

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

U.S. Application Serial No. 79320291

Mark: THE 1872 CLIPPER TEA CO.

Correspondence Address:

THAT.LEGAL LLC
1 GEORGE STREET,
#10-01 ONE GEORGE STREET
Singapore 049145
SINGAPORE

Applicant: NAVA 1872 PTE. LTD.

Reference/Docket No. N/A

Correspondence Email Address:

NONFINAL OFFICE ACTION

International Registration No. 1613195

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 (see <https://www.uspto.gov/trademarks-application-process/abandoned-applications> for information on abandonment). To confirm the mailing date, go to the USPTO's Trademark Status and Document Retrieval (TSDR) database at <https://tsdr.uspto.gov/>, 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.

SUMMARY OF ISSUES

- Section 2(d) Likelihood of Confusion Refusal
- Disclaimer Requirement

SECTION 2(d) REFUSAL – LIKELIHOOD OF CONFUSION

Registration of the applied-for mark is refused because of a likelihood of confusion with the marks in U.S. Registration Nos. 5049991, 6224449, and 4381567, the latter two of which are owned by the same registrant. Trademark Act Section 2(d), 15 U.S.C. §1052(d); see TMEP §§1207.01 *et seq.* See the attached registrations.

Trademark Act Section 2(d) bars registration of an applied-for mark that is so similar to a registered mark that it is likely consumers would be confused, mistaken, or deceived as to the commercial source of the goods of the parties. See 15 U.S.C. §1052(d). Likelihood of confusion is determined on a case-by-case basis by applying the factors set forth in *In re E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.*, 476 F.2d 1357, 1361, 177 USPQ 563, 567 (C.C.P.A. 1973) (called the "du Pont factors"). *In re i.am.symbolic, llc*, 866 F.3d 1315, 1322, 123 USPQ2d 1744, 1747 (Fed. Cir. 2017). Any evidence of record related to those factors need be considered; however, "not all of the *DuPont* factors are relevant or of similar weight in every case." *In re Guild Mortg. Co.*, 912 F.3d 1376, 1379, 129 USPQ2d 1160, 1162 (Fed. Cir. 2019) (quoting *In re Dixie Rests., Inc.*, 105 F.3d 1405, 1406, 41 USPQ2d 1531, 1533 (Fed. Cir. 1997)).

Although not all *du Pont* factors may be relevant, there are generally two key considerations in any likelihood of confusion analysis: (1) the similarities between the compared marks and (2) the relatedness of the compared goods. See *In re i.am.symbolic, llc*, 866 F.3d at 1322, 123 USPQ2d at 1747 (quoting *Herbko Int'l, Inc. v. Kappa Books, Inc.*, 308 F.3d 1156, 1164-65, 64 USPQ2d 1375, 1380 (Fed. Cir. 2002)); *Federated Foods, Inc. v. Fort Howard Paper Co.*, 544 F.2d 1098, 1103, 192 USPQ 24, 29 (C.C.P.A. 1976) ("The fundamental inquiry mandated by [Section] 2(d) goes to the cumulative effect of differences in the essential characteristics of the goods and differences in the marks."); TMEP §1207.01.

SIMILARITY OF THE MARKS: Marks are compared in their entireties for similarities in appearance, sound, connotation, and commercial impression. *Stone Lion Capital Partners, LP v. Lion Capital LLP*, 746 F.3d 1317, 1321, 110 USPQ2d 1157, 1160 (Fed. Cir. 2014) (quoting *Palm Bay Imps., Inc. v. Veuve Clicquot Ponsardin Maison Fondee En 1772*, 396 F.3d 1369, 1371, 73 USPQ2d 1689, 1691 (Fed. Cir. 2005)); TMEP §1207.01(b)-(b)(v). “Similarity in any one of these elements may be sufficient to find the marks confusingly similar.” *In re Inn at St. John’s, LLC*, 126 USPQ2d 1742, 1746 (TTAB 2018) (citing *In re Davia*, 110 USPQ2d 1810, 1812 (TTAB 2014)), *aff’d per curiam*, 777 F. App’x 516, 2019 BL 343921 (Fed. Cir. 2019); TMEP §1207.01(b).

