the attached evidence from Tesco.com, PackagingDigest.com, Ebay.com, WebstaurantStore.com, and EternalWater.com, bottles used for alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages within Class 032 often employ packaging in which the bottle curves inward and exhibits miscellaneous ribbing on the sides. As such, the packaging design is not inherently distinctive.

In response to the refusal, applicant may assert a claim that the applied-for mark has acquired distinctiveness under Trademark Act Section 2(f). Applicant may respond by (1) requesting to amend the application to assert a claim of acquired distinctiveness under Section 2(f) and (2) providing sufficient evidence to support this claim (such as verified statements of long term use, advertising and sales expenditures, examples of typical advertisements, affidavits and declarations of consumers, customer surveys). *See* 15 U.S.C. §1052(f); 37 C.F.R. §2.41; TMEP §§1212.06 *et seq*. This evidence must demonstrate that the relevant public understands the primary significance of the mark as identifying the *source* of applicant's product. *In re Steelbuilding.com*, 415 F.3d 1293, 1297, 75 USPQ2d 1420, 1422 (Fed. Cir. 2005).

When determining whether the evidence shows the mark has acquired distinctiveness, the trademark examining attorney will consider the following six factors: (1) association of the mark with a particular source by actual purchasers (typically measured by customer surveys linking the name to the source); (2) length, degree, and exclusivity of use; (3) amount and manner of advertising; (4) amount of sales and number of customers; (5) intentional copying; and (6) unsolicited media coverage. *See Converse, Inc. v. ITC*, 909 F.3d 1110, 1120, 128 USPQ2d 1538, 1546 (Fed. Cir. 2018) ("the *Converse* factors"). "[N]o single factor is determinative." *In re Steelbuilding.com*, 415 F.3d at 1300, 75 USPQ2d at 1424; *see* TMEP §§1212.06 *et seq*. Rather, all factors are weighed together in light of all the circumstances to determine whether the mark has acquired distinctiveness. *In re Steelbuilding.com*, 415 F.3d at 1300, 75 USPQ2d at 1424. However, "[t]he evidence must relate to the promotion and recognition of the specific configuration embodied in the applied-for mark and not to the goods in general." *In re Change Wind Corp.*, 123 USPQ2d 1453, 1467 (TTAB 2017) (citing *Inwood Labs., Inc. v. Ives Labs., Inc.*, 456 U.S. 844, 851 n.11, 214 USPQ 1, 4 n.11 (1982)).

To establish acquired distinctiveness, an applicant may rely only on use in commerce that may be regulated by the U.S. Congress. *See* 15 U.S.C. §§1052(f), 1127. Use solely in a foreign country or between two foreign countries is not evidence of acquired distinctiveness in the United States. TMEP §§1010, 1212.08; *see In re Rogers*, 53 USPQ2d 1741, 1746-47 (TTAB 1999).

However, applicant cannot overcome the refusal by amending the application to the Supplemental Register. A mark in an application under Trademark Act Section 66(a) is not eligible for registration on the Supplemental Register. 37 C.F.R. §§2.47(c), 2.75(c); TMEP §816.01;*see* 15 U.S.C. §1141h(a)(4). Although applicant's mark has been refused registration, applicant may respond to the refusal by submitting evidence and arguments in support of registration. However, if applicant responds to the refusal, applicant must also respond to the requirements set forth below.

II. REQUIREMENT – AMENDED DRAWING AND MARK DESCRIPTION

The drawing of applicant's applied-for three-dimensional mark is not acceptable because it includes functional elements depicted in solid lines rather than broken or dotted lines. *See* TMEP §1202.02(c)(i)(A). Elements of a mark that are functional are required to be shown in broken or dotted lines. *See* 37 C.F.R. §2.52(b)(4); *In re Water Gremlin Co*., 635 F.2d 841, 844, 208 USPQ 89, 91 (C.C.P.A. 1980);*In re Heatcon, Inc*., 116 USPQ2d 1366, 1379-80 (TTAB 2015); TMEP §1202.02(c)(i)(A).

