Non-traditional Trade-marks in Canada

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Introduction

I am going to speak today about the registrability of non-traditional trade-marks in Canada. In doing so I shall look south to compare the Canadian situation with the American landscape.

What do we mean by non-traditional trade-marks? If we think of trade-marks generally, what usually comes to mind are words, phrases, slogans and/or graphics. Some we call word marks; others design marks. We may also think of marks which consist of a combination of words and designs, or words graphically oriented in a particular way, or having a unique stylistic element such as a particular font or colour. These are what we call word and design marks.

Examples:

- TWITTER (Twitter Inc.), for telecommunications services
- IPHONE (Apple Inc.), for mobile devices
- WHERE DO YOU WANT TO GO TODAY (Microsoft Corp.), for software

(Nike Inc.) for shoes, etc.

BlackBerry

(Research in Motion Ltd.) for electronic handheld units, etc.



(TiVo Inc.) for computer hardware and software for use in connection with personalized, interactive television programming, etc. Trade-marks can also be obtained for a distinguishing guise, which is a distinctive shaping of the wares themselves or their wrapping, for example the shapes of bottles, or candy. These are registrable if the guise is shown to be distinctive at the time of filing:



(Voss of Norway ASA)

(Kraft Foods Holdings, Inc.)

Coca-Cola bottle UCA044193 (COCA-COLA LTD.)

Non-traditional trade-marks are trade-marks consisting of such things as:

- Sound
- Smell
- Taste
- Touch
- Holograms
- Kinetic marks

Kinetic marks refer to animations or moving images, for example a computerized image, a television sequence, or as we shall see later, the animated sequences shown in the opening seconds of a film.

So how many applications for non-traditional trade-marks are filed with CIPO each year? Very few actually, and we shall see that the reason for this is CIPO's systematic refusal to process most non-traditional trade-marks. By contrast, the USPTO processes many more applications for non-traditional trade-marks.

In fact, we found a total of only 28 trade-mark applications ever filed with CIPO for sound, animation, or hologram marks. The breakdown is as follows:



Non-traditional TM applications in CIPO

With that in mind, let us go over the statutory requirements for a trade-mark.

What is a trade-mark?

The term "trade-mark" is defined very broadly in the Trade-marks Act, R.S.C.

1985, c. T-13 (the "Act") as:

"trade-mark" means, inter alia,

(a) a <u>mark</u> that is <u>used</u> by a person <u>for the purposes distinguishing</u> or so as to distinguish wares or services manufactured, sold, leased, hired, or performed by him from those manufactured, sold, leased, hired, or performed by others

Sound Marks

In 1985, Capitol Records filed for a sound mark consisting of 11 musical notes for use in association with phonograph records, tapes, motion picture films and related services. The mark was registered in 1989 for a 15 year term and expunged in 2005 for non-renewal. Since then, many applications for sound marks have been filed with CIPO but none proceeded to registration.

Let us look at what Capitol Records filed:

<u>Owner:</u> Capitol Records <u>Registration no</u>.: TMA359318 <u>For:</u> Phonograph records



The mark consists of 11 musical notes comprising the notes: $M_{2}(C_1 \subset C_1 \subset C_1$

Some subsequent filings:

1. <u>Applicant:</u> MGM <u>Application no.:</u> 0714314 <u>For:</u> Motion pictures films and video <u>Description:</u> Roaring Lion



2. <u>Applicant:</u> INTEL <u>Application no.:</u> 0858570 <u>For</u>: Computer hardware

<u>Description</u>: The trade mark consists of a five tone audio progression of the notes D FLAT, D FLAT, G, D FLAT and A FLAT.



3. <u>Applicant</u>: CTV Television <u>Application no.</u>: 1435197 <u>For</u>: recording and broadcast of hockey games

> Hockey Theme (Opening) SOUND mark as represented by the sheet music, attached

CIPO's objections were maintained despite sometimes relentless prosecution by applicants. The usual arguments made by applicants are that the *Playboy* case is irrelevant or wrong; sound marks are allowed in other countries including the U.S., and the state of the register evidence, which basically argues that Capitol Records obtained a sound mark so sound marks must be registrable. The Examiner's response to the last argument is always that just because the Office erred in the past does not mean it should err again. In one case, MGM's Roaring Lion, the application was filed in 1992 and their agents are still pressing hard for its allowance – one of their responses being 54 pages long!

Thus some applicants voluntarily withdraw their application after the first objection, and others simply ask for repeated extensions of time hoping for a change in the law that will allow sound marks.

My personal view is that applicants would be better served by appealing the Examiner's refusal to the Federal Court. To date, no one has appealed.

<u>Smell</u>

Scents can serve to distinguish wares or services as well; however there will be hurdles that must be overcome:

 The scent cannot serve a functional purpose, for example to mask an otherwise unpleasant odour, or to create a certain ambience, or even

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as a relaxant. So the smell of a perfume, for example would not be registrable as a trade-mark.

- For wares, it must be apparent to the consumer at the time of the transfer or possession of the wares and <u>marked</u> on the wares themselves. How does one "mark" a smell on wares? This is less of a problem for services, if for example your services are provided in a fixed location in which the air is scented with the subject trade-mark, that should satisfy this requirement.
- It must be capable of being accurately and precisely described on the trade-marks Register?

As an exercise, query whether the famously distinctive new car smell can be registrable as a smell trade-mark? To date we have not found any Canadian applications for smell marks. However, even if one can overcome the practical hurdles, the application will likely be rejected by CIPO on the basis that it is "non-visible" and therefore contrary to CIPO's interpretation of the Playboy case.

The U.S. has several scent marks on the Register. Some examples are:

- 3140701 (The Smead Manufacturing Company) for an apple cider scent or fragrance in association with office supplies, filed June 13, 2005, registered September 5, 2006;
- 3589348 (Hisamitsu Pharmaceutical Co.) for a minty scent by mixture of highly concentrated methyl salicylate (10wt%) and menthol (3wt%)

in association with Medicated transdermal patches, filed March 13, 2008, registered March 10, 2009;

 2463044 (Mike Mantel d.b.a. Manhattan Oil) for a cherry scent in association with synthetic lubricants for high performance racing and recreational vehicles, filed August 25, 1995, registered June 26, 2001;

What we found by going through the U.S. files was that the US examiners typically required the applicant to show distinctiveness (if distinctiveness cannot be shown the trade-mark will be listed on the Supplemental Register) and non-functionality. Also, the applicant had to submit a specimen, such as a photograph, of how the mark is being used on the wares, packaging, or documents related to sale (e.g. invoices).

