To: EC Online Enterprises, LLC(ECOnline.Enterprises@outlook.com)
Subject: U.S. Trademark Application Serial No. 99033893 - IMARI DESIGNS
Sent: July 17, 2025 03:16:18 PM EDT
Sent As: tmng.notices@uspto.gov

Attachments

1727670
screencapture-www-merriam-webster-com-dictionary-Imari-17527786685671
screencapture-sakura-co-blog-imari-ware-japans-beautifully-detailed-ceramic-art-17527787192621
screencapture-ahdictionary-com-word-search-html-17527791782111
screencapture-soviewsmag-squarespace-com-artsandtravel-2023-4-21-imari-porcelain-17527795225821
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United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)
Office Action (Official Letter) About Applicant's Trademark Application

U.S. Application Serial No. 99033893

Mark: IMARI DESIGNS

Correspondence Address:
EC Online Enterprises, LLC
944 Cole Road
Kinder LA 70648
United States

Applicant: EC Online Enterprises, LLC

Reference/Docket No. N/A

Correspondence Email Address: ECOnline.Enterprises@outlook.com

NONFINAL OFFICE ACTION

Response deadline. File a response to this nonfinal Office action within three months of the "Issue date" below to avoid abandonment of the application. Review the Office action and respond using one of the links to the appropriate electronic forms in the "How to respond" section below.

Request an extension. For a fee, applicant may request one three-month extension of the response deadline prior to filing a response. The request must be filed within three months of the "Issue date" below. If the extension request is granted, the USPTO must receive applicant's response to this letter within six months of the "Issue date" to avoid abandonment of the application.

Issue date: July 17, 2025

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

- Section 2(d) Refusal - Likelihood of Confusion
- Section 2(e)(1) Refusal - Merely Descriptive
- Identification of Goods - Partial Amendment Required to Avoid Section 2(a) Refusal
- Request for Information About Applicant's Goods

SECTION 2(d) REFUSAL – LIKELIHOOD OF CONFUSION

Registration of the applied-for mark is refused because of a likelihood of confusion with the mark in U.S. Registration No. 1727670. Trademark Act Section 2(d), 15 U.S.C. §1052(d); *see* TMEP §§1207.01 *et seq.* See the attached registration.

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 and/or services 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 and/or services. *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 [or services] and differences in the marks.”); TMEP §1207.01.

Applicant has applied to register the mark IMARI DESIGNS in standard characters for "Salt cellars; Laundry sorters for household purposes; Laundry sorters for household use" in Class 21.

Registrant's mark is OLD IMARI in standard characters for "dinnerware, chinaware, and porcelainware; namely, plates, saucers, cups, bowls, pitchers and soup tureens; figurines made of porcelain and china" in Class 21.

Similarity of the Marks

Marks are compared in their entireties for similarities in appearance, sound, connotation, and commercial impression. *In re Charger Ventures LLC*, 64 F.4th 1375, 1380, 2023 USPQ2d 451, at *3 (Fed. Cir. 2023) (citing *Coach Servs., Inc. v. Triumph Learning LLC*, 668 F.3d 1356, 1368, 101 USPQ2d 1713, 1720 (Fed. Cir. 2012); *Palm Bay Imps., Inc. v. Veuve Clicquot Ponsardin Maison Fondee En 1772*, 396 F.3d 1369, 1371-72, 73 USPQ2d 1689, 1692 (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).

Marks may be confusingly similar in appearance where similar terms or similar parts of terms appear in the compared marks and create a similar overall commercial impression. *See Crocker Nat’l Bank v. Canadian Imperial Bank of Com.*, 228 USPQ 689, 690-91 (TTAB 1986) (holding COMMCASH and COMMUNICASH confusingly similar), *aff’d sub nom. Canadian Imperial Bank of Com. v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*, 811 F.2d 1490, 1492, 1495, 1 USPQ2d 1813, 1814-15, 1817 (Fed. Cir. 1987); *In re Corning Glass Works*, 229 USPQ 65, 66 (TTAB 1985) (holding CONFIRM and CONFIRMCELLS confusingly similar); *In re Pellerin Milnor Corp.*, 221 USPQ 558, 560 (TTAB 1983) (holding MILTRON and MILLTRONICS confusingly similar); *Sun Elec. Corp. v. Sun Oil Co.*, 196 USPQ 450, 452 (TTAB 1977) (holding SUNELECT and SUN ELECTRIC confusingly similar); *In re BASF Aktiengesellschaft*, 189 USPQ 424, 424 (TTAB 1976) (holding LUTEX and LUTEXAL confusingly similar); TMEP §1207.01(b)(ii)-(iii).

In this case, both applicant's and registrant's marks share the term IMARI, to which applicant has further added the descriptive wording DESIGNS. The addition of a term to a registered mark has often been found to increase the similarity between the compared marks where, as in the present case, the dominant portion of the marks is the same. *See In re Charger Ventures LLC*, 64 F.4th 1375, 1381-82, 2023 USPQ2d 451, at *4-5 (Fed. Cir. 2023) (holding SPARK and SPARK LIVING confusingly similar); *Coca-Cola Bottling Co. v. Jos. E. Seagram & Sons, Inc.*, 526 F.2d 556, 557, 188 USPQ 105, 106 (C.C.P.A. 1975) (holding BENGAL and BENGAL LANCER and design confusingly similar); *In re Toshiba Med. Sys. Corp.*, 91 USPQ2d 1266, 1269 (TTAB 2009) (holding TITAN and VANTAGE TITAN confusingly similar); *In re El Torito Rests., Inc.*, 9 USPQ2d 2002, 2004 (TTAB 1988) (holding MACHO and MACHO COMBOS confusingly similar); TMEP §1207.01(b)(iii).

This is especially true in cases where, as here, the additional term is merely descriptive of the applicant's goods. 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). Matter that is descriptive of or generic for a party's goods and/or services is typically less significant or less dominant in relation to other wording in a mark. *See Anheuser-Busch, LLC v. Innvopak Sys. Pty Ltd.*, 115 USPQ2d 1816, 1824-25 (TTAB 2015) (citing *In re Chatam Int'l Inc.*, 380 F.3d 1340, 1342-43, 71 USPQ2d 1944, 1946 (Fed. Cir. 2004)).

In the present case, as explained in the descriptiveness refusal below, the term DESIGNS 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 IMARI (though also descriptive in this case) the more dominant element of the mark.

Because the marks look and sound similar, the marks are considered similar for likelihood of confusion purposes.

Relatedness of the Goods

The goods and/or services are compared to determine whether they are similar, commercially related, or travel in the same trade channels. *See Coach Servs., Inc. v. Triumph Learning LLC*, 668 F.3d 1356, 1369-71, 101 USPQ2d 1713, 1722-23 (Fed. Cir. 2012); *Herbko Int'l, Inc. v. Kappa Books, Inc.*, 308 F.3d 1156, 1165, 64 USPQ2d 1375, 1381 (Fed. Cir. 2002); TMEP §§1207.01, 1207.01(a)(vi).

The compared goods and/or services need not be identical or even competitive to find a likelihood of confusion. *See On-line Careline Inc. v. Am. Online Inc.*, 229 F.3d 1080, 1086, 56 USPQ2d 1471, 1475 (Fed. Cir. 2000); *Recot, Inc. v. Becton*, 214 F.3d 1322, 1329, 54 USPQ2d 1894, 1898 (Fed. Cir. 2000); TMEP §1207.01(a)(i). They need only be "related in some manner and/or if the circumstances surrounding their marketing are such that they could give rise to the mistaken belief that [the goods and/or services] emanate from the same source." *Coach Servs., Inc. v. Triumph Learning LLC*, 668 F.3d 1356, 1369, 101 USPQ2d 1713, 1722 (Fed. Cir. 2012) (quoting *7-Eleven Inc. v. Wechsler*, 83 USPQ2d 1715, 1724 (TTAB 2007)); TMEP §1207.01(a)(i); *see Made in Nature, LLC v. Pharmavite LLC*, 2022 USPQ2d 557, at *44 (TTAB 2022) (quoting *In re Jump Designs LLC*, 80 USPQ2d 1370, 1374 (TTAB 2006)).

Applicant's and registrant's goods are commercially related. The compared goods and/or services need not be identical or even competitive to find a likelihood of confusion. *See On-line Careline Inc. v. Am. Online Inc.*, 229 F.3d 1080, 1086, 56 USPQ2d 1471, 1475 (Fed. Cir. 2000); *Recot, Inc. v. Becton*, 214 F.3d 1322, 1329, 54 USPQ2d 1894, 1898 (Fed. Cir. 2000); TMEP §1207.01(a)(i). They need only be "related in some manner and/or if the circumstances surrounding their marketing are such that they could give rise to the mistaken belief that [the goods and/or services] emanate from the same source." *Coach Servs., Inc. v. Triumph Learning LLC*, 668 F.3d 1356, 1369, 101 USPQ2d 1713, 1722 (Fed. Cir. 2012) (quoting *7-Eleven Inc. v. Wechsler*, 83 USPQ2d 1715, 1724 (TTAB 2007)); TMEP §1207.01(a)(i); *see Made in Nature, LLC v. Pharmavite LLC*, 2022 USPQ2d 557, at *44 (TTAB 2022) (quoting *In re Jump Designs LLC*, 80 USPQ2d 1370, 1374 (TTAB 2006)).

The trademark examining attorney has attached evidence from the USPTO's XSearch database consisting of a number of third-party marks registered for use in connection with the same or similar goods and/or services as those of both applicant and registrant in this case. This evidence shows that the goods and/or services listed therein, namely applicant's salt cellars and registrant's dinnerware, are of a kind that may emanate from a single source under a single mark. *See In re I-Coat Co.*, 126

USPQ2d 1730, 1737 (TTAB 2018) (citing *In re Infinity Broad. Corp.*, 60 USPQ2d 1214, 1217-18 (TTAB 2001); *In re Albert Trostel & Sons Co.*, 29 USPQ2d 1783, 1785-86 (TTAB 1993); *In re Mucky Duck Mustard Co.*, 6 USPQ2d 1467, 1470 n.6 (TTAB 1988)); TMEP §1207.01(d)(iii).