"Functional matter cannot be protected as a trademark." TMEP §1202.02(a)(iii)(A); *see* 15 U.S.C. §§1052(e)(5), (f),1091(c), 1064(3), 1115(b)(8). A feature is functional as a matter of law if it is "'essential to the use or purpose of the [product]'" or "'it affects the cost or quality of the [product].'" *TrafFix Devices, Inc. v. Mktg. Displays, Inc.*, 532 U.S. 23, 33, 58 USPQ2d 1001, 1006 (2001); TMEP §1202.02(a)(iii)(A).

In the present case, the following elements are functional: the top of the bottle where a cap would be attached and the flat bottom of the bottle where it sits on a surface. The attached evidence from Ebay.com, WebstaurantStore.com, and Perrier.com, shows that these elements are functional because the groves of the top of the bottle allow for the contents to be sealed in with a cap affixed to the top and the flat bottom permits the bottle to be place upright on a surface. *See In re Morton-Norwich Prods., Inc.*, 671 F.2d 1332, 1340-41, 213 USPQ 9, 15-16 (C.C.P.A. 1982); TMEP §1202.02(a)(v).

Therefore, applicant must provide (1) a new drawing of the mark showing the functional element(s) in broken or dotted lines, and (2) an amended mark description that references the matter in broken or dotted lines and indicates such matter is not claimed as part of the mark. *See* TMEP §1202.02(c)(i)(A), (c)(ii). Applicant must provide the amended drawing regardless of whether the remaining portions of the mark are determined to be registrable. TMEP §1202.02(c)(i)(A).

The following mark description format is suggested, if accurate:

The mark consists of a three-dimensional configuration of a green bottle wherein the bottle curves inward from the bottom, within the concave portion of the bottle is miscellaneous ribbing, and then curves back out before protruding more narrowly upward toward the top. The broken lines depicting the bottle cap and the bottle bottom indicate placement of the mark on the packaging of

the goods and are not part of the mark.

See TMEP §1202.02(c)(ii).

Moreover, any new drawing of the mark would be required to depict only one rendition of the mark. The drawing shows more than one rendition of a three-dimensional mark; however, drawings for such marks are required to depict a single rendition only. 37 C.F.R. §2.52(b)(2); TMEP §§807.01, 807.10; *see In re Minn. Mining & Mfg. Co*, 335 F.2d 836, 839, 142 USPQ 366, 368-69 (C.C.P.A. 1964). Therefore, applicant must submit a new drawing showing the mark in a single rendition of the mark in three-dimensions.

If the mark cannot be adequately depicted in a single rendition, applicant must file a petition to the Director requesting that the requirement to provide a single rendition of the mark be waived. TMEP §§807.10, 1202.02(c)(iv).

III. REQUIREMENT – REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

Applicant must provide the following information and documentation regarding the applied-for three-dimensional configuration mark:

(1) A written statement as to whether the applied-for mark, or any feature(s) thereof, is or has been the subject of a design or utility patent or patent application, including expired patents and abandoned patent applications. Applicant must also provide copies of the patent and/or patent application documentation.

(2) Advertising, promotional, and/or explanatory materials concerning the applied-for configuration mark, particularly materials specifically related to the design feature(s) embodied in the applied-for mark.

(3) A written explanation and any evidence as to whether there are alternative designs available for the feature(s) embodied in the applied-for mark, and whether such alternative designs are equally efficient and/or competitive. Applicant must also provide a written explanation and any documentation concerning similar designs used by competitors.

(4) A written statement as to whether the product design or packaging design at issue results from a comparatively simple or inexpensive method of manufacture in relation to alternative designs for the product/container. Applicant must also provide information regarding the method and/or cost of manufacture relating to applicant's goods.

(5) Any other evidence that applicant considers relevant to the registrability of the applied-for configuration mark.