<u>Taste</u>

Trade-marks consisting of a taste possess the same hurdles as that for smell, i.e. cannot be functional; must be apparent at the time of transfer (or advertisement if for services); and must be capable of being precisely described.

If for wares, it is difficult to imagine a situation where the consumer tastes it before it is actually purchased, yet if done, it should be registrable as a trademark.

We have not come across any applications filed with CIPO for taste marks. We found some applications in the U.S. however they were objected to for the reasons described above, namely that there is no way the consumer can taste it

before purchasing it, and because the flavour was seen as having utility, apart from distinguishing the wares.

Touch/sensory

Touch trade-marks distinguish the wares with a particular feel or texture. As we could not find any Canadian applications for these types of marks it is unclear what CIPO's position would be with respect to registrability. We did find such marks in the U.S., however, including one that was registered.

For example, Registration No. 3155702 in association with wines covers "a velvet textured covering on the surface of a bottle of wine." In this case the applicant was required to overcome a distinctiveness objection and submit a sample bottle of wine with its textured surface so the examiner could see and feel the applied for trade-mark.

We also found application no. 85007641 in association with medicines, namely, pharmaceutical formulations of nitroglycerin, which is described as "the distinctive touch and feel of a glass pump spray bottle with a plasticized surface. The pump spray bottle has a smooth surface with a weightiness, thickness and durability imparted by the glass; simultaneously the bottle has a lightness and rubber-like quality imparted by the plasticized coating." This was filed in April 6, 2010 and has not yet received an Office Action.

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<u>Colour</u>

CIPO currently will allow a trade-mark consisting of a colour applied to a surface of a 3-D object, but will not allow a mark for colour per se, that is, independent of the object to which it is applied. For example:

1. <u>Owner</u>: Owens-Corning <u>Registration no</u>.: TMA577805 <u>For</u>: the colour pink applied to foam insulation



2. <u>Owner</u>: 2881403 Canada Inc. <u>Registration no</u>.: TMA480533 <u>For</u>: the colour orange as applied to an electronic cable



Current TM Office practice is to require the application to include a drawing showing the object to which the colour is applied demarcated by a dotted line.

<u>Holograms</u>

We can think of holograms as 2D or 3D images on a metallic film backing that change shape and/or colour when viewed from different angles. Holograms are commonly used to prove authenticity or to prevent unauthorized duplication. If used as such, can the hologram also function as a trade-mark and be registrable as such?

The big challenge with holograms as trade-marks in Canada lies in how to portray them on paper in a trade-mark application in a way that is acceptable to CIPO. We found six trade-mark applications for holograms filed with CIPO but only two that proceeded to registration, both to Mastercard: 1. <u>Applicant:</u> Mastercard International <u>Application no</u>.: 815400 <u>Filed</u>: 1996 <u>Status</u>: Registered



Mark Descriptive Reference: MASTERCARD GLOBE HOLOGRAM DESIGN

2. <u>Applicant:</u> Mastercard International <u>Application no</u>.: 1020894 <u>Filed</u>: 1999 <u>Status</u>: Registered





Mark Descriptive Reference: 1997 MASTERCARD GLOBE HOLOGRAM DESIGN 3. <u>Applicant:</u> Smithkline Beecham Inc. <u>Application no</u>.: 0835927 <u>Filed</u>: 1997 <u>Status</u>: Abandoned



<u>Description</u>: The trade-mark consists of a hologram reflecting all colours, or any colour, of the light spectrum (an example of which appears in the graphic representation of the mark which is attached hereto and which forms part of this application) which is applied to the packaging of wares stated in the specification of wares. A formal drawing, the purpose of which is to depict the background design of the hologram, is attached hereto; the square shape shown in dashed outline does not form part of the trade-mark.

4. <u>Applicant:</u> Jeanne Lottie's Fashion Inc. <u>Application no</u>.: 1002075 <u>Filed</u>: 1999 <u>Status</u>: Abandoned



Description: The trade-mark consists of

a hologram applied to the wares, and as viewed from one angle depicts a repeating pattern of roses, and from another angle a repeating pattern of butterflies, with these patterns being superimposed in whole or in part when viewed from still other angles. A graphic representation of the mark illustrating the separate repeating patterns is attached to form a part of the application

5. <u>Applicant:</u> Jeanne Lottie's Fashion Inc. <u>Application no</u>.: 1002079 <u>Filed</u>: 1999 <u>Status</u>: Abandoned



Description: The trade-mark consists of a hologram applied to the wares, and as viewed from one angle depicts a repeating pattern of fish, and from another angle a repeating pattern of coral, with these patterns being superimposed in whole or in part when viewed from still other angles. A graphic representation of the mark illustrating the separate repeating patterns is attached to form a part of the application 6. <u>Applicant:</u> Sony Ericsson <u>Application no</u>.: 1404448 <u>Filed</u>: 2008 <u>Status</u>: In examination



<u>Description</u>: The stippling in the mark represents the hologram with iridescent effect superimposed on the design elements

The Mastercard hologram appears to be the first Canadian filing for a trade-mark comprising a hologram. No objections were raised with respect to the hologram component, and the mark proceeded to registration. However none of the subsequent filings by other applicants made it to registration.

We have not seen the same type of objections raised in the U.S. for hologram

trade-marks, of which there are many.

Kinetic marks

Kinetic marks are also called animated marks or moving marks.

We found four Canadian trade-mark applications, none of which proceeded to registration:

1. <u>Applicant</u>: Open Master Limited <u>Application no</u>.: 1026843 <u>Filed</u>: 1999 <u>Status</u>: Withdrawn



<u>Description</u>: The trade mark consists of an animated sequence of images depicting a spinning die, which has three three-dotted faces and three two-dotted faces. The trade mark is not lined for colour and colour is not claimed as a feature of the trade mark. The drawing is lined for shading purposes only.