In the present case, applicant seeks to register its mark THE 1872 CLIPPER TEA CO. in standard characters, while registrants’ marks are, respectively, CLIPPER COFFEE in stylized design, with the word COFFEE disclaimed, and CLIPPER NATURAL, FAIR & DELICIOUS in stylized design, with the wording NATURAL and DELICIOUS disclaimed.

Marks may be confusingly similar in appearance where similar terms or phrases or similar parts of terms or phrases appear in the compared marks and create a similar overall commercial impression. *See Crocker Nat’l Bank v. Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce*, 228 USPQ 689, 690-91 (TTAB 1986), *aff’d sub nom. Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce v. Wells Fargo Bank, Nat’l Ass’n*, 811 F.2d 1490, 1495, 1 USPQ2d 1813, 1817 (Fed. Cir. 1987) (finding COMMASH and COMMUNICASH confusingly similar); *In re Corning Glass Works*, 229 USPQ 65, 66 (TTAB 1985) (finding CONFIRM and CONFIRMCELLS confusingly similar); *In re Pellerin Milnor Corp.*, 221 USPQ 558, 560 (TTAB 1983) (finding MILTRON and MILLTRONICS confusingly similar); TMEP §1207.01(b)(ii)-(iii). In the present case, the applied-for and registered marks all contain the identical term CLIPPER.

Further, although marks are compared in their entireties, one feature of a mark may be more significant or dominant in creating a commercial impression. *See In re Detroit Athletic Co.*, 903 F.3d 1297, 1305, 128 USPQ2d 1047, 1050 (Fed. Cir. 2018) (citing *In re Dixie Rests.*, 105 F.3d 1405, 1407, 41 USPQ2d 1531, 1533-34 (Fed. Cir. 1997)); TMEP §1207.01(b)(viii), (c)(ii). Greater weight is often given to this dominant feature when determining whether marks are confusingly similar. *See In re Detroit Athletic Co.*, 903 F.3d at 1305, 128 USPQ2d at 1050 (citing *In re Dixie Rests.*, 105 F.3d at 1407, 41 USPQ2d at 1533-34).

With respect to Reg. No. 5049991, disclaimed matter that is descriptive of or generic for a party’s goods is typically less significant or less dominant when comparing marks. *In re Detroit Athletic Co.*, 903 F.3d 1297, 1305, 128 USPQ2d 1047, 1050 (Fed. Cir. 2018) (citing *In re Dixie Rests., Inc.*, 105 F.3d 1405, 1407, 41 USPQ2d 1531, 1533-34 (Fed. Cir. 1997)); TMEP §1207.01(b)(viii), (c)(ii). Registrant has disclaimed the term COFFEE from its mark, rendering the term CLIPPER the more dominant element of the mark. Moreover, as discussed more fully below, the attached evidence shows that the wording 1872 and TEA CO. in the applied-for mark is merely descriptive of or generic for applicant’s goods. Thus, this wording is less significant in terms of affecting the mark’s commercial impression, and renders the wording CLIPPER the more dominant element of the mark.

With respect to Reg. Nos. 6224449 and 4381567, consumers are generally more inclined to focus on the first word, prefix, or syllable in any trademark. *See Palm Bay Imps., Inc. v. Veuve Clicquot Ponsardin Maison Fondee En 1772*, 396 F.3d 1369, 1372, 73 USPQ2d 1689, 1692 (Fed. Cir. 2005) (finding similarity between VEUVÉ ROYALE and two VEUVÉ CLICQUOT marks in part because “VEUVÉ . . . remains a ‘prominent feature’ as the first word in the mark and the first word to appear on the label”); *Century 21 Real Estate Corp. v. Century Life of Am.*, 970 F.2d 874, 876, 23 USPQ2d 1698, 1700 (Fed. Cir. 1992) (finding similarity between CENTURY 21 and CENTURY LIFE OF AMERICA in part because “consumers must first notice th[e] identical lead word”); *see also In re Detroit Athletic Co.*, 903 F.3d 1297, 1303, 128 USPQ2d 1047, 1049 (Fed. Cir. 2018) (finding “the identity of the marks’ two initial words is particularly significant because consumers typically notice those words first”). In this instance, the term CLIPPER is the first word in the registered marks, which also dominates in size and location within the mark.