The remaining goods in the application are also related by virtue of their being home goods. An examining attorney need not establish that every good or service listed in the application is related to the goods and/or services in the cited registration(s). It is sufficient to establish relatedness for one good or service in the refused class(es), including for a good or service "encompassed by the identification of goods [or services] within a particular class in the application." *In re Samsung Display Co.*, Ser. No. 90502617, 2024 TTAB LEXIS 258, at *7 (2024) (quoting *In re Aquamar, Inc.*, Ser. No. 85861533, 2015 TTAB LEXIS 178, at *9 n.5 (2015)); *In re Info. Builders Inc.*, Ser. No. 87753964, 2020 TTAB LEXIS 20, at *8 (2020) (citing *SquirtCo v. Tomy Corp.*, 697 F.2d 1038, 1041 (Fed. Cir. 1983); *Tuxedo Monopoly, Inc. v. Gen. Mills Fun Grp., Inc.*, 648 F.2d 1335, 1336 (C.C.P.A. 1981)).

Accordingly, the goods are considered related for purposes of the likelihood of confusion analysis. *See, e.g., In re Davey Prods. Pty Ltd.*, 92 USPQ2d 1198, 1202-04 (TTAB 2009); *In re Toshiba Med. Sys. Corp.*, 91 USPQ2d 1266, 1268-69, 1271-72 (TTAB 2009).

Because the marks are similar and the goods are related, there is a likelihood of confusion as to the source of applicant's goods.

Therefore, applicant's mark is not entitled to registration.

The overriding concern is not only to prevent buyer confusion as to the source of the goods and/or services, but to protect the registrant from adverse commercial impact due to use of a similar mark by a newcomer. *See In re Shell Oil Co.*, 992 F.2d 1204, 1208, 26 USPQ2d 1687, 1690 (Fed. Cir. 1993). Therefore, any doubt regarding a likelihood of confusion determination is resolved in favor of the registrant. TMEP §1207.01(d)(i); *see Hewlett-Packard Co. v. Packard Press, Inc.*, 281 F.3d 1261, 1265, 62 USPQ2d 1001, 1003 (Fed. Cir. 2002); *In re Hyper Shoppes (Ohio), Inc.*, 837 F.2d 463, 464-65, 6 USPQ2d 1025, 1026 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

Applicant should note the following additional ground for refusal.

SECTION 2(e)(1) REFUSAL - MERELY DESCRIPTIVE

Registration is refused because the applied-for mark merely describes a characteristic of applicant's goods and/or services. Trademark Act Section 2(e)(1), 15 U.S.C. §1052(e)(1); *see* TMEP §§1209.01(b), 1209.03 *et seq.*

A mark is merely descriptive if it describes an ingredient, quality, characteristic, function, feature, purpose, or use of an applicant's goods and/or services. TMEP §1209.01(b); *see, e.g., In re TriVita, Inc.*, 783 F.3d 872, 874, 114 USPQ2d 1574, 1575 (Fed. Cir. 2015) (quoting *In re Oppedahl & Larson LLP*, 373 F.3d 1171, 1173, 71 USPQ2d 1370, 1371 (Fed. Cir. 2004)); *In re Steelbuilding.com*, 415 F.3d 1293, 1297, 75 USPQ2d 1420, 1421 (Fed. Cir. 2005) (citing *Estate of P.D. Beckwith, Inc. v. Comm'r of Patents*, 252 U.S. 538, 543 (1920)).

Applicant has applied to register IMARI DESIGNS in standard characters for "Salt cellars; Laundry sorters for household purposes; Laundry sorters for household use" in Class 21.

The words in applicant's mark have the meanings as follows:

- IMARI refers to a particular type of Japanese porcelain characterized primarily by floral designs; and
- DESIGNS means "An ornamental pattern."

See the attached evidence from the Merriam-Webster and American Heritage dictionaries, and Sakura.co.

Determining the descriptiveness of a mark is done in relation to an applicant's goods and/or services, the context in which the mark is being used, and the possible significance the mark would have to the average purchaser because of the manner of its use or intended use. *See In re The Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.*, 675 F.3d 1297, 1300, 102 USPQ2d 1217, 1219 (Fed. Cir. 2012) (citing *In re Bayer Aktiengesellschaft*, 488 F.3d 960, 963-64, 82 USPQ2d 1828, 1831 (Fed. Cir. 2007)); TMEP §1209.01(b). Descriptiveness of a mark is not considered in the abstract. *In re Bayer Aktiengesellschaft*, 488 F.3d at 963-64, 82 USPQ2d at 1831.

In this case, consumers encountering the applied-for mark in connection with applicant's goods will understand it to mean that applicant's goods are primarily made of Imari porcelain and feature ornamental patterns characteristic of Imari porcelain. The goods identified in the application are broad enough to encompass goods that are made of Imari porcelain, and therefore IMARI DESIGNS merely describes characteristics of applicant's goods, namely, that they are made of, and feature designs common to, Imari porcelain.

Therefore, applicant's mark merely describes applicant's goods and registration is refused under Section 2(e)(1) of the Trademark Act.

Response Option - Section 1(b) Application Ineligible for Supplemental Register

Although an amendment to the Supplemental Register would be an appropriate response to this refusal(s) in an application based on Trademark Act Section 1(a) or 44, such a response is not appropriate in the present case. This application was filed under Section 1(b) and is not eligible for registration on the Supplemental Register until an acceptable amendment to allege use meeting the requirements of 37 C.F.R. §2.76 has been timely filed. 37 C.F.R. §2.47(d); TMEP §§816.02, 1102.03.

If applicant files an acceptable allegation of use and also amends to the Supplemental Register, the application effective filing date will be the date applicant met the minimum filing requirements under 37 C.F.R. §2.76(c) for the amendment to allege use. 37 C.F.R. §2.75(b); TMEP §§816.02, 1102.03. The trademark examining attorney will then conduct a new search of the USPTO database for potentially conflicting marks based on this later date. TMEP §§206.01, 206.04, 1102.03.

Although applicant's mark has been refused registration, applicant may respond to the refusal(s) by submitting evidence and arguments in support of registration. However, if applicant responds to the refusal(s), applicant must also respond to the requirement(s) set forth below.

IDENTIFICATION OF GOODS - PARTIAL AMENDMENT REQUIRED TO AVOID SECTION 2(a) REFUSAL

This partial requirement applies only to the specific goods for which amendment is required, as

indicated below.

Applicant's mark includes the wording "IMARI", which indicates that applicant's goods and/or services have and/or exhibit, (or will have and/or will exhibit) the following feature or characteristic: being made of Imari porcelain and featuring designs characteristic thereof.

This feature or characteristic is considered desirable for applicant's goods and/or services because Imari porcelain is valued for its beautiful appearance and high quality. *See* the attached evidence from SVM. However, if some or all of the goods and/or services do not (or will not) in fact have or exhibit this feature or characteristic, then registration may be refused because the mark consists of or includes deceptive matter in relation to the identified goods and/or services. *See* 15 U.S.C. §1052(a); *In re Budge Mfg. Co.*, 857 F.2d 773, 8 USPQ2d 1259 (Fed. Cir. 1988); TMEP §1203.02-.02(b).

To avoid such refusal, applicant may amend the identification to specify that the goods and/or services possess this relevant feature or characteristic. *See* TMEP §§1203.02(e)(ii), (f)(i), 1402.05 *et seq*. However, merely amending the identification to exclude goods or services with the named feature or characteristic will not avoid a deceptiveness refusal. TMEP §1203.02(f)(i).

Therefore, applicant may amend the identification to the following, if accurate:

> Class 21: Salt cellars **made in whole or significant part of Japanese porcelain;** Laundry sorters for household purposes; Laundry sorters for household use

Alternatively, applicant may delete the wording "Salt cellars" from the identification of goods.

Advisory Regarding Amendments to Identification of Goods

Applicant may amend the identification to clarify or limit the goods and/or services, but not to broaden or expand the goods and/or services beyond those in the original application or as acceptably amended. *See* 37 C.F.R. §2.71(a); TMEP §1402.06. Generally, any deleted goods and/or services may not later be reinserted. *See* TMEP §1402.07(e).

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

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION ABOUT APPLICANT'S GOODS

The nature of the goods with which applicant intends to use or is using the mark is not clear from the present record and additional information is required. To permit proper examination of the application, applicant must provide the following:

> (1) A written statement explaining whether the goods do or will comprise Imari porcelain.
>
> (2) A sample of advertisements or promotional materials featuring the goods and/or a photograph of the identified goods, or if such materials are not available, applicant must submit samples of advertisements or promotional materials and a photograph of *similar* goods.

(3) A written statement describing in detail the nature, purpose, and channels of trade of the goods.

See 37 C.F.R. §2.61(b); TMEP §§814, 1402.01(e).

If applicant submits webpage evidence to satisfy this requirement, applicant must provide (1) an image of the webpage, (2) the date it was accessed or printed, and (3) the complete URL address. *In re ADCO Indus.-Techs., L.P.*, 2020 USPQ2d 53786, at *2 (TTAB 2020) (citing *In re I-Coat Co.*, 126 USPQ2d 1730, 1733 (TTAB 2018)); TBMP §1208.03; TMEP §710.01(b). Providing only a website address or hyperlink to the webpage is not sufficient to make the materials of record. *In re ADCO Indus.-Techs., L.P.*, 2020 USPQ2d 53786, at *2 (citing *In re Olin Corp.*, 124 USPQ2d 1327, 1331 n.15 (TTAB 2017); *In re HSB Solomon Assocs., LLC*, 102 USPQ2d 1269, 1274 (TTAB 2012); TBMP §1208.03); TMEP §814.