2. <u>Applicant</u>: Yell Limited <u>Application no</u>.: 1079243 <u>Filed</u>: 2000 <u>Status</u>: Abandoned

<u>Description</u>: The moving image design mark consists of an animated visual sequence depicting a square with rounded corners and the letters Y, E, L and L. After the initial display of the empty square dot with rounded corners for a few seconds, the letters Y, E, L and L appear in succession inside the square, so as to spell the word YELL. The letters are separated by a brief display of the empty square. The drawing consists of eight stills that make up the animated sequence. 3. <u>Applicant</u>: RKO Pictures <u>Application no</u>.: 1142591 <u>Filed</u>: 2002 <u>Status</u>: Abandoned



<u>Description</u>: The mark consists of the words RKO PICTURES, with a radio tower standing atop an Earth-like globe, against a background of clouds and an atmosphere. The mark is displayed as a moving image sequence in which seven concentric circles representing radio waves appear one at a time as they are "broadcast" from the tower. The moving image is synchronized with a melodic musical phrase and a rhythmic monotone phrase calling to mind a fanciful Morse code signal.

4. <u>Applicant</u>: Deutsche Telekom <u>Application no</u>.: 1150481 <u>Filed</u>: 2002 <u>Status</u>: Abandoned





Description: The trade-mark consists of a unique animated sequence of images in motion whereby the letter "T" is depicted as the final position of a movement bringing one hand and arm into a vertical position and the second hand and arm into a horizontal position, with the fingertips of the vertical hand and arm touching the palm of the horizontal hand and arm at a right angle. In particular, the right hand (from the spectator's point of view) moves from the bottom left portion of the screen to the center of the screen. The fingertips point up and only the ridge of the hand is visible. At the same time, the left hand moves from the top right portion of the screen into the center of the screen. Again, the fingertips point up and only the ridge of the hand is visible. Both hands meet in the center of the screen. The tips of the right hand touch the palm of the left hand at a right angle. The spectator watches the left hand move from top to center coming to rest on the fingertips of the right hand and recognises the letter "T" formed by the two hand, as the result of the movement. The "T" formation is illustrated in the attached photographs showing the start and the end of the animation sequence.

As with holograms, CIPO uses the Regulations and the Trade-marks Act to deny

these marks on the basis that an animation is a multiplicity of marks, and cannot

be accurately represented with drawings.

Is CIPO's hard-line stance justified?

As we have seen, CIPO takes a very restrictive approach as to what qualifies as

a registrable trade-mark, contrary to the U.S. approach which is much more

relaxed. However, CIPO clearly recognizes the trend towards business adopting

non-traditional trade-marks and the antiquated Canadian approach.

In a letter to the profession dated February 24, 2005, entitled" Proposals for Comment Relating to Modernization of the Trade-Marks Act", CIPO solicited comments on, among other things, the acceptability of non-traditional trademarks. The letter indicates their view that the current Act, when read in conjunction with the Playboy case, does not allow for registration of nontraditional trade-marks and needs to be modernized.

If we compare the Canadian definition of "trade-mark" with the U.S. definition,

they are not so different.

The Canadian definition, once again, is:

"a <u>mark</u> that is used by a person for the purposes distinguishing or so as to distinguish wares or services manufactured, sold, leased, hired, or performed by him from those manufactured, sold, leased, hired, or performed by others"

The U.S.definition is:

"any <u>word</u>, <u>name</u>, <u>symbol</u>, or <u>device</u>, or any combination thereof, used by a person...to identify and distinguish his or her goods, including a unique product, from those manufactured or sold by others and to indicate the source of the goods..." (Lanham Act, s. 45)

The U.S. Act also has a provision in s. 2 which states that unless a trademark

falls within one of six enumerated grounds for refusal, no trademark shall be

refused registration on account of its nature:

No trademark by which the goods of the applicant may be distinguished from the goods of others shall be refused registration on the principal register on account of its nature unless it—

(a) Consists of or comprises immoral, deceptive, or scandalous matter; or matter which may disparage or falsely suggest a connection with persons, living or dead, institutions, beliefs, or national symbols, or bring them into contempt, or disrepute; or a geographical indication which, when used on or in connection with wines or spirits, identifies a place other than the origin of the goods and is first used on or in connection with wines or spirits by the applicant on or after one year after the date on which the WTO Agreement (as defined in section 2(9) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act) enters into force with respect to the United States.

(b) Consists of or comprises the flag or coat of arms or other insignia of the United States, or of any State or municipality, or of any foreign nation, or any simulation thereof.

(c) Consists of or comprises a name, portrait, or signature identifying a particular living individual except by his written consent, or the name, signature, or portrait of a deceased President of the United States during the life of his widow, if any, except by the written consent of the widow.

(d) Consists of or comprises a mark which so resembles a mark registered in the Patent and Trademark Office, or a mark or trade name previously used in the United States by another and not abandoned, as to be likely, when used on or in connection with the goods of the applicant, to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive: Provided, That if the Director determines that confusion, mistake, or deception is not likely to result from the continued use by more than one person of the same or similar marks under conditions and limitations as to the mode or place of use of the marks or the goods on or in connection with which such marks are used, concurrent registrations may be issued to such persons when they have become entitled to use such marks as a result of their concurrent lawful use in commerce prior to

(1) the earliest of the filing dates of the applications pending or of any registration issued under this Act;

(2) July 5, 1947, in the case of registrations previously issued under the Act of March 3, 1881, or February 20, 1905, and continuing in full force and effect on that date; or

(3) July 5, 1947, in the case of applications filed under the Act of February 20, 1905, and registered after July 5, 1947. Use prior to the filing date of any pending application or a registration shall not be required when the owner of such application or registration consents to the grant of a concurrent registration to the applicant. Concurrent registrations may also be issued by the Director when a court of competent jurisdiction has finally determined that more than one person is entitled to use the same or similar marks in commerce. In issuing concurrent registrations, the Director shall prescribe conditions and limitations as to the mode or place of use of the mark or the goods on or in connection with which such mark is registered to the respective persons.