See 37 C.F.R. §2.61(b); *In re Morton-Norwich Prods., Inc.*, 671 F.2d 1332, 1340-41, 213 USPQ 9, 15-16(C.C.P.A. 1982); TMEP §§1202.02(a)(v) *et seq.*

Any document filed with the USPTO becomes part of the official public applicationrecord and will not be returned or removed. TMEP §§404, 814. If any of the information requested above is confidential or applicant does not want such information to become part of the public record for a valid reason, applicant should submit an explanation of those circumstances or redact confidential portions prior to submission. *See* TMEP §814. Applicants are not required to submit confidential information into the record; a written explanation or summary of that information may suffice. *Id.*

Regarding the requirement for this information, the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board and its appeals court have recognized that the necessary technical information for ex parte determinations as to functionality is usually more readily available to an applicant, and thus an applicant is normally the source of most of the evidence in these cases. *In re Teledyne Indus. Inc.*, 696 F.2d 968, 971, 217 USPQ 9, 11 (Fed. Cir. 1982);*see In re Babies Beat Inc*, 13 USPQ2d 1729, 1731 (TTAB 1990) (holding registration was properly refused where applicant failed to comply with trademark examining attorney's request for copies of patent applications and other patent information); TMEP §1202.02(a)(v).

Failure to comply with a request for information can be grounds for refusing registration. *In re AOP LLC*, 107 USPQ2d 1644, 1651 (TTAB 2013); *In re DTI P'ship LLP*, 67 USPQ2d 1699, 1701-02 (TTAB 2003); TMEP §814.

IV. REQUIREMENT – FOREIGN APPLICANT MUST OBTAIN U.S. COUNSEL

Applicant must be represented by a U.S.-licensed attorney. An applicant whose domicile is located outside of the United States or its territories is foreign-domiciled and must be represented at the USPTO by an attorney who is an active member in good standingof the bar of the highest court of a U.S. state or territory. 37 C.F.R. §§2.11(a), 11.14; *Requirement of U.S.-Licensed Attorney forForeign-Domiciled Trademark Applicants & Registrants*, Examination Guide4-19, at I.A. (Rev. Sept. 2019). An individual applicant's domicile is the place a person resides and intends to be the person's principal home. 37 C.F.R.§2.2(o); Examination Guide 4-19, at I.A. A juristic entity's domicile is the principal place of business; i.e., headquarters, where a juristic entity applicant's senior executives or officers ordinarily direct and control the entity's activities. 37 C.F.R. §2.2(o); Examination Guide 4-19, at I.A. Because applicant is foreign-domiciled, applicant must appoint such a U.S.-licensed attorney qualified to practice under 37 C.F.R. §11.14 as its representative before the application may proceed to registration. 37 C.F.R. §2.11(a). See Hiring a U.S.-licensedtrademark attorney for more information.

To appoint a U.S.-licensed attorney. To appoint an attorney, applicant should submit a completed Trademark Electronic Application System (TEAS) Change Address or Representation form. The newly-appointed attorney must submit a TEASResponse to Examining AttorneyOffice Action form indicating that an appointment of attorney has been made and address all other refusals or requirements in this action, if any. Alternatively, if applicant retains an attorney before filing the response, the attorney can respond to this Office action by using the appropriate TEAS response form and provide his or her attorney information in the form and sign it as applicant's attorney. *See* 37 C.F.R. §2.17(b)(1)(ii).

V. PARTIAL REQUIREMENT – AMENDMENT TO IDENTIFICATION OF GOODS

THIS PARTIAL REQUIREMENT APPLIES ONLY TO THE GOODS IDENTIFIED THEREIN

The applicant must clarify some of the wording in the identification of goods and services because such wordings are indefinite. *See* 37 C.F.R. §2.32(a)(6); TMEP§§1402.01, 1402.03. These wordings are indefinite because such wordings do not make clear the exact nature, function, or type of the goods or services. *See* TMEP §1402.01. The partial requirement does **not** apply to the goods identified as "Beers," "fruit drinks and fruit juices" and "lemonade" in International Class 032.