Applicant has a duty to respond directly and completely to this requirement for information. *See In re Ocean Tech., Inc.*, 2019 USPQ2d 450686, at *2 (TTAB 2019) (citing *In re AOP LLC*, 107 USPQ2d 1644, 1651 (TTAB 2013)); TMEP §814. Failure to comply with a requirement for information is an independent ground for refusing registration. *In re SICPA Holding SA*, 2021 USPQ2d 613, at *6 (TTAB 2021) (citing *In re Cheezwhse.com, Inc.*, 85 USPQ2d 1917, 1919 (TTAB 2008); *In re DTI P'ship LLP*, 67 USPQ2d 1699, 1701-02 (TTAB 2003); TMEP §814).

Applicant is advised that, if applicant's response to the requirement for information indicates that the goods identified in the application do not or will not comprise Imari porcelain, registration may be refused on the ground that the applied-for mark is deceptive. Trademark Act Section 2(a), 15 U.S.C. §1052(a); *see In re Budge Mfg. Co.*, 857 F.2d 773, 775-77, 8 USPQ2d 1259, 1260-62 (Fed. Cir. 1988); *In re ALP of S. Beach Inc.*, 79 USPQ2d 1009, 1010 (TTAB 2006); TMEP §1203.02-.02(e). Registration may also be refused, in the alternative, on the ground that the applied-for mark is deceptively misdescriptive. 15 U.S.C. §1052(e)(1); *see In re Berman Bros. Harlem Furniture Inc.*, 26 USPQ2d 1514, 1515-16 (TTAB 1993); TMEP §§1203.02(e), 1209.04.

RESPONDING TO THIS OFFICE ACTION - APPLICANT ENCOURAGED TO HIRE TRADEMARK COUNSEL

Because of the legal technicalities and strict deadlines of the trademark application process, applicant is encouraged to hire a private attorney who specializes in trademark matters to assist in this process. The assigned trademark examining attorney can provide only limited assistance explaining the content of an Office action and the application process. USPTO staff cannot provide legal advice or statements about an applicant's legal rights. TMEP §§705.02, 709.06. See Hiring a U.S.-licensed trademark attorney for more information.

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 the Responding to Office Actions webpage for more information and tips on responding.

Please call or email the assigned trademark examining attorney with questions about this Office action. Although an examining attorney cannot provide legal advice, the examining attorney can provide

additional explanation about the refusal(s) and/or requirement(s) 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.

How to respond. File a **response form to this nonfinal Office action** or file a **request form for an extension of time to file a response**.

/Andrew Janson/
Examining Attorney
Law Office 105
(571) 272-0262
Andrew.Janson@uspto.gov

RESPONSE GUIDANCE

- **Missing the deadline for responding to this letter will cause the application to abandon.** A response or extension request must be received by the USPTO before 11:59 p.m. **Eastern Time** of the last day of the response deadline. Trademark Electronic Application System (TEAS) system availability could affect an applicant's ability to timely respond. For help resolving technical issues with TEAS, email TEAS@uspto.gov.

- **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.

1727670

OLD IMARI

Word Mark	OLD IMARI
Goods/Services	IC 021 US 033 030 050 002 dinnerware, chinaware, and porcelainware; namely, plates, saucers, cups, bowls, pitchers and soup tureens; figurines made of porcelain and china FIRST USE: 1991-06-30. FIRST USE IN COMMERCE: 1991-06-30.
Register	PRINCIPAL
Serial Number	74104235
Filing Date	1990-10-09T00:00:00
Original Filing Basis	1b
Current Filing Basis	1a
Publication Date	1992-08-04
Registration Number	1727670
Date Registered	1992-10-27
Owner	• (REGISTRANT) ROYAL CROWN DERBY PORCELAIN COMPANY LIMITED, THE (CORPORATION; GREAT BRITAIN, UNITED KINGDOM); Osmaston Road, Derby, ENGLAND, UNITED KINGDOM • (LAST LISTED OWNER) THE ROYAL CROWN DERBY PORCELAIN COMPANY LIMITED (CORPORATION; UNITED KINGDOM); 194 OSMASON ROAD, DERBY, DERBYSHIRE, DE23 8JZ, UNITED KINGDOM
Type of Mark	TRADEMARK
Mark Drawing Code	(5) WORDS, LETTERS, AND/OR NUMBERS IN STYLIZED FORM
Live Dead Indicator	LIVE

Status	REGISTERED AND RENEWED
Attorney of Record	Kathryn A. Gromlovits

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Dictionary

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Imari noun

Ima·ri i-ˈmär-ē

: a multicolored Japanese porcelain usually characterized by elaborate floral designs

Imari adjective

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Word History

Etymology

Imari, Japan

First Known Use

1875, in the meaning defined above

Etymology

Imari, Japan

First Known Use

1875, in the meaning defined above

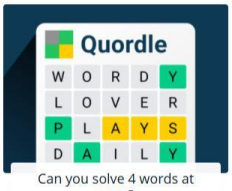
Time Traveler

The first known use of *Imari* was in 1875

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chiari	harari	safari
tamari	calamari	zamindari
chary	mari	quare



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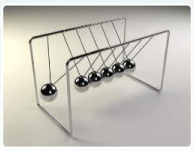
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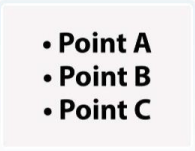
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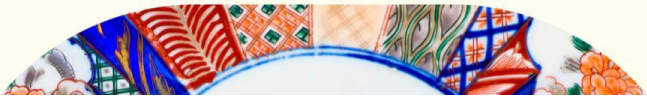
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Imari ware was one of the first types of Japanese ceramics to reach Europe. Contrary to the simple beauty of Raku ware, Imari ware was characterized by its cobalt blue and white designs and swirling red and gold Oriental patterns, influenced by the Chinese designs of the Ming dynasty at the time of its conception.

But how exactly did Imari ware come to be? Let's find out more about this beautiful and detailed form style of Japanese ceramics.





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This Imari antique features the blue, red, and orange colors typical of this Japanese style. Image via Shutterstock

Table of Contents

- Brief History of Imari ware
- Types of Imari ware
- What Is It Like Today?

Brief History of Imari ware

Also known as Akita ware, Imari ware, or *Imari-yaki* in Japanese, came about at the time of the Imjin War – the name for the failed Japanese conquests of Korea by the warlord and samurai Hideyoshi Toyotomi.

When attempting to conquer the Korean Peninsula between 1592-1598, he brought back Korean potters. One of those potters was Ri Sampei (his Japanese name) who discovered stone fit for ceramics in Arita, a city in Saga prefecture. This Arita porcelain ware was capitalized upon by samurai Noashige Nabeshima and is believed to have largely contributed to the prosperity of his family at that time. During the Kan-ei era (1624-1643), the popularity of the Arita ware grew across Japan.

Love Japanese culture like Imari ware? Sakuraco lets you experience Japan in your home with traditional Japanese sweets, teas, and tableware, perfect for Japanese teatime.

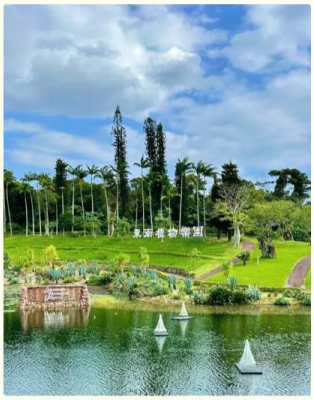




Mount Fuji Snacks That You Need to Try This Summer!

Mount Fuji, Japan's highest and most iconic peak, has long served as a muse not just for artists and poets, but also for confectioners. Its symmetry and snow-capped grandeur make it an ideal motif for culinary artisans nationwide. These treats capture the spirit of Fuji in edible form, reflecting regional ingredients, seasonal symbolism, and time-honored techniques.

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Potters who then introduced ceramics to the Akita region were influenced by Chinese Ming dynasty designs, which were especially popular in Europe at that time.

Around 60 years later in the Kanbun Period (1661- 1671), partially due to a difficulty in Chinese trading, the European demand for Chinese porcelain (also known as Oriental porcelain) grew too great to be sustained simply by China.

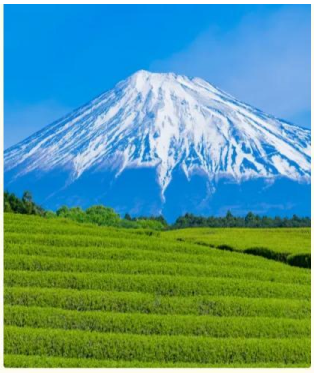
Before long, orders for Imari ware started to flood into Japan, so it was imported to Europe by the Dutch East India Company during the 17th and 18th century. Even though the pottery is made in Akita prefecture, the name Imari came from the Port of Imari in Nagasaki, where all the ceramics were shipped to Europe.

Early Imari was predominantly bought by European aristocrats and royalty, who saw it as a status symbol, but this changed around the 18th century as more factories were built and the Japanese porcelain gained more popularity.



The city of Imari features a bridge partially made with the signature ceramics style of the town. Image via Shutterstock

Types of Imari ware



Mount Fuji Tour: Great Adventures Await You This Summer!

Mount Fuji is one of the most famous landmarks in Japan. People worldwide visit to see its beauty and enjoy exciting yearly outdoor activities!

June 06, 2025



In recent times, 'Akita ware' has become popular across Japan as an umbrella term for both Akita and Imari-yaki.