(e) Consists of a mark which, (1) when used on or in connection with the goods of the applicant is merely descriptive or deceptively misdescriptive of them, (2) when used on or in connection with the goods of the applicant is primarily geographically descriptive of them, except as indications of regional origin may be registrable under section 4, (3) when used on or in connection with the goods of the applicant is primarily geographically geographically deceptively misdescriptive of them, (4) is primarily merely a surname, or (5) comprises any matter that, as a whole, is functional.

(f) Except as expressly excluded in subsections (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)(3), and (e)(5) of this section, nothing herein shall prevent the registration of a mark used by the applicant

which has become distinctive of the applicant's goods in commerce. The Director may accept as prima facie evidence that the mark has become distinctive, as used on or in connection with the applicant's goods in commerce, proof of substantially exclusive and continuous use thereof as a mark by the applicant in commerce for the five years before the date on which the claim of distinctiveness is made. Nothing in this section shall prevent the registration of a mark which, when used on or in connection with the goods of the applicant, is primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive of them, and which became distinctive of the applicant's goods in commerce before the date of the enactment of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act. A mark which when used would cause dilution under section 43(c) may be refused registration only pursuant to a proceeding brought under section 43(c) may be canceled pursuant to a proceeding brought under section 14 or section 24.

In the U.S. case of *Re General Electric Broadcasting* 199 USPQ 560 (TTAB, 1978), the applicant appealed the Examiner's refusal to register the sound of a ship's bell clock in association with radio broadcasting services. The Appeal Board affirmed the refusal on the basis that there was no evidence that it had become distinctive of the applicant's service, but had it been shown to be distinctive they would have allowed it. They noted that the drafters of the Act did not define "service mark" because they were mindful of the various different types of marks, devices, symbols, and the like that are and may be used to identify services rendered in commerce. They said:

In view of this flexible approach toward the concept of what constitutes a service mark or a trademark, <u>a flexibility that is required in order to keep</u> up with the ever-changing ramifications brought about by the changing technology that accompanies the growth of a nation and creates goods, services, and concepts unheard of in the past, the Patent and Trademark Office has recognized that a mark need not be confined to a graphic form.

The U.S. Court said this 10 years before the Playboy case!

Conclusion

To sum up, the status quo in Canada is that non-visual marks such as sound, smell and taste are currently not registrable because of the TMO's rigid interpretation of the *Playboy* case. Likewise, colour per se is unregistrable because of comments made in the *Parke, Davis* & *Co.* and *Smith, Kline* & *French* cases. Holograms have so far been unregistrable because CIPO considers them a "multiplicity of marks", and kinetic marks have thus far been unregistrable because CIPO maintains they cannot be accurately depicted in a single drawing. What the Federal Court of Canada would say, however, if anyone took these issues on appeal, I do not know.

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NON-TRADITIONAL TRADE-MARKS IN CANADA

Toni Polson Ashton Sim & McBurney Toronto, Canada

Overview

- 1. Trade-marks generally
- 2. What is a trade-mark?
- 3. Non-traditional trade-marks and CIPO's position
 - Sound
 - Smell
 - Taste
 - Touch/Sensory
 - Colour per se
 - Holograms
 - Kinetic Marks
- 4. Is CIPO's stance justified?
- 5. Conclusion

Word Marks

TWITTER

IPHONE

Twitter Inc.

Apple Inc.

GOOGLE

Google Inc.

WHERE DO YOU WANT TO GO TODAY Microsoft Corp.

Design Marks



Nike Inc.





Ferrari S.p.A.

Word and Design Marks



Bell Canada



TiVo Inc.

Nintendo of America Inc.

ElackBerry

Research in Motion Ltd.

Distinguishing Guises







Voss water bottle TMA751978 (Voss of Norway ASA) Life Savers candy TMA562616 (Kraft Foods Holdings, Inc.)

Coca-Cola bottle UCA044193 (Coca-Cola Ltd.)

Distinguishing Guises

Game console and controllers by Nintendo of America, Inc. (not yet registered):



Non-traditional trade-marks

- Sound
- Smell
- Taste
- Touch
- Colour?
- Hologram
- Kinetic (moving)

Non-traditional TM applications in CIPO



Trade-mark

The term "trade-mark" is defined in the Trade-marks Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. T-13 (the "Act"), as

"trade-mark" means, inter alia,

(a) a <u>mark</u> that is <u>used</u> by a person <u>for the purpose of</u> <u>distinguishing</u> or so as to distinguish wares or services manufactured, sold, leased, hired or performed by him from those manufactured, sold, leased, hired or performed by others, or

(b) a distinguishing guise.

Trade-mark

Three elements to a trade-mark:

- 1. "Mark" not defined in the Act
- "Used" at the time of transfer or possession of property; advertisement or performance of service
- 3. "For the purpose of distinguishing" must not serve a functional purpose
Trade-mark

Additional administrative requirement:

- Must be accurately and precisely described



The mark consists of [] musical notes comprising the notes: $uorect: C_1 \in C_1 \subset C_2 \subset C_1 \subset C_2 \subset C$

APPLICATION NUMBER: 0553825 REGISTRATION NUMBER: TMA359318 STATUS: EXPUNGED – non renewal FILED: 1985-12-06 REGISTERED: 1989-08-11

REGISTRANT: CAPITOL RECORDS, INC., MARK DESCRIPTIVE REFERENCE:

MUSICAL NOTES DESIGN WARES:

(1) Phonograph records, magnetic tapes, audio and video tapes, audio and video cassettes and motion picture film.

(2) Pre-recorded audio tapes and phonograph records.

SERVICES:

(1) Professional electronic and engineering services in the field of sound monitoring and duplication for others.

TRADE-MARK: YAHOO! Sound Mark APPLICATION NUMBER: 1051714 STATUS: ABANDONED FILED: 2000-03-22

APPLICANT: YAHOO! INC., TRADE-MARK: YAHOO! Sound Mark SERVICES:

(1) Promoting the goods and services of others by placing advertisements and promotional displays in an electronic ... etc.