Specifically, the wording "other non-alcoholic drinks" and "other preparations" do not properly specify the types of goods being identified, leaving room for other non-identified goods to be included. *See* 37 C.F.R. §2.32(a)(6); TMEP§1402.01. Therefore, the applicant must clarify and state the type of goods being identified. Furthermore, in the case of "preparations," the applicant must specify what type of beverage within International Class 032 is being made with the preparations.

Applicant should note that any wording in **bold**, in *italics*, underlined or in ALL CAPS below offers guidance and shows the changes being proposed for the identification of goods. If there is wording in the applicant's version of the identification of goods which should be removed, it will be shown with a line through it such as this: ~~***strikethrough***~~. When making its amendments, applicant should enter them in standard font, not in **bold**, in *italics*, underlined or in ALL CAPS.

Applicant may substitute the following wording, if accurate:

Class 032: "Beers; mineral and aerated waters and other non-alcoholic drinks **in the nature of _____** {***specify types of other non-alcoholic drinks, e.g., carbonated beverages, cider, beverages containing fruit juices***}; fruit drinks and fruit juices; lemonade; syrups and other preparations **in the nature of _____** {***specify the form of the preparations, e.g., powders, concentrates, lime juice***} for making _____ {***specify type of beverages within International Class 032, e.g., fruit-based, energy drink, coconut water***} beverages."

Applicant's goods may be clarified or limited, but may not be expanded beyond those originally itemized in the application or as acceptably narrowed. *See* 37 C.F.R. §2.71(a); TMEP §§1402.06,1904.02(c)(iv). Applicant may clarify or limit the identification by inserting qualifying language or deleting items to result in a more specific identification; however, applicant may not substitute different goods or add goods not found or encompassed by those in the original application or as acceptably narrowed. *See* TMEP §1402.06(a)-(b). The scope of the goods sets the outer limit for any changes to the identification and is generally determined by the ordinary meaning of the wording in the identification. TMEP §§1402.06(b),1402.07(a)-(b). Any acceptable changes to the goods will further limit scope, and once goods are deleted, they are not permitted to be reinserted. TMEP §1402.07(e). Additionally, for applications filed under Trademark Act Section 66(a), the scope of the identification for purposes of permissible amendments is limited by the international class assigned by the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization(International Bureau); and the classification of goods and/or services may not be changed from that assigned by the International Bureau. 37 C.F.R. §2.85(d); TMEP §§1401.03(d), 1904.02(b). Further, in a multiple-class Section 66(a) application, classes may not be added or goods and/or services transferred from one existing class to another. 37 C.F.R. §2.85(d); TMEP §1401.03(d).

For assistance with identifying and classifying goods in trademark applications, please see the USPTO's online searchable *U.S. Acceptable Identification of Goods and Services Manual*. *See* TMEP §1402.04.

ASSISTANCE

Please call or email the assigned trademark examining attorney with questions about this Office action. Although an examining attorney cannot provide legal advice, the examining attorney can provide additional explanation about the refusal and requirements in this Office action. *See* TMEP §§705.02, 709.06.

The USPTO does not accept emails as responses toOffice actions; however, emails can be used for informal communications and are included in the application record. *See* 37 C.F.R. §§2.62(c), 2.191; TMEP §§304.01-.02, 709.04-.05.

