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Mailed: 4/16/2013

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Trademark Trial and Appeal Board

In re Ruby Mine, Inc.

Serial No. 85287700

H. Michael Brucker of H. Michael Brucker Law Corp., for Ruby Mine, Inc.

Edward Fennessy, Trademark Examining Attorney, Law Office 114 (K. Margaret Le, Managing Attorney).

Before Quinn, Ritchie, and Masiello, Administrative Trademark Judges.

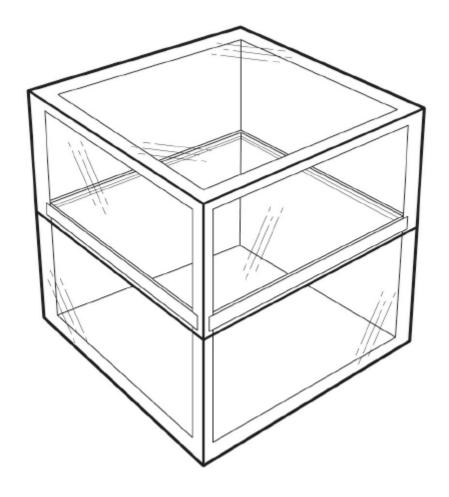
Opinion by Ritchie, Administrative Trademark Judge:

Ruby Mine, Inc. has filed an application to register the following mark for "parlor games" in International Class $28:^1$

commerce.

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 $^{^1}$ Serial No. 85287700, filed on April 6, 2011, pursuant to Section 1(a) of the Trademark Act, 15 USC \$1051(a), and claiming September 10, 2004 as the date of first use anywhere and in



Description: The mark consists of the configuration of a container for game cards comprising a two-piece, clear plastic, hollow cube having a central band where the two pieces join and walls sufficiently thick to produce an aesthetic prismatic effect at the wall ends as a function of ambient light conditions.

The trademark examining attorney has refused registration of the application on four grounds. First, the examining attorney has refused registration under Section 2(e)(5) of the Trademark Act of 1946, 15 U.S.C. § 1052(e)(5), on the ground that applicant's proposed mark is functional and thus unregistrable. Second, the examining

attorney has refused on the ground that the mark consists of a nondistinctive configuration of the goods that does not function as a mark under Trademark Act Sections 1, 2, and 45, 15 U.S.C. §§1051-1052 and 1127. Third, as to the "aesthetic prismatic effect" of applicant's package design the examining attorney has refused on the ground that "this feature, as described in the mark description and depicted in the specimen of record, is solely decorative or ornamental in nature." (examining atty's stmt., at unnumbered 22 of 26). Fourth, the examining attorney has refused on the ground that the drawing is not acceptable. Specifically, the examining attorney notes: "Elements of a mark that are functional are required to be shown in broken or dotted lines." See Trademark Act Section 2(e)(5), 15 U.S.C. 1052(e)(5); see TMEP § 1202.02(a)-(a)(ii)(2012); 37 CFR 2.52(b)(4)." (Id. at unnumbered 23 of 26.)

Distinctiveness

We consider first the refusal based on the asserted lack of distinctiveness of the applied-for mark. We note that both applicant and the examining attorney agree that the applied-for mark qualifies as "product packaging" rather than as "product design" and thus may be shown to be inherently distinctive without a showing of acquired distinctiveness. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. v. Samara Bros.,

529 U.S. 205, 215, 54 USPQ2d 1065, 1069 (2000); Two Pesos, Inc. v. Taco Cabana, Inc., 505 U.S. 763, 23 USPQ2d 1081 (1992). Indeed, applicant has not asserted that its mark has acquired distinctiveness pursuant to Section 2(f) of the Trademark Act, and thus if the mark is shown not to be inherently distinctive, this refusal will result in a finding that the applied-for mark cannot be registered.

To determine if a product is inherently distinctive, we look at the four "Seabrook factors." Seabrook Foods, Inc. v. Bar-Well Foods, Ltd., 568 F.2d 1342, 1344, 196 USPQ 289, 291 (C.C.P.A. 1977). The Seabrook factors consider whether the packaging shape is:

- (1) a "common" basic shape or design;
- (2) unique or unusual in a particular field;
- (3) 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; or
- (4) capable of creating a commercial impression distinct from the accompanying words.
- Id. See also In re Chippendales USA, Inc., 622 F.3d 1346, 1351, 96 USPQ2d 1681, 1684 (Fed. Cir. 2010) (stating that an abbreviated tuxedo costume consisting of wrist cuffs and a bowtie collar without a shirt "constitute[d] 'trade dress' because it was part of the 'packaging'" for exotic dancing services); Tone Bros., Inc. v. Sysco Corp., 28 F.3d