(2) Computer services and online computer services, namely creating indexes of information, websites, and other ... etc.



APPLICATION NUMBER: 0714314 STATUS: In examination FILED: 1992-10-06

APPLICANT:

METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER LION CORP.,

MARK DESCRIPTIVE REFERENCE:

ROARING LION (SOUND ONLY) DESIGN

WARES:

(1) Motion pictures films and pre-recorded video tapes.

SERVICES:

(1) Motion picture services; entertainment services by distribution of motion pictures.

(2) Entertainment services, namely, production and distribution of motion pictures and providing film and tape entertainment for viewing through the media of television, cinema and other media.

TRADE-MARK: SOUND MARK APPLICATION NUMBER: 1229348 STATUS: ABANDONED FILED: 2004-09-03

APPLICANT: TELLME NETWORKS, INC. TRADE-MARK: SOUND MARK TRADE-MARK DESCRIPTION:

The mark consists of a musical jingle in the key of C, comprised of two notes in sequence of F, C and any relative equivalent thereof.

SERVICES:

(1) ONLINE AND TELEPHONE PROVISION OF CONTENT, NAMELY, BUSINESS NEWS, BUSINESS INFORMATION, ELECTRONIC COMMERCE INFORMATION, ...etc.

TRADE-MARK: MISTER SOFTEE MUSIC APPLICATION NUMBER: 1464830 REGISTRATION NUMBER: not registered STATUS: In examination FILED: 2009-12-30

APPLICANT: MISTER SOFTEE INC. TRADE-MARK: MISTER SOFTEE MUSIC TRADE-MARK DESCRIPTION:

The sound mark consists of a musical jingle composed of sixteen notes in the key of E flat, in the sequence of Bb-C-Bb-G-F-Eb-F-Eb-C-Eb-D-Eb-F-Bb-G-Eb.

SERVICES:

(1) Sale of soft ice cream and products containing ice cream, namely, milk shakes, sundaes, ice cream cones, frozen fruit confections on a stick and ice drinks, by roving vehicles.



NUMBER: 0858570 REGISTRATION NUMBER: not registered STATUS: ABANDONED FILED: 1997-10-14

APPLICANT: INTEL CORPORATION MARK DESCRIPTIVE REFERENCE:

SOUND DESIGN

TRADE-MARK DESCRIPTION:

The trade mark consists of a five tone audio progression of the notes D FLAT, D FLAT, G, D FLAT and A FLAT.

WARES:

(1) Computer hardware and software, namely microprocessors, integrated circuits, integrated circuit chips, semiconductor devices, security devices, ...etc.

TRADE-MARK:

Hockey Theme (Opening) SOUND mark as represented by the sheet music. APPLICATION NUMBER: 1435197 REGISTRATION NUMBER: not registered STATUS: In examination FILED: 2009-04-20

APPLICANT:

CTV Television Inc.

TRADE-MARK: Hockey Theme (Opening) SOUND mark as represented by the sheet music **SERVICES:**

(1) Entertainment services, namely the production, recording and broadcast of hockey games through the media of television and through the media of a global computer network via the Internet on the World Wide Web.

Playboy Enterprises Inc. v. Germain (1987)

"use of a verbal description is not use of a trade mark within the meaning of the *Trade Marks Act...*a 'mark' must be something that can be represented visually... the trade mark must be something that can be seen"

- 16 C.P.R. (3d) 517 (Federal Court of Canada – Trial Division)

Procedural objections:

-Mark is not accurately described e.g. tempo, stress, volume

-No administrative procedures for searching, analyzing, or advertising sound marks

-Unable to determine whether the mark is confusing with any other co-pending sound mark

"Not accurately described":

- -Which instrument?
- -How many musicians?
- -Professional or amateur?





"the Registrar would be prepared to accept a statement describing the marks as follows: <u>The trade-mark consists of the following</u> <u>representation of the sound, and does not</u> <u>consist of the sound itself</u>"



Applicant: Intel

Application no.: 0858570

Filed: 1997

Status: Abandoned

Smell as a Trade-mark

- scent cannot serve a functional purpose
- for wares, must be apparent to the consumer at the time of the transfer or possession of the wares and marked on the wares themselves

 must be capable of being accurately and precisely described in the trade-marks
 Register

Smell Marks (U.S.)

Registration Number: 3140701
Filing Date: June 13, 2005
Registration Date: September 5, 2006
Owner: The Smead Manufacturing Company
Description of Mark: The mark consists of an apple cider scent or fragrance.
Goods and Services: Office supplies, namely, file folders, hanging folders, paper expanding files.



Smell Marks (U.S.)

Registration Number: 3589348 Filing Date: March 13, 2008 **Registration Date March 10, 2009 Owner:** Hisamitsu Pharmaceutical Co., Inc. **Description of Mark:** The mark is a scent mark having a minty scent by mixture of highly concentrated methyl salicylate (10wt%) and menthol (3wt%). Goods and Services: Medicated transdermal patches for the temporary relief of aches and pains of muscles and joints associated with arthritis, simple backaches, strains, bruises and sprains.