Applicant must be represented by a U.S.-licensed attorney at the USPTO to respond to or appeal the provisional refusal. An applicant whose domicile is located outside of the United States or its territories is foreign-domiciled and must be represented at the USPTO by an attorney who is an active member in good standing of the bar of the highest court of a U.S. state or territory. 37 C.F.R. §§2.11(a), 11.14; *Requirement of U.S.-Licensed Attorney for Foreign-Domiciled Trademark Applicants & Registrants*, Examination Guide 4-19, at I.A. (Rev. Sept. 2019). An individual applicant's domicile is the place a person resides and intends to be the person's principal home. 37 C.F.R. §2.2(o); Examination Guide 4-19, at I.A. A juristic entity's domicile is the principal place of business; i.e., headquarters, where a juristic entity applicant's senior executives or officers ordinarily direct and control the entity's activities. 37 C.F.R. §2.2(o); Examination Guide 4-19, at I.A. Because applicant is foreign-domiciled, applicant must appoint such a U.S.-licensed attorney qualified to practice under 37 C.F.R. §11.14 as its representative before the application may proceed to registration. 37 C.F.R. §2.11(a). See Hiring a U.S.-licensed trademark attorney for more information.

Only a U.S.-licensed attorney can take action on an application on behalf of a foreign-domiciled applicant. 37 C.F.R. §2.11(a). Accordingly, the USPTO will not communicate further with applicant about the application beyond this Office action or permit applicant to make future submissions in this application. And applicant is not authorized to make amendments to the application.

To appoint or designate a U.S.-licensed attorney. To appoint an attorney, applicant should submit a completed Trademark Electronic Application System (TEAS) Change Address or Representation form. The newly-appointed attorney must submit a TEAS Response to Examining Attorney Office Action form indicating that an appointment of attorney has been made and address all other refusals or requirements in this action, if any. Alternatively, if

applicant retains an attorney before filing the response, the attorney can respond to this Office action by using the appropriate TEAS response form and provide his or her attorney information in the form and sign it as applicant's attorney. *See* 37 C.F.R. §2.17(b)(1)(ii).

How to respond. Click to file a response to this nonfinal Office action.

/Daniel Travis Bice/
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RESPONSE GUIDANCE

- **Missing the response deadline to this letter will cause the application to abandon.** A response or notice of appeal must be received by the USPTO before midnight **Eastern Time** of the last day of the response period. TEAS and ESTTA maintenance or unforeseen circumstances could affect an applicant's ability to timely respond.

- Responses signed by an unauthorized party are not accepted and can **cause the application to abandon.** If applicant does not have an attorney, the response must be signed by the individual applicant, all joint applicants, or someone with legal authority to bind a juristic applicant. If applicant has an attorney, the response must be signed by the attorney.

- If needed, **find** contact information for the supervisor of the office or unit listed in the signature block.

BUD LIGHT LIME Curved Empty Beer Bottle Unique Twist Curvy

Condition: Open box

"*Recycled glass repurposed into a new, never been used item.*"

Price: **US $10.00**

Buy It Now

Add to cart

Best Offer:

Make Offer

♡ Add to Watchlist

30-day returns Ships from United States

Shipping: $9.00 Standard Shipping | See details

Item location: Haverhill, Massachusetts, United States

Ships to: United States and many other countries | See details

Feedback

Delivery: Estimated between Mon. Jun. 08 and Wed Jun. 10 to 22304

Payments: PayPal VISA

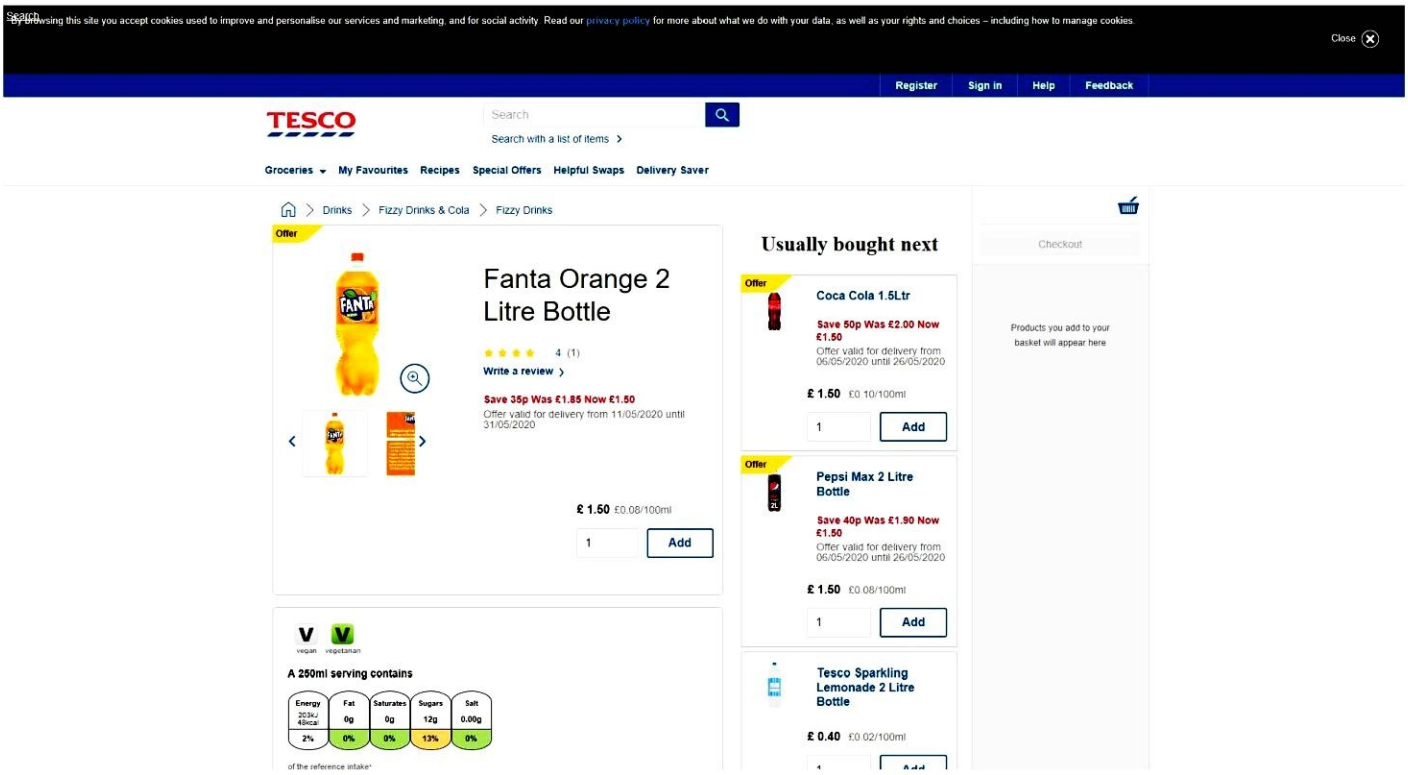
PayPal CREDIT

Special financing available. Apply Now | See terms

Earn up to 5x points when you use your

$ Have one to sell? Sell now

https://www.tesco.com/groceries/en-GB/products/252063090 05/23/2020 01:31:55 PM



of the reference intake*
Typical values per 100g: Energy 81kJ

Product Description

Sparkling Orange Fruit Drink with Sugar and Sweeteners

Bright, bubbly, instantly refreshing and great tasting. Fanta Orange is made with 100% natural flavours, fruit juice and is caffeine free.
Fanta's cool taste is made with:
Real fruit
Natural flavours
No artificial colours
Sugar and sweeteners
Serve ice cold for maximum refreshment.
Contains 8 X 250ml servings.
Keep cold in the fridge.
Please recycle.

Coca-Cola and the Environment
Coca-Cola is committed to making a positive difference - to the health of the planet, consumers and the communities it serves. The company is working hard to reduce its impact on the environment in everything it does - growing more while using less in areas such as energy and water use, waste reduction and recycling - and by encouraging people to think more about the positive impact they can have on their local environment.