1192, 1205-07, 31 USPQ2d 1321, 1330-32 (Fed. Cir. 1994) (citing Seabrook) (reversing lower court's summary judgment finding that the shape and appearance of the spice container at issue was not inherently distinctive); Yankee Candle Co. v. Bridgewater Candle Co., LLC, 259 F.3d 25, 42-45, 59 USPQ2d 1720, 1730-32 (1st Cir. 2001) (finding trade dress for common elements of candle labels was nondistinctive product packaging for which insufficient evidence of acquired distinctiveness was shown); In re Chevron Intellectual Prop. Grp. LLC, 96 USPQ2d 2026, 2029 (TTAB 2010) (affirming that applicant's "'threedimensional, six-sided beveled shape' [pole spanner design used to promote services] is a mere refinement of a commonly used form of a gasoline pump ornamentation rather than an inherently distinctive service mark for automobile service station services."); In re Brouwerij Bosteels, 96 USPQ2d 1414, 1421-22 (TTAB 2010) (finding that product packaging trade dress in the nature of a beer glass and stand with wording and scrollwork would be perceived as a mere refinement of a commonly known glass and stand rather than an inherently distinctive indicator of source for the goods); In re File, 48 USPQ2d 1363, 1367 (TTAB 1998) (stating that novel tubular lights used in connection with bowling alley services would be perceived by customers as

"simply a refinement of the commonplace decorative or ornamental lighting . . . and would not be inherently regarded as a source indicator."); In re J. Kinderman & Sons Inc., 46 USPQ2d 1253, 1255 (TTAB 1998) ("while the designs [of packaging for electric lights for Christmas trees that] applicant seeks to register may be unique in the sense that we have no evidence that anyone else is using designs which are identical to them, they are nonetheless not inherently distinctive."); In re Hudson News Co., 39 USPQ2d 1915, 1923 (TTAB 1996), aff'd per curiam, 114 F.3d 1207 (Fed. Cir. 1997) ("[f]or the 'blue motif' of a retail store to be registrable on the Principal Register without resort to Section 2(f), the trade dress would have to be immediately recognizable as a distinctive way of identifying the source of the store services.").

Here, the examining attorney has submitted evidence to show that the applied-for mark is indeed a common design that is, rather than being unique in the field of "parlor games," a mere refinement of a commonly adopted and well

known form of trade dress for such goods. In particular, the examining attorney submitted evidence of

i) cube-shaped parlor games, including specifically card games such as those offered by applicant (although not necessarily clear plastic); ii) clear plastic card holders (including some cube-shaped, not necessarily for games); iii) cube-shaped clear plastic display cases (not necessarily for cards or games, but for example for displaying trophy golf balls or baseballs, to show that transparency and cube shape are common and desirable generally); iv) general cube packaging (to show that cube packaging is common and desirable); and finally v) examples of clear plastic parlor games, some cube-shaped, exactly as offered by applicant.

Examples of each of these categories include the following:

1. Cube-shaped parlor games;

Disney's Cars 2-Scavenger Hunt Party Game.

www.birthdayexpress.com. Attached to December 8, 2011

Office Action, p. 84.

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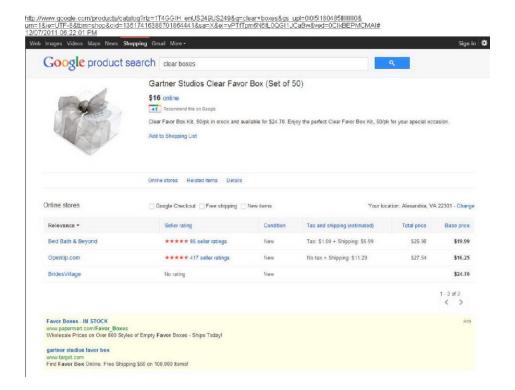
² Although the examining attorney made arguments regarding the fourth *Seabrook* factor, we do not find it relevant, since the drawing submitted by applicant contains no words, and therefore there can be no commercial impression "apart from the accompanying words." Furthermore, although the evidence *infra* shows various types of packaging, we limit our analysis to those that fit into these four categories.