Nevertheless, there is some distinction, so Imari ware is divided into two main types. When it was first produced in Akita, it only contained blue patterns against a white background. However, these blue and white wares changed as the potters began to add lush landscapes and fantastic scenery in colors such as gold and red. These proved a hit in Europe and soon Europeans began requesting designs from the Imari potters. This pre-1750 period is called 'Old Imari Ware'.

Not long after, thanks to its high status, many countries began porcelain manufacturing to create their own Imari pieces. This included China, which produced fine porcelain that lasted longer than their Japanese counterparts. Chinese Imari ware pushed up the scarcity of Japanese Imari and the price of the original Japanese version climbed even higher.

The second type produced post-1750 is simply called 'Imari ware', which encompasses porcelain made overseas too.



It is hard to tell, but this example of Chinese imari features similar color themes and techniques. Image via Shutterstock

What Is It Like Today?

The history of Imari ware is long, but Imari style has remained comparatively unchanged since its inception. The blue designs, later adding



Mikoshi: Why Are These Portable Shrines So Important?

Japan's summer festivals are known for their energy, color, and tradition. And at the heart of many lies the mikoshi.

May 28, 2025

red, gold, and green, are still relatively intact in modern day production. The process itself has hardly changed as well, with most pieces produced in Japan still handpainted in one of the two main factories.

Collecting Imari ware is still very popular today and one piece of Imari porcelain can fetch between 2000 yen all the way to 20,000 yen! This actually makes it great for a first collection as there are so many price points. You can also find antique Imari ware made in England. Royal Derby Ceramics have been producing their own version of this ceramic for over 60 years, which makes many of their pieces antiques.

In Japan, much of it is developed and made in the Gen-emon Kiln, established in 1753. This factory in Akita has survived many trials and historical tribulations, and it was even one of the only ceramics factories to be cleared to make artistic pieces during WW2.

If you'd like to have a go at making it yourself, you can even visit the Gen-emon Kiln and try it out. There you'll find out all about the stone they use to make the ceramic clay, how the designs are made, and how it's glazed.

If you ever have the opportunity, please take part in this beautiful piece of Japan's art culture.

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de·sign

(dĭ-zīn′)

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v. **de·signed**, **de·sign·ing**, **de·signs**

v.tr.

1.
   a. To conceive or fashion in the mind; invent: *design a good excuse for not attending the conference.*
   b. To formulate a plan for; devise: *designed a marketing strategy for the new product.*
2. To make a graphic or schematic representation of (something), especially as a plan for its structure: *design a building on a computer; design a new car model.*
3. To create or contrive for a particular purpose or effect: *a game designed to appeal to all ages.*
4. To have as a goal or purpose; intend: *"Mrs. Bennet had designed to keep the two Netherfield gentlemen to supper; but ... she had no opportunity of detaining them" (Jane Austen).*

v.intr.

1. To make or execute plans.
2. To create designs.

n.

1.
   a. A drawing or sketch.
   b. A graphic representation, especially a detailed plan for construction or manufacture.
   c. An ornamental pattern. See Synonyms at **figure**.
2.
   a. The purposeful or inventive arrangement of parts or details: *the aerodynamic design of an automobile; the design of an epic poem.*
   b. A particular plan or method: *the party's design for increasing voter turnout.* See Synonyms at **plan**.
3. The art or practice of designing or making designs: *studied design in college.*
4.
   a. A reasoned purpose; an intent: *It was her design to set up practice on her own as soon as she was qualified.*
   b. Deliberate intention: *He became a photographer more by accident than by design.*
   c. often **designs** A secretive or underhanded plot or scheme: *He has designs on my job.*

[Middle English *designen*, from Latin *dēsignāre*, to designate; see DESIGNATE.]

de·sign′a·ble *adj.*

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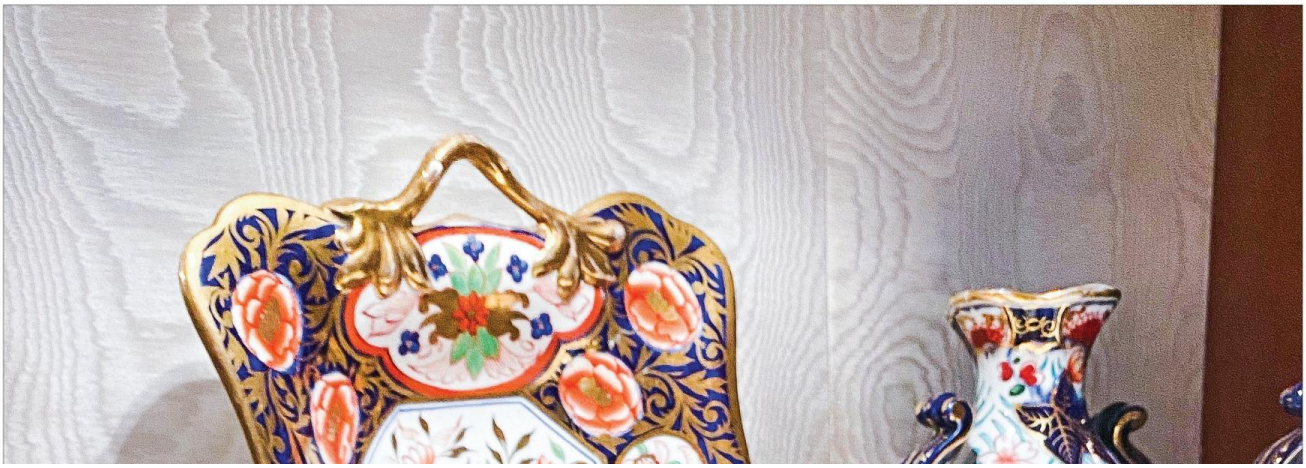
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IMARI PORCELAIN

APRIL 21, 2023 · SOUTHERN VIEWS MAGAZINE

Imari porcelain is a term for a colored style of antique Japanese porcelain, named after the seaport Imari on the island Kyushu, Saga, in Japan, from where the porcelain first was shipped to the West starting at the beginning of the 17th century.

Photography by R. Caligaris







Exquisite, elegant, and of the highest quality, Imari porcelain is highly respected in Japanese culture and is one of the pride and hallmarks of Japan. The two true masters in the antique Imari trade are the Japanese and the Chinese artisans.

It's no secret that Imari porcelain is highly valued by art experts and lovers all over the world. When you purchase antique Imari porcelain, you are guaranteed unparalleled quality and originality. Each is a stunning piece, rich in history and high in cultural value, created by true masters of the art.

When during the 2nd half of the 17th century due to the downfall of the Ming dynasty, the Dutch East India Company could no longer export much porcelain from China, they turned to Japan as an alternative porcelain manufacturer. Of the shipments of Japanese porcelain which were made to the Netherlands some were aka-e or "red painted", which borne the name "Imari" porcelain in part referring to any porcelain shipped out from the Imari port but mostly in the minds of people referring to this red painted decoration. This "Imari" style was very successful in Europe.







Imari porcelain can be Chinese or European in origin, but was first created in Japan. In 1616, the town of Arita became Japan's porcelain production center because it was near Izumiyama, a quarry rich in kaolin clay. The wares were then shipped to the West from the port of Imari, hence the name. The earliest Imari pieces had simple, hand-painted designs in blue against white grounds and were made to be tea bowls, dinner plates, and rice bowls.

By the 1630s, ceramic makers were introducing a wider variety of colors into their pieces. The designs also became more intricate, featuring images of cranes, fish, beautiful women, flowers and gnarled tree branches. These were the most popular images in Japanese textiles at the time. Pieces were under-glazed in blue first, with the blue used to delineate borders and backdrops. Afterward, other colors such as rust red, green, and gold were added and fired at a lower temperature. Imari's iconic color combination proved to be very popular in Europe.

Japan imposed a self-isolation policy in the mid-seventeenth century. The only other nation that could continue trading with them

Japan imposed a self-isolation policy in the mid-seventeenth century. The only other nation that could continue trading with them was Holland, so Dutch traders would import Japanese goods (including Imari) and trade them to the rest of Europe. Imari potters began to produce pieces specifically for European tastes. Dutch artists would suggest some ideas for scenes, which might depict geishas, hunting scenes with dogs, or Dutch men and women. Imari wares produced before 1750 are called "Old Imari" and command high prices because of their scarcity.







English factories such as Royal Crown Derby, Minton, and Worcester produced their own versions of Imari. Other European factories included Chantilly in France, Meissen in Germany, and Holland's Delft factories. Chinese potteries also began to release high-quality Imari pieces for export, which flooded the market and drove up prices for scarcer Japanese Imari.

The isolation period ended in the mid-nineteenth century. Now that Imari was more readily available again, its popularity exploded. The designs produced during this period have vivid tomato reds and deep cobalt blues. The most prized pieces among Western collectors are the Imari that were produced by the Koransha kiln from the late nineteenth century to the early twentieth century. These are often densely decorated with bold and stylized motifs, including bamboo, koi, and irises.

Royal Crown Derby, which produces English Imari to this day, is known for using intricate borders and an abundance of gold detail. French Imari is designed in a similar way. Meissen Imari from Germany are less cluttered than either Derby or Japanese Imari, and feature comparatively simple designs. You can identify Chinese Imari by its brighter white and more purple-toned blue. The red over-glaze is also thinner and closer to orange than in Japanese pieces. Chinese Imari is generally more finely potted than Japanese, with a very even glaze.







As you begin to research different types of Imari, you may be drawn to one factory's particular style. You can usually identify which factory produced a piece of porcelain by its mark on the underside. However, don't be surprised when you find antique Imari without any mark at all.

Before 1890, imports to the US were not required to be marked by country of origin. Those that were marked usually listed the name of the importer or manufacturer. Japanese Imari is especially difficult to date. Marks on these pieces can vary from personal signatures, the name of the customer, or the exporter and importer. Sometimes even pieces within the same set can be marked differently.