Although the registered marks contain design elements, when evaluating a composite mark consisting of words and a design, the word portion is normally accorded greater weight because it is likely to make a greater impression upon purchasers, be remembered by them, and be used by them to refer to or request the goods. *In re Aquitaine Wine USA, LLC*, 126 USPQ2d 1181, 1184 (TTAB 2018) (citing *In re Viterra Inc.*, 671 F.3d 1358, 1362, 101 USPQ2d 1905, 1908 (Fed. Cir. 2012)); TMEP §1207.01(c)(ii). Thus, although marks must be compared in their entireties, the word portion is often considered the dominant feature and is accorded greater weight in determining whether marks are confusingly similar. *In re Viterra Inc.*, 671 F.3d at 1366-67, 101 USPQ2d at 1911 (citing *Giant Food, Inc. v. Nation’s Foodservice, Inc.*, 710 F.2d 1565, 1570-71, 218 USPQ2d 390, 395 (Fed. Cir. 1983)).

Finally, when comparing similar marks, the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board has found that inclusion of the term “the” at the beginning of one of the marks will generally not affect or otherwise diminish the overall similarity between the marks. *See In re Thor Tech Inc.*, 90 USPQ2d 1634, 1635 (TTAB 2009) (finding WAVE and THE WAVE “virtually identical” marks; “[t]he addition of the word ‘The’ at the beginning of the registered mark does not have any trademark significance.”); *In re Narwood Prods. Inc.*, 223 USPQ 1034, 1034 (TTAB 1984) (finding THE MUSIC MAKERS and MUSIC-MAKERS “virtually identical” marks; the inclusion of the definite article “the” is “insignificant in determining likelihood of confusion”).

Therefore, applicant’s and registrants’ marks are confusingly similar.

SIMILARITY OF THE GOODS: When analyzing an applicant’s and registrant’s goods for similarity and relatedness, that determination is based on the description of the goods in the application and registration at issue, not on extrinsic evidence of actual use. *See Stone Lion Capital Partners, LP v. Lion Capital LLP*, 746 F.3d 1317, 1323, 110 USPQ2d 1157, 1162 (Fed. Cir. 2014) (quoting *Octocom Sys. Inc. v. Hous. Computers Servs. Inc.*, 918 F.2d 937, 942, 16 USPQ2d 1783, 1787 (Fed. Cir. 1990)).

In the present case, applicant seeks to register its mark for “Tea; chai tea; iced tea; black tea; fruit tea; green tea; white tea; ginger tea; oolong tea; ginseng tea; jasmine tea; rooibos tea; aromatic tea; packaged tea; rose hip tea; chamomile tea; earl grey tea; fermented tea; peppermint tea; tieguanyin tea; theine-free tea; tea bags, filled; Japanese green tea; tea leaves, processed; flowers or leaves for use as tea substitutes; herbal tea, other than for medicinal use” in International Class 030.

Registrants offer, respectively, “Coffee and tea,” “Tea; coffee; coffee beans; coffee substitutes; tea bags; fruit and herbal teas; fruit and herbal

infusions; **green tea; white tea; flavoured teas; iced tea; tea substitutes**; instant coffee; ground coffee; chocolate and cocoa-based beverages; confectionery, namely, confectionery made of sugar; chocolate based products, namely, chocolate, hot chocolate; ice cream; bread, biscuits, cakes, pastries, cookies; preparations for making the aforesaid goods, namely, flour, sugar; granola, sugar, sugar cubes and sticks; sauces, spices,” and “Beverages, namely, **tea** and coffee; **tea** and coffee products, namely, espresso drinks; **tea bags; fruit and herbal teas**, fruit and herbal infusions; **green tea; white tea; flavored teas**,” also in Class 030 (emphasis added).