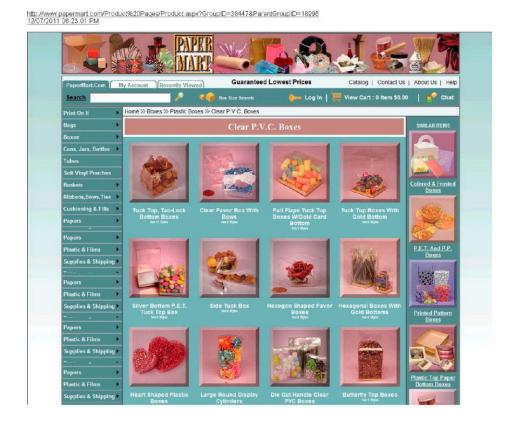
http://www.birthdayexpress.com/Disneys-Cars-2-Scavenger-Hunt-Party-Game/73839/PartyItemDetail.aspx 12/07/2011 05:57:48 PM

2. Clear-plastic card holders (some cube shaped);

Gartner Studios Clear Favor Box (set of 50): Clear Favor Box Kit, 50/pk. Enjoy the perfect Clear Favor Box Kit, 50/pk for your special occasion. www.google.com. Attached to December 8, 2011 Office Action, p.100.



Paper Mart; Clear P.V.C. Boxes: Clear Favor Box with Bows. www.papermart.com. Attached to December 8, 2011 Office Action, p. 103.

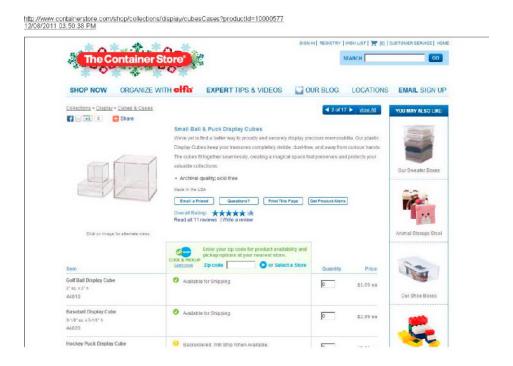


3. Cube-shaped, clear-plastic display cases;

Baseball Display Case: www.amazon.com. Attached to December 8, 2011 Office Action, p. 37.

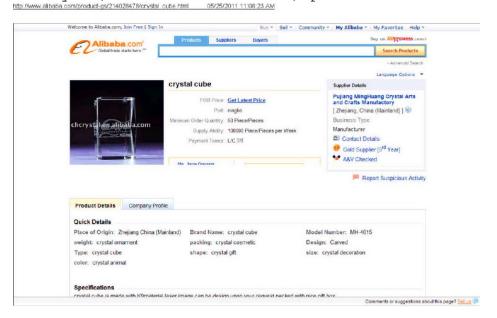


The Container Store: Small Ball & Puck Display Cubes. www.containerstore.com. Attached to December 8 Office Action, p. 119.



4. General cube packaging (some also clear);

Advertisement for "crystal cube" www.alibaba.com. Attached to May 25, 2011 Office action, p. 5.



Nooka Modern Home: "Package redesign was focused on efficiency and modernizing ancient time-telling. Cube-shaped boxes serve as both eye-catching in-store pieces and functional containers." http://dannyyirgou.com. Attached to May 25, 2011 Office action, p.4.

Intriguing Facts About Packaging Boxes: Standard storage boxes in many cases are cube shaped. www.excelteacher.com. Attached to May 25, 2011 Office action, p. 8.

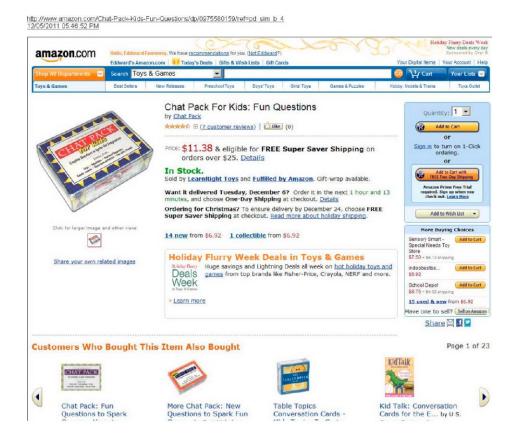
Teach Engineering: Summary Boxed In and Wrapped Up: "students discover that the cubical box has less surface area than the original, and thus, a cube is a more efficient way to package things."

www.teachengineering.org. Attached to May 25, 2011 Office action, p. 10.

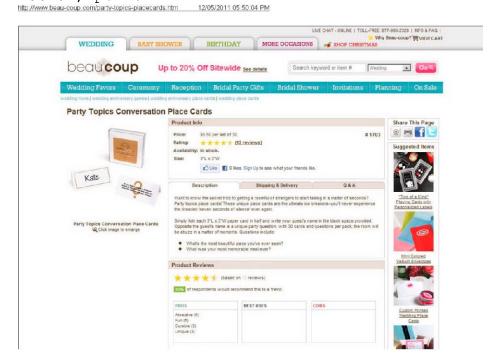
Minimising Packaging [sic]: Many plastic milk jugs are now cube-shaped, which lowers packaging expenses by 10 to 20 cents per jug. www.sustainbusper.com. Attached to May 25, 2011 Office action, p. 13.