Asian antiques have come back in style and can serve as statement pieces in a variety of homes – from English to French to American. This fine porcelain can add color to your walls in lieu of a painting. Consider also using Imari pieces for table presentation. In addition, a small collection of Imari can mix beautifully with leather-bound books in a den.





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	for household use; Pastry bags; Pastry boards; Pastry brushes; Pastry cutters; Pastry rollers; Picnic baskets sold empty; Pie funnels; Pizza stones; Plates; Plates for hors d'oeuvre; Pot and pan scrapers; Pot holders; Rolling pins; Salad bowls; S**alt shaker**s; S**alt shaker**s of precious metal; Saucepans; Scoops for serving or portioning ice cream; Serviette rings of precious metal; Serving platters of precious metal; Serving trays, namely, cabarets; Silicone baking cups; Silicone muffin baking liners; Spatulas for kitchen use; Squeegees for dishes; Sugar bowls of precious metal; Swedish pancake pan; Swizzle sticks; Table place card holders not of precious metal; Tart scoops; Toothpicks; Vinyl place mats; Wood chopping boards for kitchen use; Wooden cooking spoons FIRST USE: 2023-11-22. FIRST USE IN COMMERCE: 2023-11-22.
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	Christmas wreaths incorporating lights; Pre-lit artificial garlands; Pre-lit artificial wreaths; Pre-lit artificial Christmas wreaths FIRST USE: 2023-11-01. FIRST USE IN COMMERCE: 2023-11-01. IC 028 US 050 038 022 023 Christmas tree skirts; Christmas tree stand covers; Ornaments for Christmas trees, except lights, candles and confectionery; Tinsel for decorating Christmas trees; Christmas stockings; Christmas tree ornaments and decorations; Christmas tree ornaments with a music feature; Christmas tree ornaments, namely, bells FIRST USE: 2023-11-01. FIRST USE IN COMMERCE: 2023-11-01.
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Registration Number	7317712
Date Registered	2024-02-27
Owner	(REGISTRANT) CCA and B, LLC (LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY; GEORGIA, USA) DBA The LumiStella Company; 3350 Riverwood Parkway, Suite 300, Atlanta, GEORGIA 30339, U**NITED STATE**S
Type of Mark	TRADEMARK
Mark Drawing Code	(4) STANDARD CHARACTER MARK
Live Dead Indicator	LIVE
Status	REGISTERED
Attorney of Record	Jeffrey B. Sladkus, Esq.

6832241

MIE

Word Mark	MIE
Goods/Services	IC 021 US 033 030 029 040 050 013 023 002 heat-insulated containers for beverages; thermal insulated containers for beverages; replacement lids, lid seals, straws, handles, and holders for heat-insulated containers for beverages; replacement lids, lid seals, straws, handles, and holders for thermal containers for beverages; replacement lids for heat-insulated containers for household use; replacement lids for thermal insulated containers for food; baking mats; basting spoons for kitchen use; bread baskets for household purposes; bread bins; bread boards; serving trays, namely, cabarets; cake molds; ceramics for household purposes, namely, tumblers for use as drinking glasses, cups, bowls, plates, pots, tea-pots, mugs, canister sets, pitchers, multipurpose boxes, butter box, jugs, plant containers for domestic gardening, saucers; cheese-dish covers; tension closing devices for pot lids; coasters, not of paper or textile; non-electric, pour-over coffee filters not of paper for brewing coffee; hand-operated coffee grinders; coffee pots, non-electric; coffee services in the nature of tableware; cookery molds; cookie cutters; cookie jars; non-electric cooking pot sets; cooking pots, non-electric; cooking skewers of metal; cooking pins of metal; cozies for cups, glasses, mugs, and tumblers; cruet sets for oil and vinegar, sold empty; cruets; drinking glasses made from crystal; cups; cups of paper or plastic; cutting boards for the kitchen; dish covers; covers for dishes; disposable table plates; earthenware saucepans; earthenware mugs, cups, tumblers for use as drinking glasses, plates, bowls, pitchers, pots, tea-pots, saucers; crockery, namely, pots, dishes, drinking cups and saucers, bowls, serving bowls, and trays; egg cups; epergnes; fitted picnic baskets including dishes; fruit cups of glass, plastic, crystal, ceramic, bamboo, wood, and metal; fruit presses, non-electric, for household purposes; frying pans; funnels; garlic presses; glass dishes, carafes, pitchers, containers for household use, bowls, pots, cups, mugs, tea-pots, saucers; glass bowls; glass flasks; glass jars; glass stoppers; glass caps, namely, glass caps in the nature of glass stoppers; household utensils, namely, graters; grill supports in the nature of grill scrapers; gridiron supports in the nature of scrapers; cooking utensils, namely, grills; non-electric griddles; hand operated pepper mills; non-electric heaters for feeding bottles; heat-insulated containers for household use; ice cube molds; insulating flasks; vacuum bottles; isothermal bags in the nature of non-electric portable coolers; kitchen

	utensils, namely, basting brushes, turners, soup ladles, pasta servers, spatulas, non-electric whisks, dishers, kitchen tongs, pouring and straining spouts, serving scoops, non-electric crushers, bottle openers, jar openers, scoopers, graters; knife rests for the table; rotating serving trays; lids for pots; lunch boxes; menu card holders; mess-tins; mixing spoons; mugs; napkin holders; napkin rings; non-electric egg beaters; non-electric coffee percolators; non-electric cooking utensils, namely, batter dispenser, barbecue brander, basting brushes, turners, soup ladles, pasta servers, spatulas, non-electric whisks, dishers, kitchen tongs, pouring and straining spouts, serving scoops, non-electric crushers, bottle openers, jar openers, scoopers, graters; non-electric deep fryers; non-electric kettles; non-electric pressure cookers; non-electric waffle irons; painted glassware for beverages; paper plates; pastry cutters; pepper pots; pie servers; tart scoops; porcelain ware, namely, mugs, cups, tumblers as drinking glasses, plates, bowls, pitchers, pots, tea-pots, pans, saucers; pots; pottery, namely, mugs, cups, tumblers as drinking glasses, plates, bowls, pitcher, pots, tea-pots, pans, saucers; insulated bottles, sold empty; rolling pins; salad bowls; s**alt cellar**s; s**alt shaker**s; saucers; scoops for household purposes; coffee services in the nature of tableware; sieves for household purposes; hand-operated cooking sifters; soup bowls; spatulas for kitchen use; spice sets, namely, glass storage jars for spices, sold empty; kitchen utensils, namely, pouring and straining spouts; stew-pans; strainers for household purposes; sugar bowls; table plates; tea caddies; tea cozies; tea infusers; tea balls; tea services in the nature of **dinnerware**; tea strainers; tea pots; toothpick holders; trivets; non-electric beverage urns; utensils for household purposes, namely, batter dispenser, barbecue brander, basting brushes, turners, soup ladles, pasta servers, spatulas, non-electric whisks, dishers, kitchen tongs, pouring and straining spouts, serving scoops, non-electric crushers, bottle openers, jar openers, scoopers, graters, straining spouts; vegetable dishes in the nature of tableware; non-electric vessels of metal for making ices and iced drinks FIRST USE: 2021-03-05. FIRST USE IN COMMERCE: 2021-03-05.
Register	PRINCIPAL
Serial Number	90867888
Filing Date	2021-08-05T00:00:00
Original Filing Basis	1a
Current Filing Basis	**1a**
Publication Date	2022-06-14
Registration Number	6832241
Date Registered	2022-08-30
Owner	(REGISTRANT) MAGELLAN IMPORT & EXPORT (LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY; NEW JERSEY, USA); 333 Carlisle Ave, Apt 104, Paterson, NEW JERSEY 07501, U**NITED STATE**S

Type of Mark	TRADEMARK
Mark Drawing Code	(4) STANDARD CHARACTER MARK
Live Dead Indicator	LIVE
Status	REGISTERED

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7693320



Word Mark URBEYN QUALITY, DESIGN AND CONVENIENCE

Goods/Services

IC 021 US 033 030 029 040 050 013 023 002
Caddies for holding bathroom, kitchen, office and personal care products for household use; All purpose portable household containers; Basting spoons; Bath brushes; Bathroom pails; Beakers, namely, wide-mouthed drinking cups for household use; Bowls; Bread baskets for domestic use; Bread bins; Brushes for washing up; Caddy bags, namely, organizers specially adapted to be wrapped around trash receptacles for holding cleaning supplies; Cake plates; Cake supports, namely, cake bases; Candle holders; Carving boards; Cheese board and knife set; Cleaning brushes for household use; Cleaning cloths; Cloths for cleaning; Coffee servers; Collapsible fabric storage container for domestic use; Collapsible storage containers for domestic use; Containers for household or kitchen use not of precious metal; Containers for household or kitchen use of precious metal; Containers for household use; Containers of plastic for storage of feminine products for household or domestic use; Cooking utensils, namely, grills; Cotton ball jars; Countertop holders for paper towels; Cream and sugar set; Cups; Cutting boards for the kitchen; Decorative ceramic tiles not for use as building materials; Decorative plates; **Dinnerware**; **Dinnerware**, namely, for consuming food and drinks; Dish stands; Dishwashing brushes; Disposable **dinnerware**, namely, for consuming food and drinks; Disposable liner pads for animal litter boxes; Drip mats for tea; Dust pans; Dustbins for household purposes; Empty popcorn tins for household use; Exfoliating mitts; Fruit bowls; General purpose storage bins for household use; Hand-operated spice grinders; Holders for toilet paper; Household containers for foods; Household containers for holding, storing, and organizing hair styling tools; Household containers for storing and organizing makeup; Household containers sold empty for use with air fragrance reeds; Household gloves for general use; Household storage containers for pet food; Household utensils, namely, kitchen tongs; Ice cube molds for refrigerators; Jars for cooking grease sold empty; Jugs; Kitchen containers; Kitchen utensils, namely, pouring and straining spouts; Laundry bins for domestic or household use; Laundry bins for household purposes; Laundry hampers for domestic or household use; Lotion containers sold empty for domestic use; Lunch boxes made of plastic; Mixing bowls; Napkin rings; Non-electric fruit squeezers; Non-electric juicers; Non-electrical coffee grinders; Ovenware; Paper cups;