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	SALONPAS Press minty scent PAIN RELIEF PATCH Press package not child resistant. Drug Facts Purpose
	Drag Facts Purpose Active ingredients (in each patch) Topical analgesic Menthol 3% Topical analgesic Methyl salicylate 10% (NSAID*) Topical analgesic *nonstercidal anti-inflammatory drug Topical analgesic Uses Uses Temporarily relieves mild to moderate aches & pains of musclas & joints associated with: Topical analgesic
	Uses Temporarily relieves mild to moderate aches & pains of muscles & joints associated with: strains sprains simple backache arthritis bruises Warnings For external use only
	Stomach bleeding warning: This product contains an NSAID, which may cause stomach bleeding. The chance is small but higher if you: • are age 60 or older • have had stomach ulcers or bleeding problems • take a blocd thinning (anticoagulant) or steroid drug • take other drugs containing an NSAID (aspirin, ibuprofen, naproxen, or others) • have 3 or more alcoholic drinks every day while using this product • take more or for a longer time than directed Boot 20
	Do not use a on the face or rashes a on wounds or damaged skin a if allergic to aspirin or other NSAIDs a with a heating pad a when sweating (such as from exercise or heat) any patch from a pouch that has been open for 14 or more days a right before or after heart surgery
	Ask a doctor before use if you are allergic to topical products the stomach bleeding warning applies to you you have high blood pressure, heart disease, or kidney disease you are taking a diuretic
	When using this product • wash hands after applying or removing patch. Avoid contact with eyes. If eye contact occurs, rinse thoroughly with water. • the risk of heart attack or stroke may increase if you use more than directed or for longer than directed
	 pressure, heart disease, or kidney disease * you are taking a duriette When using this product wash hands after applying or removing patch. Avoid contact with eyes. If eye contact occurs, rinse thoroughly with water. * the risk of heart attack or stroke may increase if you use more than directed or for longer than directed Stop use and ask a doctor if you feel faint, vomit blood, or have bloody or black stools. These are signs of stomach bleeding. * rash, itching or skin irritation develops * condition worsens * symptoms last for more than 3 days * symptoms clear up and occur again within a few days * stomach pain or upset gets worse or lasts If pregnant or breast-feeding, ask a doctor before use during the first 6 months of pregnancy. Do not use during the last 3 months of pregnancy because it may cause problems in the unborn child or complications during delivery.
	If pregnant or breast-feeding, ask a doctor before use during the first 6 months of pregnancy. Do not use during the last 3 months of pregnancy because it may cause problems in the unborn child or complications during delivery. Keep out of reach of children. If put in mouth, get medical help or contact a Poison Control Center
	not use during the last 3 months of pregnancy because it half occes product a Poison Control Center complications during delivery. Keep out of reach of children. If put in mouth, get medical help or contact a Poison Control Center right away. Package not child resistant. Directions Adults 18 years and older: • clean and dry affected area • remove patch from backing film and apply to skin (see illustration) • apply one • clean and dry affected area • remove patch from backing film and apply to skin (see illustration) • apply one

Smell Marks (U.S.)

Registration Number: 2463044 Filing Date: August 25, 1995 Registration Date: June 26, 2001 Owner: Mike Mantel d.b.a. Manhattan Oil Description of Mark: The mark consists of a cherry scent. Goods and Services: Synthetic lubricants for high performance racing and recreational vehicles.



Taste Marks (U.S.)

Serial Number: 77317342
Filing Date: October 30, 2007
Applicant: Herbal Water, Inc.
Description of Mark: The NON-VISUAL MARK is for the distinctive flavor combination of lavender, mint, lemon grass, and thyme.
Goods and Services: Non-alcoholic flavored beverages

Taste Marks (U.S.)

Serial Number: 76467774 Filing Date: November 18, 2002 Applicant: N.V. Organon Description of Mark: This trademark application is for an orange flavor. Goods and Services: Pharmaceuticals for human use,

namely, antidepressants in quick-dissolving tablets and pills

Touch/Sensory Marks (U.S.)

Registration Number: 3155702 Filing Date: March 23, 2005 **Registration Date:** October 17, 2006 **Owner:** American Wholesale Wine & Spirits, Inc. **Description of Mark:** The mark consists of a <u>velvet</u> textured covering on the surface of a bottle of wine. The dotted line in the drawing is not a feature of the mark but is intended to show the location of the mark on a typical container for the goods; the dark/lower part of the container drawing shows the mark. The stippling in the drawing is not a feature of the mark, but a representation of how one type of velvet covering may appear in visual form. The mark is a sensory, touch mark.

Goods and Services: Wines





Touch/Sensory Marks (U.S.)

Serial Number: 85007641 Filing Date: April 6, 2010 Applicant: G. Pohl-Boskamp GmbH & Co. KG Description of Mark: The mark consists of the distinctive touch and feel of a glass pump spray bottle with a plasticized surface. The pump spray bottle has a smooth surface with a weightiness, thickness and durability imparted by the glass; simultaneously the bottle has a lightness and rubber-like quality imparted by the plasticized coating.

Goods and Services: Medicines, namely, pharmaceutical formulations of nitroglycerin.





REGISTRANT: Owens-Corning Canada Inc. MARK DESCRIPTIVE REFERENCE: PINK (COLOUR)

TRADE-MARK DESCRIPTION:

APPLICATION NUMBER: 1086788 REGISTRATION NUMBER: TMA577805 STATUS: REGISTERED FILED: 2000-12-19 REGISTERED: 2003-03-20

The trade-mark consists of the colour pink as applied to the whole of the visible surface of the particular slug of polyurethane foam sealant shown in dotted outline in the attached drawing. **WARES**:

(1) Polyurethane foam sealant.



APPLICATION NUMBER: 0818239 REGISTRATION NUMBER: TMA480533 STATUS: REGISTERED FILED: 1996-07-18 REGISTERED: 1997-08-14

REGISTRANT:

2881403 CANADA INC. MARK DESCRIPTIVE REFERENCE: ORANGE CABLE DESIGN

COLOUR CLAIM:

The mark consists of the colour orange as applied to an electronic cable used in the building automation industry namely for heating, ventilation and air conditioning and the colour orange is claimed as a feature of the trade-mark.

TRADE-MARK EXCLUSION:

The representation of the wares shown in dotted outline does not form part of the trade-mark. **WARES:**

(1) Electronic cables used in the building automation industry namely for heating, ventilation and air conditioning.

- Colour per se unregistrable because of obiter comments in *Parke, Davis & Co. v. Empire Laboratories Ltd.*, [1964] Ex. C.R. 399, and in *Smith, Kline & French Canada Ltd. v. Canada (Registrar of Trade-marks) (No.2)* [1987] 2 F.C. 633

- In both cases the subject trade-mark was not a colour per se mark, but the Court said if it were it would have been invalid



APPLICATION NUMBER: 1028879 REGISTRATION NUMBER: TMA577002 STATUS: REGISTERED FILED: 1999-09-14

REGISTRANT: HERSHEY CANADA INC., MARK DESCRIPTIVE REFERENCE: ORANGE DESIGN

TRADE-MARK DESCRIPTION:

The trade-mark consists of the colour orange applied to the whole of the visible surface of the particular packaging as shown in the attached drawing. The orange colour is approximately equivalent to Pantone*165C. *Registered Trade-mark.