5. Clear-plastic parlor games (some cube-shaped)

Chat Pack For Kids: Fun Questions. www.amazon.com. Attached to December 8, 2011 Office Action, p.10.

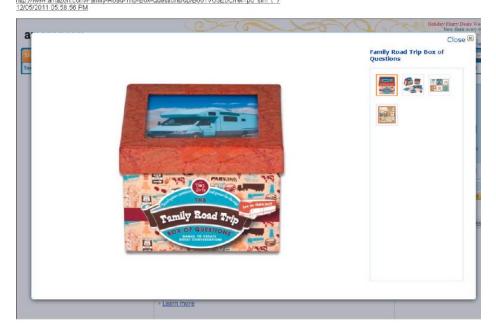


Party Topics Conversation Place Cards from beaucoup. www.beau-coup.com. Attached to December 8, 2011 Office Action, p.21.

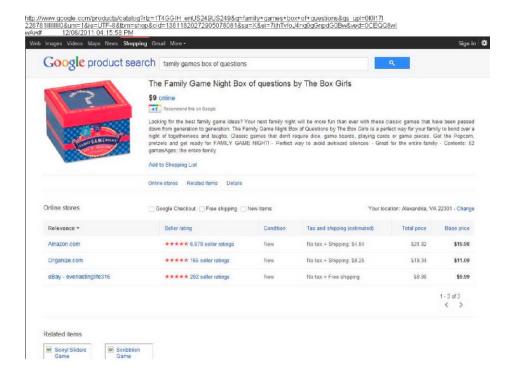


Family Road Trip Box of Questions. www.amazon.com. Attached to December 8, 2011 Office Action, p. 29.

http://www.amazon.com/Family-Road-Trip-Box-Questions/dp/B001V03EOC/ref=pd sim t 7
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The Family Game night Box of questions [sic]. www.google.com. Attached to December 8, 2011 Office Action, p. 137.



We find that with this evidence, the examining attorney has convincingly shown that a cube shape is a common shape for packaging of games and is a mere refinement on the ubiquitous, rectangular, box-shaped packaging. The examining attorney has also shown that it is considered desirable for consumers to see the inside of the packaging, and the "clear plastic" aspect of applied-for mark is common as well.

We find these described aspects of the applied-for mark to be at best mere refinements of common attributes of parlor games. The "aesthetic prismatic effect" created by the thick walls of the container is merely incidental to the use of transparent plastic, and is not likely to create a commercial impression apart from the other features of the package. We note that the description itself describes this as occurring "as a function of ambient light conditions." In its brief, applicant admits that the prismatic effect is "an unavoidable effect of the overall design." (appl's brief at 21). Accordingly, it is apparent, as both applicant and the examining attorney agree, that the described prismatic effect occurs as a result of the other named features of the description, upon the implementation of certain light conditions. We therefore find that the examining attorney has shown that

the overall description of the applied-for mark is one of a common, nondistinctive design.

Applicant has attempted to rebut this showing by submitting a declaration from its president and founder, Cristy Clarke, dated November 8, 2011, which states in relevant part:

"[G]ame cards are commonly packaged in inexpensive paper containers that fit closely around the cards" (Para 4)

"The cost of one [of applicant's] cube is approximately 85 times the cost of a paper container and adds to the overall weight, making shipping more expensive." (Para. 7)

"In the more than seven years that [applicant] has been selling its game cards in the 'cube,' I have not seen any game card packaging (including that of competitors) even remotely similar to [applicant's] cube." (Para. 8)

While we accept all of Ms. Clarke's declarative statements at face value, they do not rebut the conclusions established by the examining attorney. Specifically, although Ms. Clarke may not be aware of competitors or others using similar designs, the examining attorney has shown that some do. Furthermore, although it may be most common for game makers to package their cards in inexpensive, paper containers, the examining attorney has shown that it is also common for companies to package cards in clear and/or plastic containers, and for such containers to be cube-shaped.

As such, we find that the examining attorney has established that the applied-for mark is not distinctive, that applicant has not made any offer to demonstrate that the mark has acquired distinctiveness, and that applicant has not rebutted the evidence establishing that the mark is not inherently distinctive.³

Decision: The refusal to register is affirmed on the ground that the applied-for mark is not inherently distinctive and has not acquired distinctiveness.

³ Since we affirm on this ground, we do not find it necessary to address the other grounds raised by the examining attorney.