In this case, the goods in the application and registrations are highly related in that all offer an overlapping variety of tea and tea products. Moreover, the registrations use broad wording to describe its tea, which presumably encompasses all goods of the type described, including applicant’s more-narrow list of tea varieties. See, e.g., *In re Solid State Design Inc.*, 125 USPQ2d 1409, 1412-15 (TTAB 2018); *Sw. Mgmt., Inc. v. Ocinomled, Ltd.*, 115 USPQ2d 1007, 1025 (TTAB 2015). Thus, applicant’s and registrants’ goods are legally identical. See, e.g., *In re i.am.symbolic, llc*, 127 USPQ2d 1627, 1629 (TTAB 2018) (citing *Tuxedo Monopoly, Inc. v. Gen. Mills Fun Grp., Inc.*, 648 F.2d 1335, 1336, 209 USPQ 986, 988 (C.C.P.A. 1981); *Inter IKEA Sys. B.V. v. Akea, LLC*, 110 USPQ2d 1734, 1745 (TTAB 2014); *Baseball Am. Inc. v. Powerplay Sports Ltd.*, 71 USPQ2d 1844, 1847 n.9 (TTAB 2004)).

Additionally, the goods of the parties have no restrictions as to nature, type, channels of trade, or classes of purchasers and are “presumed to travel in the same channels of trade to the same class of purchasers.” *In re Viterro Inc.*, 671 F.3d 1358, 1362, 101 USPQ2d 1905, 1908 (Fed. Cir. 2012) (quoting *Hewlett-Packard Co. v. Packard Press, Inc.*, 281 F.3d 1261, 1268, 62 USPQ2d 1001, 1005 (Fed. Cir. 2002)).

Thus, applicant’s and registrants’ goods are related.

INFORMALITIES: Although applicant’s mark has been refused registration, applicant may respond to the refusal by submitting evidence and arguments in support of registration. If applicant responds to the refusal, applicant must also respond to the requirement set forth below.

DISCLAIMER REQUIREMENT

Applicant must disclaim the numbering “1872” and the wording “TEA CO.” because it is commonly used in business to impart information about the goods and would not be perceived as distinguishing the goods and identifying their source; thus the wording does not function as a mark. See 15 U.S.C. §§1051-1053, 1127; *In re Boston Beer Co.*, 198 F.3d 1370, 1372-74, 53 USPQ2d 1056, 1058-59 (Fed. Cir. 1999); *In re Aerospace Optics, Inc.*, 78 USPQ2d 1861, 1864 (TTAB 2006); TMEP §§807.14(a), 1202.04, 1213.03(a), (b).

A “disclaimer” is a statement in the application record that an applicant does not claim exclusive rights to an unregistrable component of the mark. See *Schwarzkopf v. John H. Breck, Inc.*, 340 F.2d 978, 979-80, 144 USPQ 433, 433 (C.C.P.A. 1965); TMEP §1213. A disclaimer does not physically remove the disclaimed matter from the mark or otherwise affect the appearance of the mark. See *Schwarzkopf v. John H. Breck, Inc.*, 340 F.2d at 979, 144 USPQ2d at 433; TMEP §1213.

Determining whether a term functions as a trademark depends on how such matter would be perceived by the relevant public. *In re Eagle Crest, Inc.*, 96 USPQ2d 1227, 1229 (TTAB 2010); *In re Aerospace Optics, Inc.*, 78 USPQ2d at 1862; TMEP §1202.04. “The more commonly a [term] is used, the less likely that the public will use it to identify only one source and the less likely that it will be recognized by purchasers as a trademark.” *In re Hulting*, 107 USPQ2d 1175, 1177 (TTAB 2013) (quoting *In re Eagle Crest, Inc.*, 96 USPQ2d at 1229); TMEP §1202.04.

The attached evidence from applicant’s website shows that applicant has been offering its goods since 1872. Such terms providing dates of business are commonly used by businesses to indicate how long the business has been active. Because consumers are accustomed to seeing this term commonly used by many businesses to impart information to consumers, they will perceive this term only as informational matter rather than as a trademark that distinguishes applicant’s goods from those of others and identifies the source of applicant’s goods.

Further, the attached evidence from applicant’s website indicates that it offers tea, and applicant’s identification of record indicates that it offers a wide variety of tea; this is evidence of the descriptive nature of the wording, as applicant is using the term to describe its own goods, and not as a source-identifying trademark.