WARES:

(1) Candy.



APPLICATION NUMBER: 1046966 REGISTRATION NUMBER: TMA576619 STATUS: REGISTERED FILED: 2000-02-16

REGISTRANT: HERSHEY CANADA INC., MARK DESCRIPTIVE REFERENCE: ORANGE DESIGN

TRADE-MARK DESCRIPTION:

The trade-mark consists of the colour orange applied to the whole of the visible surface of the particular packaging as shown in the attached drawing.

WARES:

(1) Ice cream toppings.(2) Peanut butter.



APPLICATION NUMBER: 0815400 STATUS: REGISTERED REGISTRATION NUMBER: TMA515834 FILED: 1996-06-14





APPLICATION NUMBER: 1020894 STATUS: REGISTERED REGISTRATION NUMBER: TMA545538 FILED: 1999-06-30

APPLICANT:

MASTERCARD INTERNATIONAL INCORPORATED MARK DESCRIPTIVE REFERENCE: MASTERCARD GLOBE HOLOGRAM DESIGN

SERVICES:

(1) Financial services, namely providing credit card, debit card, charge card, cash disbursement and transaction authorization and settlement services.

APPLICANT: MASTERCARD INTERNATIONAL INCORPORATED MARK DESCRIPTIVE REFERENCE: 1997 MASTERCARD GLOBE HOLOGRAM DESIGN

SERVICES:

(1) Financial services relating to the issuance and use of bank type cards, namely credit and debit cards; providing credit card, debit card, ... etc.



APPLICATION NUMBER: 0835927 STATUS: ABANDONED FILED: 1997-02-10

APPLICANT: SMITHKLINE BEECHAM INC.

MARK DESCRIPTIVE REFERENCE: HOLOGRAM DESIGN

TRADE-MARK DESCRIPTION:

The trade-mark consists of a hologram reflecting all colours, or any colour, of the light spectrum (an example of which appears in the graphic representation of the mark which is attached hereto and which forms part of this application) which is applied to the packaging of wares stated in the specification of wares. A formal drawing, the purpose of which is to depict the background design of the hologram, is attached hereto; the square shape shown in dashed outline does not form part of the trade-mark.

WARES:

(1) Non-medicated toilet preparations; dentifrices; mouthwashes; dental floss; toothbrushes.







APPLICATION NUMBER: 1002079 STATUS: ABANDONED FILED: 1999-01-14

APPLICANT: JEANNE LOTTIE'S FASHION INCORPORATED MARK DESCRIPTIVE REFERENCE: BUTTERFLIES/ROSES DESIGN TRADE-MARK DESCRIPTION:

The trade-mark consists of a hologram applied to the wares, and as viewed from one angle depicts a repeating pattern of roses, and from another angle a repeating pattern of butterflies, with theses patterns being superimposed in whole or in part when viewed from still other angles. A graphic representation of the mark illustrating the separate repeating patterns is attached to form a part of the application.

WARES:

(1) Handbags.

APPLICANT: JEANNE LOTTIE'S FASHION INCORPORATED MARK DESCRIPTIVE REFERENCE: FISH/CORAL DESIGN

TRADE-MARK DESCRIPTION:

The trade-mark consists of a hologram applied to the wares, and as viewed from one angle depicts a repeating pattern of fish, and from another angle a repeating pattern of coral, with theses patterns being superimposed in whole or in part when viewed from still other angles. A graphic representation of the mark illustrating the separate repeating patterns is attached to form a part of the application.

WARES:

(1) Handbags.



APPLICATION NUMBER: 1404448 STATUS: In examination FILED: 2008-07-23

APPLICANT: Sony Ericsson Mobile Communications AB

MARK DESCRIPTIVE REFERENCE:

Hologram DESIGN

TRADE-MARK DESCRIPTION:

The stippling in the mark represents the hologram with iridescent effect superimposed on the design elements

WARES:

(1) Accessories for cellular or mobile phones in the nature of batteries.

(2) Accessories for cellular or mobile phones in the nature of headsets; accessories for cellular or mobile phones in the nature of devices for hands-free phone use; ...etc.

What it looks like:





APPLICATION NUMBER: 0725806 STATUS: ABANDONED - SECTION 40(3) FILED: 1993-03-29

APPLICANT: THE WELLCOME FOUNDATION LIMITED MARK DESCRIPTIVE REFERENCE: HOLOGRAM DEVICE DESIGN WARES:

(1) Anti-viral pharmaceutical and medicinal preparations and substances.

Kinetic Marks (U.S.)

Registration Number: 1928424 Filing Date: December 2, 1994 Registration Date: October 17, 1995

Owner: Twentieth Century Fox Film Corporation



Description of Mark: The trademark is a computer generated sequence showing the central element from several angles as though a camera is moving around the structure. The drawing represents four "stills" from the sequence. **Goods and Services:** Production and distribution of motion picture films, prerecorded video tapes, pre-recorded video cassettes, and pre-recorded videodiscs.
APPLICATION NUMBER:

1142591 STATUS: ABANDONED

FILED:

2002-05-31

APPLICANT:

RKO Pictures, Inc.

MARK DESCRIPTIVE REFERENCE:

RKO - Moving Image of Globe & Tower Design TRADE-MARK DESCRIPTION:

REFO DICTURES

The mark consists of the words RKO PICTURES, with a radio tower standing atop an Earth-like globe, against a background of clouds and an atmosphere. The mark is displayed as a moving image sequence in which seven concentric circles representing radio waves appear one at a time as they are "broadcast" from the tower. The moving image is synchronized with a melodic musical phrase and a rhythmic monotone phrase calling to mind a fanciful Morse code signal.

WARES:

(1) Prerecorded optical and magnetic media featuring motion pictures films.

(2) Prerecorded optical and magnetic media featuring television films, animation, live action, comedy and music.

(3) Prerecorded audio cassettes.