Made with fruit or fruit juice
With natural flavours
This product is GMO free
This product is gluten free
This product is allergen free
This product is suitable for vegetarians/vegans

Pack size: 2L

Information

Ingredients

Carbonated Water, Sugar, Orange Juice from Concentrate (3.7%), Citrus Fruit from Concentrate (1.3%), Citric Acid, Vegetable Extracts (Carrot, Pumpkin), Sweeteners (Acesulfame K, Sucralose), Preservative (Potassium Sorbate), Malic Acid, Acidity Regulator (Sodium Citrate), Stabiliser (Guar Gum), Natural Orange Flavourngs with Other Natural Flavourings, Antioxidant (Ascorbic Acid)

Allergy Information

This product is allergen free

Storage

Store cool and dry. Best before end: See side of cap or bottle neck for date.

Preparation and Usage

Best served ice cold or best served chilled.

Number of uses

2L = 8 x 250ml servings

Additives

Free From Genetically Modified Ingredients

Recycling info

Bottle: Plastic - Widely Recycled

Name and address

Coca-Cola European Partners Great Britain Limited,
Uxbridge,
UB8 1EZ.

Return to

Coca-Cola European Partners Great Britain Limited,
Uxbridge,
UB8 1EZ.
0800 227711
Coca-Cola.co.uk

Net Contents

2l e

Nutrition

Typical Values	Per 100ml	Per 250ml (%*)
Energy	81kJ	203kJ (2%)
-	19kcal	48kcal (2%)
Fat	0g	0g (0%)
Of which saturates	0g	0g (0%)
Carbohydrate	4.6g	12g (4%)
Of which sugars	4.6g	12g (13%)
Protein	0g	0g (0%)
Salt	0g	0.00g (0%)
*Reference intake of an average adult (8400kJ/2000kcal)	-	-

View all Fizzy Drinks >

Using Product Information

While every care has been taken to ensure product information is correct, food products are constantly being reformulated, so ingredients, nutrition content, dietary and allergens may change. You should always read the product label and not rely solely on the information provided on the website.

always read the product label and not rely solely on the information provided on the website.

If you have any queries, or you'd like advice on any Tesco brand products, please contact Tesco Customer Services, or the product manufacturer if not a Tesco brand product.

Although product information is regularly updated, Tesco is unable to accept liability for any incorrect information. This does not affect your statutory rights.

1 Review

Average of 4 stars

Help other customers like you

Write a review >

recommended

4 stars

A Tesco Customer 19th November 2019

A good drink but then there isn't much choice in Tesco for drinks that are other than zero or diet, most of the 50p bottles are sugar free, let us make up our own minds whether to take sugar or not and without the awful after taste.

Report

Every little helps

Inventor of Coke's curvy plastic bottle honored

By Posted by John Kalkowski in Retail Packaging on April 01, 2012

0

Plastic

By Tyrel Linkhorn, The Blade

Coca-Cola Co.'s contour bottle, introduced in 1916, is perhaps the best-known packaging design in American history, but when the soft-drink maker switched to plastic, it was confined to the same straight-sided bottle as everyone else.

That is, until Tom Brady and his team figured out a way to duplicate in plastic what had been possible only in glass. The team started work on the project in the late 1980s.

"Our company was the one that sort of solved that problem for Coca-Cola," he said. "Even today, the Coca-Cola bottles have a remnant of that trademark shape in them."

For that and many other innovations and accomplishments, the Holland resident was recognized in Orlando, FL., with induction into the Plastics Hall of Fame.

"You can be an inventor, a processer, a designer, an educator. It covers all the areas and Tom Brady, I think, is two things," said John Kretzschmar, chairman of the Plastics Academy, which runs the hall of fame. "No. 1, he's got several patents. His expertise is with recycling of plastic bottles, and he's really developed some worldwide technology. As far as his entrepreneurship, he started work with Owens-Illinois [Inc.], went up the ladder there, and started his own company."

That company, Plastic Technologies Inc., was where he began his work with Coca-Cola. Over time, he started five other companies, including Phoenix Technologies in Bowling Green, which is a world leader in recycled PET (polyethylene terephthalate) plastic. Mr. Brady's company was the first to develop a recycling process for curbside stream PET plastics that received food-grade approval from the FDA.