Finally, business type designations and abbreviations such as “Corporation,” “Inc.,” “Company,” “Co.,” and “Ltd.” must be disclaimed, because they merely indicate applicant’s business type or structure and generally have no source-indicating capacity. TMEP §1213.03(d); see, e.g., *Goodyear’s India Rubber Glove Mfg. Co. v. Goodyear Rubber Co.*, 128 U.S. 598, 602-03 (1888); *In re Piano Factory Grp., Inc.*, 85 USPQ2d 1522, 1526 (TTAB 2006); *In re Patent & Trademark Servs., Inc.*, 49 USPQ2d 1537, 1539-40 (TTAB 1998). In this instance, applicant is a company that offers tea, i.e., a “TEA CO,” which was established in 1872.

Applicant may respond to this issue by submitting a disclaimer in the following format:

No claim is made to the exclusive right to use “1872” and “TEA CO.” apart from the mark as shown.

If applicant does not provide the required disclaimer, the USPTO may refuse to register the entire mark. See *In re Stereotaxis Inc.*, 429 F.3d 1039, 1041, 77 USPQ2d 1087, 1089 (Fed. Cir. 2005); TMEP §1213.01(b).

For an overview of disclaimers and instructions on how to provide one using the Trademark Electronic Application System (TEAS), see the [Disclaimer webpage](#).

RESPONSE GUIDELINES

For this application to proceed, applicant must explicitly address each refusal and/or requirement in this Office action. For a refusal, applicant may

provide written arguments and evidence against the refusal, and may have other response options if specified above. For a requirement, applicant should set forth the changes or statements. Please see [“Responding to Office Actions”](#) and the informational video [“Response to Office Action”](#) for more information and tips on responding.

EMAIL ADDRESS REQUIREMENT: Applicant must provide applicant’s email address, which is a requirement for a complete application. See 37 C.F.R. §2.32(a)(2); TMEP §803.05(b). This email address cannot be identical to the primary correspondence email address of a U.S.-licensed attorney retained to represent applicant in this application. See TMEP §803.05(b).

APPLICANT IS REQUIRED TO BE REPRESENTED BY A U.S.-LICENSED ATTORNEY TO RESPOND TO OR APPEAL THE PROVISIONAL REFUSAL: Because applicant’s domicile is located outside of the United States and applicant does not appear to be represented by a qualified U.S. attorney. 37 C.F.R. §2.11(a); TMEP §601.01(a). An applicant whose domicile is located outside of the United States or its territories must be represented 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); TMEP §§601, 601.01(a). In this case, applicant’s domicile is identified in the application as Singapore. For more information, see the U.S. Counsel webpage at <https://www.uspto.gov/trademark/laws-regulations/trademark-rule-requires-foreign-applicants-and-registrants-have-us> and Hiring a U.S.-licensed trademark attorney webpage at <https://www.uspto.gov/trademarks-getting-started/why-hire-private-trademark-attorney>.

TO APPOINT A U.S.-LICENSED ATTORNEY IN THIS APPLICATION: Applicant should submit a completed Trademark Electronic Application System (TEAS) Change Address or Representation form at <https://teas.uspto.gov/ccr/car>. The newly-appointed attorney must submit a TEAS Response to Examining Attorney Office Action form at <https://teas.uspto.gov/office/roa/> indicating that an appointment of attorney has been made and address all other refusals or requirements in this action. 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); TMEP §604.01.

HOW TO RESPOND: [Click to file a response to this nonfinal Office action.](#)

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 requirements in this Office action. See TMEP §§705.02, 709.06. The USPTO does not accept emails as responses to Office 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.

/Hudson, Tamara/
Examining Attorney
Law Office 104
571.272.2575
tamara.hudson@uspto.gov

PROCEDURAL INFORMATION FOR RESPONSES

- **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 ESTTAmaintenance 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.

DESIGN MARK

Serial Number

79111930

Status

PARTIAL SECTION 71 ACCEPTED

Word Mark

CLIPPER NATURAL, FAIR & DELICIOUS

Standard Character Mark

No

Registration Number

4381567

Date Registered

2013/08/13

Type of Mark

TRADEMARK

Register

PRINCIPAL

Mark Drawing Code

(5) WORDS, LETTERS, AND/OR NUMBERS IN STYLIZED FORM

Owner

Kallo Foods Limited limited company (ltd.) UNITED KINGDOM 2 River View, Meadows Business Park Station Approach, Blackwater CAMBERLEY, SURREY UNITED KINGDOM GU17 9AB

Goods/Services

Class Status -- ACTIVE. IC 030. US 046. G & S: Beverages, namely, tea and coffee; tea and coffee products, namely, espresso drinks; [coffee beans; coffee substitutes;] tea bags; fruit and herbal teas, fruit and herbal infusions; green tea; white tea; flavored teas [; iced tea; tea substitutes; instant coffee; ground coffee beans; chocolate and cocoa-based beverages; granola, sugar, sugar cubes and sticks; sauces, spices; food flavorings; flavoring syrups; coffee essences].