(4) Prerecorded video tapes; prerecorded electronic media featuring motion picture and television films, animation, live action, comedy and music; computer software in the field of entertainment features.

(5) Prerecorded compact discs, laser discs, CD-ROMS, DVDs and DVD-ROMs.

(6) Prerecorded compact discs, laser discs, CD-ROMs, DVDs, DVD-ROMs, ...etc.

SERVICES:

(1) Entertainment services, namely producing, marketing, exhibiting, ... etc.

(2) Entertainment services, namely producing, marketing, exhibiting, leasing and distributing television films.

(3) Recording and distributing audio cassettes, videotapes, laser discs, ...etc.

(4) Producing, marketing, exhibiting, leasing and distributing multi-media entertainment.



APPLICATION NUMBER: 1026843 STATUS: ABANDONED FILED: 1999-08-25

APPLICANT: OPEN MASTER LIMITED MARK DESCRIPTIVE REFERENCE: SPINNING DICE DESIGN TRADE-MARK DESCRIPTION:

The trade mark consists of an animated sequence of images depicting a spinning die, which has three three-dotted faces and three two-dotted faces. The trade mark is not lined for colour and colour is not claimed as a feature of the trade mark. The drawing is lined for shading purposes only.

WARES:

(1) Computers, computer hardware, computer software, computer programs, computer peripheral devices, computer hardware and software for multimedia and interactive computer games, games and playthings; dice.

SERVICES:

(1) Computer games services; provision of information relating to computer games; ...etc.

APPLICATION NUMBER: 1079243 STATUS: ABANDONED FILED: 2000-10-18

APPLICANT: Yell Limited MARK DESCRIPTIVE REFERENCE: Animated YELL & Design

TRADE-MARK DESCRIPTION:

The moving image design mark consists of an animated visual sequence depicting a square with rounded corners and the letters Y, E, L and L. After the initial display of the empty square dot with rounded corners for a few seconds, the letters Y, E, L and L appear in succession inside the square, so as to spell the word YELL. The letters are separated by a brief display of the empty square. The drawing consists of eight stills that make up the animated sequence.

WARES:

(1) Telecommunications goods; data communications goods; ...etc. **SERVICES:**

(1) Business advisory, consultancy, research and information services; compilation, provision, ...etc.

APPLICATION NUMBER: 1150481 STATUS: ABANDONED

FILED: 2002-08-22 APPLICANT: DEUTSCHE TELEKOM AG MARK DESCRIPTIVE REFERENCE: T (Animation Mark) Design



TRADE-MARK DESCRIPTION:

The trade-mark consists of a unique animated sequence of images in motion whereby the letter "T" is depicted as the final position of a movement bringing one hand and arm into a vertical position and the second hand and arm into a horizontal position, with the fingertips of the vertical hand and arm touching the palm of the horizontal hand and arm at a right angle.

In particular, the right hand (from the spectator's point of view) moves from the bottom

left portion of the screen to the center of the screen. The fingertips point up and only the ridge of the hand is visible. At the same time, the left hand moves from the top right portion of the screen into the center of the screen. Again, the fingertips point up and only the ridge of the hand is visible. Both hands meet in the center of the screen. The tips of the right hand touch the palm of the left hand at a right angle. The spectator watches the left hand move from top to center coming to rest on the fingertips of the right hand and recognises the letter "T" formed by the two hand, as the result of the movement. The "T" formation is illustrated in the attached photographs showing the start and the end of the animation sequence.

WARES:

(1) Electric, electronical, optical, measuring, signalling, controlling or teaching apparatus ...etc.

(2) Printed matter, namely stamped and/or printed note cards of cardboard or plastic; ...etc.

SERVICES:

(1) Telecommunication services, namely network services, namely network call waiting services, ...etc.



Definitions of "trade-mark"

Canada:

"a <u>mark</u> that is used by a person for the purposes distinguishing or so as to distinguish wares or services manufactured, sold, leased, hired, or performed by him from those manufactured, sold, leased, hired, or performed by others"

U.S.:

"any word, name, symbol, or device, or any combination thereof, used by a person...to identify and distinguish his or her goods, including a unique product, from those manufactured or sold by others and to indicate the source of the goods..." (Lanham Act, s. 45)

Some definitions of "device"

- a thing made for a particular purpose; an invention or contrivance, esp. a mechanical or electrical one.

- a plan or scheme for effecting a purpose.
- something elaborately or fancifully designed.
- a representation or design used as a heraldic charge or as an emblem, badge, trademark, or the like.

-Random House Dictionary

.... - a technique or means....

-American Heritage Dictionary

Re General Electric Broadcasting,

"In view of this flexible approach toward the concept of what constitutes a service mark or a trademark, <u>a flexibility that is</u> <u>required in order to keep up with the ever-changing</u> <u>ramifications brought about by the changing technology that</u> <u>accompanies the growth of a nation and creates goods,</u> <u>services, and concepts unheard of in the past</u>, the Patent and Trademark Office has recognized that a mark need not be confined to a graphic form."

- 199 USPQ 560 (1978) (U.S. Patent and Trademark Trial and Appeal Board)

Qualitex Co. v. Jacobson Products Co. Inc.

"it is the source-distinguishing capacity of a proposed mark that is significant, not its ontological status as color, shape, fragrance, word, or sign"

- 514 U.S. 159 (U.S. Supreme Court)

- sounds that are emitted by the wares in the normal course of operation are only registrable upon a showing of acquired distinctiveness

- 89 USPQ 2d 1694 (U.S. Patent and Trademark Trial and Appeal Board)

Summary

- Non-visual marks i.e. sound, smell and taste not registrable because of *Playboy*

- Colour per se not registrable because of *Parke, Davis* & *Co.* and *Smith, Kline* & *French*

- Holograms considered "multiplicity of marks" and unregistrable

- Kinetic marks "cannot be accurately depicted" and unregistrable

- What about Touch/Sensory? Never tested

Final Thoughts

What would the Federal Court say?

SIM & MCBURNEY LOWMAN ASHTON & MCKAY LLP

Sim & McBurney, Patent & Trade-mark Agents | Sim Lowman Ashton & McKay LLP, Barristers & Solicitors

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