	Paper plates; Picnic baskets sold empty; Pie servers; Place mats, not of paper or textile; Planter boxes for domestic gardening; Plastic buckets; Plastic containers, namely, cake boxes for household use; Plastic storage containers for household use; Plates for hors d'oeuvre; Portable cooking kits for outdoor use; Rice chests; Roasting dishes; Rolling pins; Salad bowls; Salt shakers; Sandwich molds; Scouring sponges; Serving bowls (hachi); Serving scoops for home or kitchen; Serving tray liners; Serving trays, namely, cabarets; Servingware for serving food and drinks; Shallow bowls; Shower caddies; Shower racks; Small jugs; Soap brackets; Soap dishes; Spray bottles, sold empty, for dispensing liquids; Strainers for household purposes; Toilet roll holders; Toilet tissue holders; Towel bars; Towel rails and rings; Trays for domestic purposes; Tub brushes; Vacuum bottle stoppers; Wine cooling pails FIRST USE: 2023-09-15. FIRST USE IN COMMERCE: 2023-09-15.
Register	PRINCIPAL
Serial Number	98421570
Filing Date	2024-02-26T00:00:00
Original Filing Basis	1a
Current Filing Basis	**1a**
Publication Date	2024-12-31
Registration Number	7693320
Date Registered	2025-02-18
Owner	(REGISTRANT) Lx Trading LLC (LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY; CALIFORNIA, USA) DBA Lx Trading Co.; 1920 Hillhurst Ave #1072, LOS ANGELES, California 90027, UNITED STATES
Type of Mark	TRADEMARK
Mark Drawing Code	(3) DESIGN PLUS WORDS, LETTERS, AND/OR NUMBERS
Design Code	050525, 241504, 241510
Description of Mark	• Color is not claimed as a feature of the mark. • The mark consists of a 4 part logo resembling a flower using half-moon shapes semi-concentric and spiraling. Beneath the logo is the name URBEYN in bold thin block stylized font using all uppercase letters. The R in the name URBEYN does not touch the back of the letter. Centered underneath URBEYN is a phrase which begins with an elongated arrow pointing left. On the right of the arrow reads "QUALITY, DESIGN AND CONVENIENCE" with another elongated arrow pointing right at the end of the phrase.
Disclaimer	the wording "QUALITY DESIGN"

Live Dead Indicator	LIVE
Status	REGISTERED

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7582435

Dream the impossible,
Believe the impossible,
And God will do the
impossible.

Word Mark	DREAM THE IMPOSSIBLE, BELIEVE THE IMPOSSIBLE, AND GOD WILL DO THE IMPOSSIBLE.
Goods/Services	IC 021 US 030 029 033 050 040 013 023 002 Bakeware; Beverage glassware; Beverageware; Bowls; Butter dishes; Butter-dish covers; Cake plates; Candy boxes; Candy jars sold empty; Chalices; Champagne buckets; Ciboria; Coffee cups, tea cups and mugs; Coffee mugs; Coffee services of china; Containers for household use; Cookware, namely, pots and pans; Cream and sugar set; Cream jugs; Crockery, namely, pots, dishes, drinking cups and saucers, bowls, serving bowls and trays; Cups; Cutting boards for the kitchen; Decorative ceramic tiles not for use as building materials; Decorative glass orbs; Decorative glass spheres; Decorative plates; Desktop statuary made of earthenware, china, ceramic; **Dinnerware**; Dish cloths; Dish covers; Dish rags; Dishcloths; Dishes; Dishes and plates; Dishware; Disposable containers for household use; Disposable **dinnerware**, namely, cups, bowls, platters, plates, silverware; Disposable paperboard bakeware; Disposable table plates; Drinking bottles for sports; Drinking cups; Drinking cups for babies and children; Drinking cups for infants and parts and fittings therefor, namely, valves and lids sold as a unit; Drinking glasses; Drinking glasses, namely, tumblers; Drinking vessels; Drinkware; Earthenware basins in the nature of bowls; Earthenware jars; Empty popcorn tins for household use; Fiberglass, other than for insulation or textile use; Flagons; Flower bowls; Flower vases; Flowerpots; Glass bowls; Glass dishes; Glass jars; Glass mugs; Glass storage jars; Ground plate glass; Holders for cooking pot lids; Household containers for foods; Household containers for storing and organizing makeup; Insulated mugs; Jugs; Lunch boxes; Lunch boxes made of metal; Lunch boxes made of plastic; Lunch-boxes; Lunchboxes; Make-up compacts sold empty; Mixing cups; Mosaics of glass and ceramic tiles, not for construction; Mugs; Ornamental glass spheres; Ornaments of earthenware, china, ceramic; Paper cups; Paper plates; Patens; Pepper pots, sugar bowls and s**alt shaker**s; Pet bowls; Pet dishes; Pet drinking bowls; Pet feeding and drinking bowls; Pet treat jars; Pet water bowls; Place mats of plastic; Place mats, not of paper or textile; Plaques of earthenware for use as awards; Plastic coasters; Plastic cups; Plastic household storage containers for cereals; Plastic plates; Plastic storage containers for domestic use; Plates; Porcelain flower pots; Potholders; Recipe boxes; Reusable stainless steel water bottles sold

	empty; Salt and pepper shakers; Saucers; Shallow bowls; Sippy cups; Smoothed plate glass; Soap dishes; Soup bowls; Stained glass; Stamped glass; Sugar bowls; Tablemats of plastic; Tablemats, not of paper or textile; Tea caddies; Tea canisters; Tea cosies; Tea pots; Tea sets; Teacups (yunomi); Terra cotta figurines; Thermally insulated containers for food; Training cups for babies and children; Tumblers for use as drinking glasses; Vacuum mugs; Wine glasses; Works of art made of glass; Works of art made of porcelain FIRST USE: 2024-05-29. FIRST USE IN COMMERCE: 2024-05-29.
Register	SUPPLEMENTAL
Serial Number	90241780
Filing Date	2020-10-08T00:00:00
Original Filing Basis	1b
Current Filing Basis	**1a**
Publication Date	2021-04-13
Registration Number	7582435
Date Registered	2024-11-26
Owner	(REGISTRANT) Land, Trina D (INDIVIDUAL; USA); P.O. Box 185, Buffalo, NEW YORK 14215, U**NITED STATE**S
Type of Mark	TRADEMARK
Mark Drawing Code	(4) STANDARD CHARACTER MARK
Live Dead Indicator	LIVE
Status	REGISTERED
Attorney of Record	Diane R. Tiveron

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7048662



Word Mark	CHEFT
Goods/Services	IC 021 US 033 030 029 040 050 013 023 002 Bamboo baskets for household purposes; Barbecue forks; Barbecue tongs; Baskets for household purposes; Bottle openers; Bowls; Brushes for basting meat; Cake decorating sets sold as a unit comprised primarily of decorating tubes, couplers and tips; Cake decorating tips and tubes; Cake molds; Cake moulds; Cake pans; Cake plates; Cake servers; Canister sets; Cheese graters; Chopping boards for kitchen use; Cleaning and polishing cloths; Cleaning cloths; Cleaning mitts of fabric; Cleaning sponges; Cloth for wiping or dusting; Cloths for cleaning; Coffee cups, tea cups and mugs; Coffee grinders, hand-operated; Coffee mugs; Coffee percolators, non-electric; Colanders for household use; Containers for household use; Cookie molds; Cookie sheets; Cooking pans; Cooking pots, non-electric; Cork screws; Corkscrews; Corkscrews, electric and non-electric; Corn cob holders; Cup cake molds; Cupcake baking cups; Cupcake molds; Cutting boards for the kitchen; Deep fryers, non-electric; Dessert plates; **Dinnerware**; Dish cloths; Dish rags; Dishers; Dishes; Dishware; Dishwashing brushes; Drinking glasses; Drinkware; Dryer balls that are placed in the clothes drying machine with the clothing to assist in the drying process; Drying racks for washing; Dusting or cleaning cloths; Dutch ovens; Egg frying pans; Electric corkscrews; Electric wine openers; Feather dusters; Flat-iron stands; Fried egg molds; Fruit bowls; Fruit presses, non-electric, for household purposes; Frying pans; Garlic presses; Graters for household purposes; Graters for kitchen use; Hand-operated salt grinders; Hand-operated spice grinders; Hotdog cooking forks; Household scouring pads; Household utensils, namely, kitchen tongs; Ice cream scoops; Ice scoops; Jar openers; Kitchen ladles; Kitchen sponges; Kitchen utensil crocks; Ladles for kitchen use; Marinade injectors; Meat tongs; Metal cooking pans; Metal sponges for household use; Microfiber cloths for cleaning; Mitts of fabric for cleaning; Mixing bowls; Mixing spoons; Mop heads; Muffin pans; Muffin tins; Non-electric bottle openers; Non-electric coffee percolators; Non-electric cooking steamers; Non-electric corkscrews; Non-electric fruit squeezers; Non-electric juicers; Non-electric kettles; Non-electric mincers; Non-electric pressure cooking saucepans; Non-electric wine openers; Non-electric woks; Oven mitts; Ovenware; Pancake molds; Pans; Pasta drying racks; Pasta serving forks; Pastry cutters; Pie pans; Pie servers; Pizza peels; Pizza

