

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

U.S. Application Serial No. 79366635

Mark: QUINTA DO PILOTO COLLECTION

Correspondence Address:

*LUÍS MARIA BLECK DA SILVA DE SOMMER RIBEIRO
RUA ARTILHARIA UM, 79, 3º DTO
P-1250-038 LISBOA
PORTUGAL*

Applicant: QUINTA DO PILOTO - VINHOS, LDA.

Reference/Docket No. N/A

Correspondence Email Address:

**NONFINAL OFFICE ACTION
Notice of Provisional Full Refusal**

International Registration No. 1722253

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-1st 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).

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

SUMMARY OF ISSUES:

- Place of Incorporation Required
- Disclaimer Required
- Unnecessary Translation Advisory

NO CONFLICTING MARK FOUND

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

PLACE OF INCORPORATION REQUIRED

Applicant must specify its legal entity type and national citizenship or foreign country of organization or incorporation, as applicant did not include this information in the application. *See* 37 C.F.R. §§2.32(a)(3)(i)-(v), 2.61(b); TMEP §§803.03, 803.04. This information is required for all U.S. trademark applications, including those filed under Trademark Act Section 66(a). *See* 37 C.F.R. §7.25(a)-(b); TMEP §1904.02(a).

Acceptable legal entity types include an individual, a partnership, a corporation, a joint venture, or the foreign equivalent. *See* TMEP §§803.03 *et seq.* If applicant's legal entity type is an individual, applicant must so specify and provide his or her national citizenship. 37 C.F.R. §2.32(a)(3)(i); TMEP §803.03(a). If applicant is a corporation, association, partnership, joint venture, or the foreign equivalent, applicant must so specify and provide the foreign country under whose laws applicant is organized or incorporated. 37 C.F.R. §2.32(a)(3)(ii); TMEP §803.03(b)-(c). For an association, applicant must also

specify whether the association is incorporated or unincorporated, unless the foreign country and the designation or description “association/associazione” appear in Appendix D of the *Trademark Manual of Examining Procedure* (TMEP). TMEP§803.03(c). If applicant is organized under the laws of a foreign province or geographical region, applicant should specify both the foreign province or geographical region and the foreign country in which the province or region is located. *See* TMEP §803.04.

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The attached evidence from *Collins® Portuguese to English* online dictionary shows the English translation of QUINTA is farm. The wording FARM is defined as “an area of land, together with the buildings on it, that is used for growing crops or raising animals, usually in order to sell them.” *See* the attached from the *Collins® English Dictionary*. The applicant is a farm because it is a winery used for growing grapes to make and sell wine. *See* the attached evidence from *Wikipedia®* discussing “farm wineries.”

The wording COLLECTION is defined as “A line of products produced for one season, as those developed by a designer: promoted the summer collection in the store window.” *See* the attached evidence from *The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language*. Thus, the wording merely describes applicant’s goods because they are a wine collection originating from a farm winery.

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

UNNECESSARY TRANSLATION ADVISORY

Applicant’s English translation of COLLECTION in the application is unnecessary because this term appears in an English dictionary. TMEP §809.01(b)(i); *see* 37 C.F.R. §2.32(a)(9). The USPTO will disregard the translation; it will not be published on any registration certificate that may issue from this application. TMEP §809.03.

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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 outside of the United States or its territories. 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->

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

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RESPONSE GUIDANCE

- **Missing the response deadline to this letter will cause the application to abandon.** The response must be received by the USPTO before midnight **Eastern Time** of the last day of the response period. TEAS maintenance or unforeseen circumstances could affect an applicant's ability to timely respond.
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- If needed, **find contact information for the supervisor** of the office or unit listed in the signature block.

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English translation of 'quinta'

quinta
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FEMININE NOUN

- (also quinta-feira) Thursday ☞
- quinta-feira

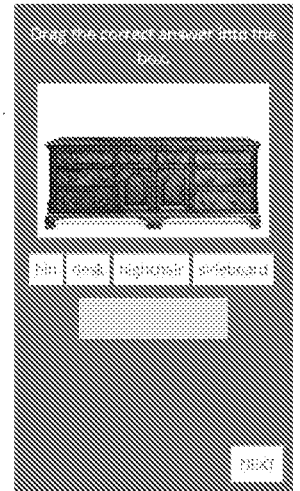
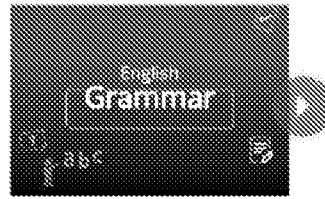
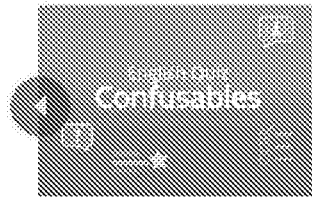


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Related terms of

quinta

quinta

quinta-feira

quinta-essência

All PORTUGUESE words that begin with 'Q'

Source

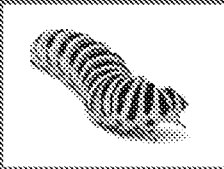
Translation of **quinta** from the Collins Portuguese to English

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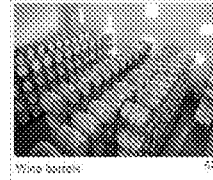
Article Talk

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From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

See also: Winery

A **winery** is a building or property that produces wine, or a business involved in the production of wine, such as a wine company.^[c] Some wine companies own many wineries. Besides wine making equipment, larger wineries may also feature warehouses, bottling lines, restaurants, and large expanses of tanks known as tank farms. Wineries may have existed as long as 7,000 years ago.