"When it comes back in curbside, it may have had gasoline or pesticides or whatever else on it," Brady said. "We developed a process that we could assure the FDA [Food and Drug Administration] and the

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consumer that anything that was in it was gone."

In all, his firms employ about 200 people, whom he credits heavily for their shared success. "We've built a very comprehensive business. In 26 years, I've had less than five professional employees leave here. Part of what's happened here is we've developed a cadre of experts you just don't find anywhere else in the world."

He remains chairman, although his companies are now employee-owned.

Other Plastics Hall of Fame members include George Eastman of Eastman Kodak and Edwin H. Land, who founded Polaroid.

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Eternal

SHOP DISCOVER CONTACT 0

NATURE'S PERFECT WATER®

STILL WATER

FLAVOR

Original

SIZE/CASE

600mL x24 | 1L x12 | 1.5L x12 | 2.5L x6

CASE QUANTITY

− 1 +

◉ **SUBSCRIBE TO SAVE (20%): $24.00**

DELIVER EVERY

7 Days

○ **ONE-TIME PURCHASE: $30.00**

Subscription details

ADD TO CART

Pure & Pristine water doesn't need to come from Fiji or France. Eternal Water is sourced from some of the best water in the world, right here in America. Our protected underground sources are located in pristine and isolated places far from industrialization. These pristine and remote locations are the perfect setting for Nature's Perfect Water.

NATURAL PH 8.0*

*Approximate pH at the time of bottling.

Available in the following sizes:

24 x 600ML
12 x 1L
12 x 1.5L
6 x 2.5L

CUSTOMER REVIEWS

Based on 16 reviews

Write a review

GREAT WATER & GREAT SERVICE

Renee W. on Aug 08, 2019

I love this water and your great service makes me appreciate it even more.

Report as Inappropriate

THANK YOU FOR SUCH WONDERFUL WATER!

Samantha C. on Aug 07, 2019

So i tried this water as it was BOGO at my publix a few months ago. And loved it so much I wanted to see where it was bottled. I was ecstatic to learn it was bottled in the smokey mountains. I spent 3 yrs in TN near Johnson city when I was around 10 and it was the happiest time of my life..... Thank you for this wonderful water!

Report as Inappropriate

ME GUSTO MUCHO!

Reina M. on May 16, 2019

el agua de eternal water esta deliciosa

https://www.eternalwater.com/products/eternal-water-naturally-alkaline-water?variant=21137833230414
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LOVE

Alycia F. on May 10, 2019

My family and I love your brand of water!

Report as Inappropriate

SO GOOD

Latron R. on May 07, 2019

Love Eternal Alkaline Water! It has such a clean pure taste! I would highly recommend!

Report as Inappropriate

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GLASS BOTTLE

SIZES

11.15 FZ OZ

25.3 FZ OZ

DESCRIPTION

Elegant and refreshing. PERRIER Carbonated Mineral Water has delighted generations of beverage seekers, with its blend of bubbles and balanced mineral content for over 150 years. Originating in France, its effervescent spirit is known worldwide. It also offers a great alternative to carbonated soft drinks, with no sugar and zero calories. PERRIER is thirst-quenching on its own, but its crisp carbonation makes it the perfect partner for cocktails and drink recipes. It's the ideal at-home or on-the-go beverage, making it a refreshing choice for every day.

COMPOSITION

Mexican Coca-Cola® 12 oz. Glass Bottles - 24/Case

★★★★★ Read 1 reviews Item #: 103993236

Other Available Flavors:

- Coca-Cola® ✓
- Fanta®
- Sprite®

- ✓ Crisp, refreshing Coca-Cola® flavor
- ✓ Made with cane sugar for a smooth, clean taste
- ✓ Non-twist off cap; requires a bottle opener (sold separately)
- ✓ Great for serving chilled at your cafe, concession stand, or next catered event