	stones; Popcorn poppers for use in microwave ovens; Portable plastic containers for storing household and kitchen goods; Reamers for fruit juice; Reusable plastic water bottles sold empty; Ring-shaped cake pans; Roaster pans; Rotating holders for kitchen utensils; Salad bowls; Salad tongs; Salt and pepper shakers; S**alt shaker**s; Saucepan scourers of metal; Saucepans; Saucers; Saucers not of precious metals; Scouring sponges; Scrapers for household purposes; Scrub sponges; Serving boards for food; Serving dishes; Serving forks; Serving ladles; Serving scoops; Serving spoons; Serving tongs; Silicone baking cases; Silicone muffin baking liners; Skillets; Spatulas for kitchen use; Sponge holders; Squeegees for dishes; Stands for dishes; Steamer baskets; Stir-fry pans; Stovetop popcorn poppers; Strainers for household purposes; Sugar bowls; Table napkin holders; Tankards; Tea infusers; Tea strainers; Tongue brushes; Trash cans; Trash containers for household use; Utensils for barbecues, namely, forks, tongs, turners; Vegetable mashers; Waste paper baskets; Wine bottle cradles; Wine openers; Wood chopping blocks for kitchen use; Wood chopping boards for kitchen use; Wood cooking planks for use in grilling; Wooden cooking spoons FIRST USE: 2022-03-30. FIRST USE IN COMMERCE: 2022-03-30.
Register	PRINCIPAL
Serial Number	97344166
Filing Date	2022-04-02T00:00:00
Original Filing Basis	1a
Current Filing Basis	**1a**
Publication Date	2023-02-21
Registration Number	7048662
Date Registered	2023-05-09
Owner	(REGISTRANT) MIDWEST E COMMERCE (CORPORATION; ILLINOIS, USA) TA MIDWEST E COMMERCE; 14931 S Route 59, PLAINFIELD, ILLINOIS 60544, U**NITED STATE**S
Type of Mark	TRADEMARK
Mark Drawing Code	(5) WORDS, LETTERS, AND/OR NUMBERS IN STYLIZED FORM
Description of Mark	• Color is not claimed as a feature of the mark. • The mark consists of the stylized term CHEFT.
Live Dead Indicator	LIVE
Status	REGISTERED

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7635597

Word Mark	HANA EMIKA
Goods/Services	IC 021 US 030 029 033 040 050 013 023 002 **Dinnerware**, serveware, namely, trays, bowls and platters for serving food, cookware, namely, bakeware and oven proof ceramic pans and trays, kitchenware; containers made from glass, ceramic, earthenware, porcelain, bone china, stoneware, metal, wood, melamine, plastic, crystal, namely, buffet plates, charger plates, dinner plates, salad plates, appetizer plates, appetizer bowls, soup bowls, dinner bowls, mugs, travel mugs, mug trees, cups, saucers, serving bowls, serving platters, serving trays, butter dishes, jars, jugs, kitchen and serving utensils, namely, spatulas, kitchen tongs, serving forks and spoons, ladles, non-electric whisks, turners, canisters for kitchen use, kitchen containers, utensil holders, kitchen utensil crocks, baking dishes, chopsticks, oil and vinegar sets, namely, cruets, sold empty, mixing bowls, drinking vessels, wine glasses, cocktail glasses, whisky glasses, double wall glasses, cake domes, covered cake domes, cake plates and stands, cutting boards, cheeseboards, water dispensers, namely, non-electric water dispensing urns, pitchers, decanters, carafes, cocktail shakers, mixing glasses, champagne and ice buckets, beer glasses, pilsner glasses, drinking straws; coffee and tea accessories, namely, tea pots, mugs, non-electric coffee and tea pots, cream and sugar sets, salt and pepper sets, namely, ceramic s**alt cellar**s and shakers FIRST USE: 2023-05-23. FIRST USE IN COMMERCE: 2024-02-17.
Register	PRINCIPAL
Serial Number	98055958
Filing Date	2023-06-23T00:00:00
Original Filing Basis	1b
Current Filing Basis	**1a**
Publication Date	2023-12-12
Registration Number	7635597

Date Registered	2024-12-31
Owner	(REGISTRANT) RJI International Corporation (CORPORATION; DELAWARE, USA); 820 4th Avenue, Brooklyn, NEW YORK 11232, U**NITED STATE**S
Type of Mark	TRADEMARK
Mark Drawing Code	(3) DESIGN PLUS WORDS, LETTERS, AND/OR NUMBERS
Design Code	261701, 261705, 280103
Description of Mark	• Color is not claimed as a feature of the mark. • The mark consists of the word Hana in a japanese stylized font over the word EMIKA in a bold stylized font with two lines horizontal in between the two words.
Other Data	The name(s), portrait(s), and/or signature(s) shown in the mark does not identify a particular living individual.
Live Dead Indicator	LIVE
Status	REGISTERED
Attorney of Record	David Faham

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6792093



Word Mark	FF FOLIO
Goods/Services	IC 021 US 030 029 033 040 050 013 023 002 **Dinnerware**; dishes used in serving, drinking and eating food and beverages, namely, plates; bowls; drinking glasses; cups; charger plates; dinner plates; lunch plates; dessert plates; salad plates; side plates; service plates; cheese plates; tea plates; fruit plates; soup bowls; cereal bowls; pasta bowls; fruit bowls; dessert bowls; bouillon cups; coupe soup bowls; finger bowls; teacup saucers; coffee cup saucers; demitasses saucers; cream soup bowl saucers; water drinking glasses; wine glasses; beer glasses; liqueur shot glasses; mugs; tea cups; coffee cups; demitasse cups; cocktail glasses; dessert parfait glasses; salvers in the nature of trays for serving food or drinks; soup tureens; serving platters; ramekins; casserole dishes; non-electric coffee urns; punch bowls; wine decanters; carafes; pitchers; beverage servers, namely, beverage and water bottles, sold empty; goblets; jugs; gravy boats; sugar bowls; s**alt shaker**s; pepper shakers; candle holders; napkin holders; table plates being sugar packet holders; coasters, not of paper or textile; cream pitchers; utensils used in serving food, namely, serving spoons, serving forks, serving ladles, pasta serving forks, pie servers, serving tongs; household food preparation utensils, namely, turners, basting spoons, slotted serving spoons, ice cream scoops, two-tined forks being carving forks FIRST USE: 2017-05-31. FIRST USE IN COMMERCE: 2017-05-31.
Register	PRINCIPAL
Serial Number	90486430
Filing Date	2021-01-25T00:00:00
Original Filing Basis	1a
Current Filing Basis	**1a**
Publication Date	2022-05-03
Registration Number	6792093

Date Registered	2022-07-19
Owner	(REGISTRANT) Steelite International USA Inc. LLC (LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY; NEW JERSEY, USA); 154 Keystone Drive, New Castle, PENNSYLVANIA 16101, U**NITED STATE**S
Type of Mark	TRADEMARK
Mark Drawing Code	(3) DESIGN PLUS WORDS, LETTERS, AND/OR NUMBERS
Design Code	260121, 260728, 260908
Description of Mark	The mark consists of the word "FOLIO" under a symbol containing two stylized letters "F" conjoined together with one of the letters "F" being rotated 180 degrees from the other letter "F".
Live Dead Indicator	LIVE
Status	REGISTERED
Attorney of Record	Howard Shipley

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7423250

Pera Blanca

Word Mark	PERA BLANCA
Goods/Services	IC 021 US 033 030 029 040 050 013 023 002 Table decor, namely, plastic place mats, decorative centerpieces of plaster, plastic, wax, and wood, vases, napkin rings, and chargers being **dinnerware**; kitchen storage, namely, plastic storage containers for household use; recipe boxes; bread boxes; s**alt cellar**s; serveware, namely, serving dishes, serving forks, serving ladles, serving spoons, serving tongs, and serving platters; serving boards for food FIRST USE: 2022-12-02. FIRST USE IN COMMERCE: 2023-05-17.
Register	PRINCIPAL
Serial Number	97702410
Filing Date	2022-12-02T00:00:00
Original Filing Basis	1b
Current Filing Basis	**1a**
Publication Date	2023-12-26
Registration Number	7423250
Date Registered	2024-06-18
Owner	(REGISTRANT) May, Aubree (INDIVIDUAL; USA); 14049 Latigo Lane, Caldwell, Idaho 83607, U**NITED STATE**S
Type of Mark	TRADEMARK
Mark Drawing Code	(4) STANDARD CHARACTER MARK
Translation	The English translation of "PERA BLANCA" in the mark is "WHITE PEAR".
Live Dead Indicator	LIVE