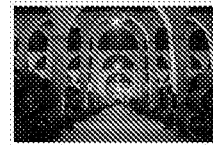
Wine barrels

Ancient history [edit]

The earliest known evidence of winemaking at a relatively large scale, if not evidence of actual wineries, has been found in the Middle East. In 2011 a team of archaeologists discovered a 6000 year old wine press in a cave in the Negev region of Arava,^[d] and identified the site as a small winery.^[e] Previously, in the northern Zagros Mountains in Iran, jars over 7000 years old were discovered to contain tartaric acid crystals (a chemical marker of wine), providing evidence of winemaking in that region. Archaeological excavations in the southern Mesopotam region of Umma (Iraq) uncovered evidence of wine-making equipment (containers called *qeras*) dating back 8000 years.^[f] In 2017 the remains of an 8000-year-old facility for large-scale production was found 20 miles south of Umma, Iraq.^[g]

Purpose [edit]

Wineries typically employ vineyards to produce various wines from grapes by following the winemaking process. This process involves the fermentation of fruit, as well as blending and aging of the juice. The grapes may be from vineyards owned by the winery or may be brought in from other locations. Many wineries also give tours and have cellar doors or tasting rooms where customers can taste wines before they make a purchase. Winery architecture is very varied and rich and it is used by wineries as a way to promote their wines and cellar rooms.



Winery winery in Jerez de la Frontera

Types and locations [edit]

While some associate wineries with large winemaking regions such as Napa Valley^[h] and Sonoma Valley in California, the Barossa Valley in Australia or the legendary wine regions of France (Bordeaux, Burgundy, Grand cru) and Italy, wineries can be found nearly everywhere. The east coast of the United States also has winemaking regions like New York's Finger Lakes region, Quebec Island, Ill and Long Island, NY and Cape May, NJ. Wineries do not have to be located adjacent to vineyards; grapes can be shipped anywhere. In addition, people make wine out of other fruits and grains (blackberry wine, apple wine, strawberry wine, honey wine, pear wine).



Wine-making

Urban winery

Winery automation

See also

References

External links

most wines, so those specialty schemes tend to pop up where the other circumstances are gross. For example, a winery in France produces pinot noir wine.



The winery of the Lesob range in 83
France, France

Farm wineries [edit]



Farm winery located in 1988.

A class of winery license known as the farm winery allows farmers to produce and sell wines on-site. Farm wineries differ from commercial wineries in that the fruit which is the source of the wine is usually produced on the farm, and the final product is also sold on the farm. States such as New York have given a special permit to open a satellite store in a tourist area. New York's passing of the Farm Winery Act of 1979 set an example for other states to pass similar laws.

Farm wineries usually operate at a smaller scale than commercial wineries. Farm wineries are a form of value-added marketing, known as agribusiness, for farmers who may otherwise struggle to show a profit.^[?]

Micro-winery [edit]

A **micro-winery** can either be at a small farm vineyard or a small wine producer or may not have its own vineyard, and instead sources its grape product from outside suppliers. The concept is similar to a microbrewery, in that small batches of product are made primarily for local consumption.^[?] The concept of the microwinery is not as easily accepted as that of the microbrewery, however, as the general public has been conditioned to associate a winery as having a vineyard. A winery uses similar wine-making equipment as a major commercial winery, just on a smaller scale. Glass harvest and sanitary plastic parts are often seen in the facilities of a micro-winery. Typically, each batch of wine yields 271 liters (72 US gallons). One of the primary differences of a micro-winery as compared to a typical winery is that a micro-winery is typically able to offer a wider range of wines, as it is not tied to the grapes it grows. New York State provides a specific micro-winery license^[?] that requires the microwinery to purchase local ingredients.

Micro-winery

Urban winery

Winery automation

See also

References

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Urban winery [edit]



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The **urban winery** is a recent phenomenon whereby a wine producer chooses to locate their winemaking facility in an urban setting within a city rather than in the traditional rural setting near the vineyards.^[?] With advances in technology and transportation, it is not a problem for an urban winery to grow their grapes in a remote location and then transport them to the urban facility for crushing, fermentation and aging. Urban wineries have been opened in cities across the United States including San Francisco, Sacramento, Portland, Oregon, Seattle^[?] Frederick, Maryland; New York; Concordia, San Diego; and Los Angeles to name a few. Village Winery was the first urban winery in Seattle.^[?]

Wine aficionados traditionally tend to travel to remote areas to learn about winemaking firsthand and to taste the offerings of a wine producer in the setting in which they were made. Now, many urban dwellers can hop in their car for a short drive or take public transportation or even walk, and have an authentic winery experience. Many urban wineries offer tastings both and a traditional tasting room for this purpose and also offer retail sales. This allows the consumer to purchase directly from the source ensuring that wines have been stored correctly and not subjected to extreme conditions that can occur in transit that can occasionally result in spoiled wines.

A few urban wineries are also incorporating live-on-site restaurants or venues for live entertainment. Many also offer their customers the ability to make their own wine under the guidance of their winemaking team. Amateur winemakers can choose the grape varieties, select an appellation, make production decisions along the way and participate in the final blending, bottling and even design their own labels. This has spawned a new generation of boutique wines that are available in micro quantities (as small as 50 bottles).



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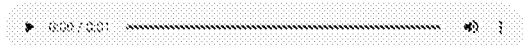
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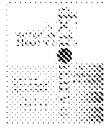
1.
The act or process of collecting.
2.
A group of objects or works to be seen, studied, or kept together.
3.
A line of products produced for one season, as those developed by a designer: promoted the
summer collection in the store window
4.
An accumulation; a deposit: a collection of dust on the piano
5.
A collecting of money, as in church.
- 6.

The sum is collected.

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