Goods/Services

Class Status -- SECTION 71 - CANCELLED. IC 032. US 045 046 048. G & S: [Mineral and aerated waters; drinking water; non-alcoholic drinks, namely, soft drinks; fruit drinks and fruit juices; syrups for beverages; preparations for making beverages, namely, concentrates and powders used in the preparation of soft drinks; coffee flavored bottled waters, sparkling water and mineral waters; fruit juices,

sparkling fruit juice based beverages and soda beverages being soft drinks; orange juice; soft drinks].

Prior Registration(s)

2952452

Disclaimer Statement

NO CLAIM IS MADE TO THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO USE "NATURAL" OR "DELICIOUS" APART FROM THE MARK AS SHOWN.

Description of Mark

The mark consists of the stylized wording "CLIPPER NATURAL, FAIR & DELICIOUS". The shaded rectangle is for background purposes only.

Colors Claimed

Color is not claimed as a feature of the mark.

Filing Date

2012/01/18

Examining Attorney

BRADLEY, EVELYN

Attorney of Record

Thomas J. Mango

CLIPPER
NATURAL, FAIR & DELICIOUS

DESIGN MARK

Serial Number

79275139

Status

REGISTERED

Word Mark

CLIPPER NATURAL, FAIR & DELICIOUS

Standard Character Mark

No

Registration Number

6224449

Date Registered

2020/12/22

Type of Mark

TRADEMARK

Register

PRINCIPAL

Mark Drawing Code

(5) WORDS, LETTERS, AND/OR NUMBERS IN STYLIZED FORM

Owner

Kallo Foods Limited LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY UNITED KINGDOM 2 River View Meadows Business Park, Station Approach Blackwater, Camberley GU179AB UNITED KINGDOM

Goods/Services

Class Status -- ACTIVE. IC 030. US 046. G & S: Tea; coffee; coffee beans; coffee substitutes; tea bags; fruit and herbal teas; fruit and herbal infusions; green tea; white tea; flavoured teas; iced tea; tea substitutes; instant coffee; ground coffee; chocolate and cocoa-based beverages; confectionery, namely, confectionery made of sugar; chocolate based products, namely, chocolate, hot chocolate; ice cream; bread, biscuits, cakes, pastries, cookies; preparations for making the aforesaid goods, namely, flour, sugar; granola, sugar, sugar cubes and sticks; sauces, spices.

Priority Date

2019/08/05

Disclaimer Statement

NO CLAIM IS MADE TO THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO USE "NATURAL" AND "DELICIOUS" APART FROM THE MARK AS SHOWN.

Description of Mark

The mark consists of the wording "CLIPPER" in stylized black font above the wording "NATURAL, FAIR, & DELICIOUS" in stylized yellow font. The white in the mark is background only and is not claimed as a feature of the mark.

Colors Claimed

The color(s) black and yellow is/are claimed as a feature of the mark.

Filing Date

2019/11/25

Examining Attorney

EISNACH, MICHAEL P

Attorney of Record

George A. Pelletier, Jr.

CLIPPER

NATURAL, FAIR & DELICIOUS

DESIGN MARK

Serial Number

85774537

Status

REGISTERED

Word Mark

CLIPPER COFFEE

Standard Character Mark

No

Registration Number

5049991

Date Registered

2016/09/27

Type of Mark

TRADEMARK

Register

PRINCIPAL

Mark Drawing Code

(3) DESIGN PLUS WORDS, LETTERS AND/OR NUMBERS

Owner

Thomas Charleville INDIVIDUAL UNITED STATES PO Box 410032 St. Louis
MISSOURI 63141

Goods/Services

Class Status -- ACTIVE. IC 030. US 046. G & S: Coffee and tea.
First Use: 2016/04/18. First Use In Commerce: 2016/04/18.

Disclaimer Statement

NO CLAIM IS MADE TO THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO USE "COFFEE" APART FROM THE
MARK AS SHOWN.

Description of Mark

The mark consists of the following: the image of a clipper ship, with
white sails (one containing the image of a black dog) and a brown
hull, floating on blue water with white waves, with a blue sky and
white clouds in the background, all within an oval that is outlined in
white, then red, then black, all within a larger blue oval with the
word "CLIPPER", in the color white, above the ship and the word
"COFFEE", in the color white, below the ship.

Colors Claimed

Print: May 24, 2022

85774537

The color(s) blue, white, brown, red and black is/are claimed as a feature of the mark.

Filing Date

2012/11/08

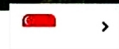
Examining Attorney

BRACEY, KAREN

Attorney of Record

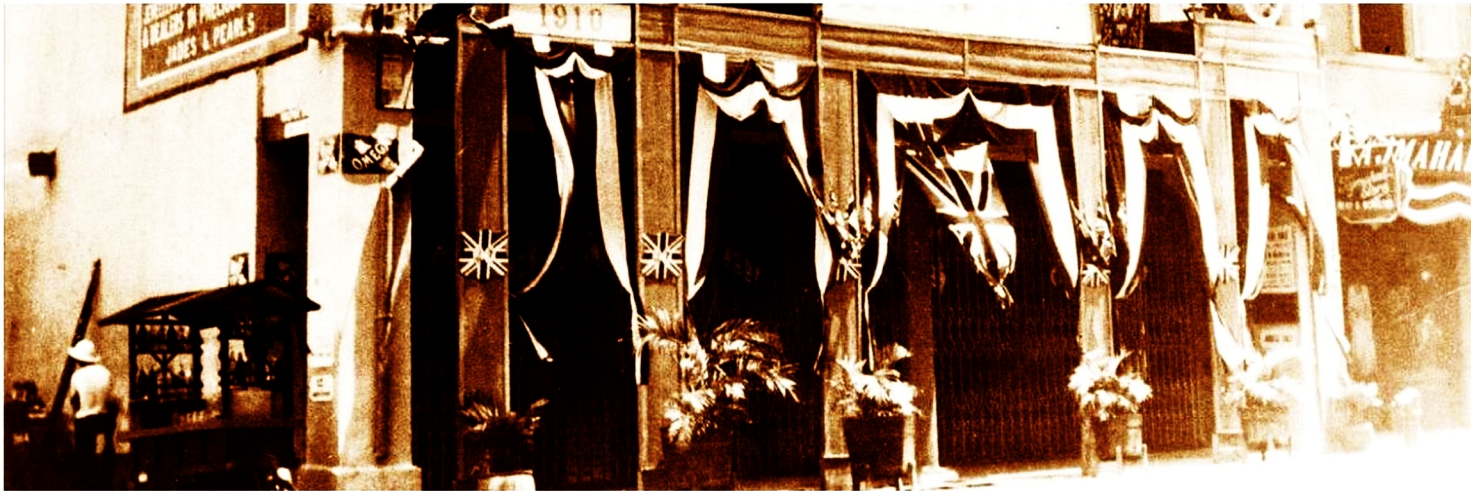
Ronald N. Compton





OUR STORY





IN 1872, A YOUNG CEYLONESE BY THE NAME OF BALAGE POROLIS DE SILVA PLANTED HIS ROOTS IN SINGAPORE

...bringing along with him his love for Ceylon's finest teas at a jewellery boutique along High Street. Hailing from Sri Lanka where having tea is a daily ritual for relaxation and enjoyment, he wanted to enhance his customers' appreciation of jewellery with tea. This family-run business has kept his legacy of artistry and craftsmanship alive through five generations.

Our name, The 1872 Clipper Tea Co., pays homage to the historic Clipper ships that raced to carry the freshest teas around the world. The 1872 Clipper Tea blends are widely appreciated for its consistency in quality, signature aroma and refined taste. We proudly invite you to be part of our story and to join our community of tea lovers.

NAVA 1872 PTE LTD

14 Kung Chong Road
#05-01 Singapore 159150

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