Status REGISTERED

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6131508

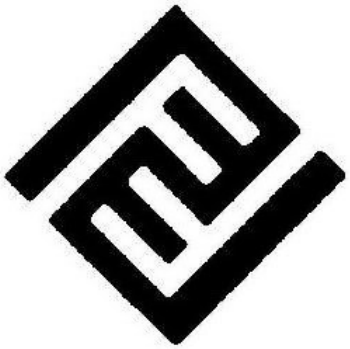
meizan

Word Mark	MEIZAN
Goods/Services	IC 021 US 029 033 030 050 040 013 023 002 Baking dishes; Bath accessories, namely, cup holders; Bath products, namely, body sponges; Bath products, namely, loofah sponges; Bath products, namely, natural sea sponges; Bento boxes; Beverageware; Bowls; Bowls made of precious metal; Bread boards; Bread boxes; Butter coolers; Cake pans; Canister sets; Carving boards; Cheese board and knife set; Cheese boards; Cheese graters; Clay pots; Cleaning pans for grill cooking grids and cooking grates, namely, grill soakers; Cleaning sponges; Coffee mugs; Cookie sheets; Cooking pots; Cooking pots and pans; Cooking spoons; Cooking utensils, namely, barbecue branders; Cooking utensils, namely, grill covers; Cooking utensils, namely, wire baskets; Creamer pitchers; Crockery, namely, pots, dishes, drinking cups and saucers, bowls, serving bowls and trays; Cups; Cups and mugs; Cutting boards; **Dinnerware**; Dishware; Drinking cups; Drinking glasses; Earthenware mugs; Egg cups; Fruit bowls; Fruit bowls of glass; Frying pans; Glass beverageware; Glass dishes; Household plastic gloves; Ice buckets; Incense burners; Japanese nests of food boxes (jubako); Japanese rice bowls not of precious metal (chawan); Japanese rice bowls of precious metal (chawan); Japanese style earthenware mortars for kitchen use (suribachi); Japanese style personal dining trays or stands (zen); Japanese style tea-serving pots of precious metal (kyusu); Kitchen containers; Kitchen utensils, namely, splatter screens; Knife blocks; Knife boards; Knife rests; Lemon squeezers; Lunch boxes; Lunch boxes made of metal; Lunch boxes made of plastic; Metal cooking pans; Metal pans; Mixing bowls; Mixing spoons; Mugs; Oven mitts; Ovenware; Pans; Pepper mills, hand-operated; Pie tins; Pitchers; Plastic containers, namely, cake boxes for household use; Plates for diffusing aromatic oil; Porcelain mugs; Pot lids; Pot scrapers; Pots; Rice chests; Rice cooking pots; Rinsing tubs; Roasting dishes; Rolling pins; Sake cups; Sake serving bottles (tokkuri); Salad bowls; S**alt shaker**s; Saucepans; Scrubbing brushes; Serving trays of precious metal; Skillets; Slotted spoons; Sushi rolling mats; Tankards not of precious metal; Tea pots not of precious metal; Trash containers for household use; Utensils for barbecues, namely, forks, tongs, turners; Vases; Vegetable mashers; Wine glasses; Works of art made of glass FIRST USE: 2020-06-16. FIRST USE IN COMMERCE: 2020-06-16.

Register	PRINCIPAL
Serial Number	88479190
Filing Date	2019-06-19T00:00:00
Original Filing Basis	1b
Current Filing Basis	**1a**
Publication Date	2019-10-22
Registration Number	6131508
Date Registered	2020-08-18
Owner	(REGISTRANT) Donald Benton Hoover (INDIVIDUAL; USA); 3835 E. McGraw St., Seattle, WASHINGTON 98112, U**NITED STATE**S
Type of Mark	TRADEMARK
Mark Drawing Code	(4) STANDARD CHARACTER MARK
Translation	The English translation of "MEIZAN" is "famous mountain".
Live Dead Indicator	LIVE
Status	REGISTERED

Print: July 17, 2025 3:13 PM

6817282



Word Mark	FF
Goods/Services	IC 008 US 028 023 044 Flatware, namely, forks, knives and spoons; cutlery, namely, forks, spoons, knives, salad forks, dinner forks, fish forks, dessert forks, cocktail forks, oyster forks, dinner knives, butter knives, fish knives, steak knives, spoons for tea, soup spoons, dessert spoons, table spoons, bouillon spoons, demitasse spoons; food preparation utensils, namely, carving knives FIRST USE: 2016-08-31. FIRST USE IN COMMERCE: 2016-08-31. IC 021 US 033 002 040 029 050 013 023 030 **Dinnerware**; dishes used in serving, drinking and eating food and beverages, namely, plates; bowls; drinking glasses; cups; charger plates; dinner plates; lunch plates; dessert plates; salad plates; side plates; service plates; cheese plates; tea plates; fruit plates; soup bowls; cereal bowls; pasta bowls; fruit bowls; dessert bowls; bouillon cups; coupe soup bowls; finger bowls; teacup saucers; coffee cup saucers; demitasses saucers; cream soup bowl saucers; water drinking glasses; wine glasses; beer glasses; liqueur shot glasses; mugs; tea cups; coffee cups; demitasse cups; cocktail glasses; dessert parfait glasses; Salvers in the nature of trays for serving food or drinks; soup tureens; serving platters, ramekins, casserole dishes, non-electric coffee urns, punch bowls, wine decanters; carafes; pitchers; beverage servers, namely, beverage and water bottles, sold empty; goblets, jugs; gravy boats; sugar bowls; s**alt shaker**s; pepper shakers; candle holders; napkin holders; cream pitchers, utensils used in serving food, namely, serving spoons, serving forks, ladles, pasta serving forks, pie servers, serving tongs; household food preparation utensils, namely, turners, basting spoons, slotted serving spoons, ice-cream scoops, two-tined forks being carving forks FIRST USE: 2017-05-31. FIRST USE IN COMMERCE: 2017-05-31.
Register	PRINCIPAL
Serial Number	90398794
Filing Date	2020-12-21T00:00:00
Original Filing Basis	1a

Current Filing Basis	**1a**
Publication Date	2022-05-31
Registration Number	6817282
Date Registered	2022-08-16
Owner	(REGISTRANT) Steelite International U.S.A. Inc. (CORPORATION; NEW JERSEY, USA); 154 Keystone Drive, New Castle, PENNSYLVANIA 16101, U**NITED STATE**S
Type of Mark	TRADEMARK
Mark Drawing Code	(3) DESIGN PLUS WORDS, LETTERS, AND/OR NUMBERS
Design Code	260908
Description of Mark	The mark consists of two stylized interlocking "F"'s in a square design.
Live Dead Indicator	LIVE
Status	REGISTERED
Attorney of Record	Howard Shipley

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7255287

WhopperIndia

Word Mark	WHOPPERINDIA
Goods/Services	IC 021 US 033 030 029 040 050 013 023 002 Back scratchers; Basting spoons; Basting spoons, for kitchen use; Beer glasses; Beer mugs; Bottle openers; Ceramic sculptures, vases, vessels, bowls, plates and pots; Cocktail shakers; Cocktail stirrers; Colanders; Containers for household or kitchen use; Containers for household or kitchen use not of precious metal; Containers for household or kitchen use of precious metal; Cooking pots for use in microwave ovens; Cooking utensil, namely, batter dispenser; Cookware, namely, roasting pans; Crushers for kitchen use, non-electric; Cups and mugs; Dessert plates; **Dinnerware**; Dishers; Dishware; Disposable **dinnerware**, namely, plates, bowls and serving trays; Disposable table plates; Drinkware; Egg frying pans; Fruit bowls; Funnels for kitchen use; Glass storage jars; Household containers for foods; Household utensils, namely, kitchen tongs; Household utensils, namely, spatulas; Household utensils, namely, strainers; Household utensils, namely, turners; Incense burners; Kitchen containers; Kitchen utensils, namely, pouring and straining spouts; Kitchen utensils, namely, splatter screens; Knife boards; Ladles for kitchen use; Lunch-boxes; Lunchboxes; Mixing bowls; Mixing spoons; Money boxes; Mortars and pestles for kitchen use; Non-electric cooking pans; Non-electric cookware, namely, pots and pans; Non-electric frying pans; Non-electric lemon squeezers; Non-metal coin banks; Pans; Plastic plates; Plastic storage containers for household or domestic use; Plastic water bottles sold empty; Portable plastic containers for storing household and kitchen goods; Roasting dishes; Salt and pepper shakers; S**alt shaker**s; Scouring pads; Scrub sponges; Serving dishes; Serving forks; Serving platters; Serving scoops; Serving spoons; Serving trays; Servingware for serving food and drinks; Small jugs; Sponges for household purposes; Stands for dishes; Sugar bowls; Table plates; Tea canisters; Terra cotta figurines; Toilet plunger holders; Toiletry sponges; Water bottles sold empty; Whisks, non-electric, for household purposes; Wine glasses; Wine pourers; Wine strainers; Wood chopping boards for kitchen use FIRST USE: 2017-07-16. FIRST USE IN COMMERCE: 2017-07-16.
Register	PRINCIPAL

Serial Number	98082762
Filing Date	2023-07-13T00:00:00
Original Filing Basis	1a
Current Filing Basis	**1a**
Publication Date	2023-10-10
Registration Number	7255287
Date Registered	2023-12-26
Owner	(REGISTRANT) STELCORE MANAGEMENT SERVICES LLC (LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY; NEW YORK, USA); 17, State Street,, Suite 4000, NEW YORK 10004, U**NITED STATE**S
Type of Mark	TRADEMARK
Mark Drawing Code	(4) STANDARD CHARACTER MARK
Live Dead Indicator	LIVE
Status	REGISTERED

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6600808

Word Mark	ANANTAM
Goods/Services	IC 021 US 002 013 023 029 030 033 040 050 All purpose portable household containers; Bath accessories, namely, cup holders; Bathroom fittings, namely, dispensing units for household purposes for dispensing wrapping materials for sanitary waste such as diapers, nappies, feminine hygiene products and incontinence products; Bathroom holders for holding razors; Beer mugs; Bird feeders; Bottle stands; Bottles, sold empty; Bowls; Bread boxes; Butter dishes; Caddy bags, namely, organizers specially adapted to be wrapped around trash receptacles for holding cleaning supplies; Cake pans; Cake servers; Candle holders; Candle holders of precious metal; Canister sets; Ceramic sculptures, vases, vessels, bowls, plates and pots; Cheese covers; Cocktail shakers; Coffee mugs; Coffee services of precious metal; Containers for household or kitchen use not of precious metal; Containers for household use, namely, globes; Cookie jars; Cooking utensils, namely, grill covers; Cooking utensils, namely, wire baskets; Coolers for wine; Cooling buckets for wine; Crockery, namely, pots, dishes, drinking cups and saucers, bowls, serving bowls and trays; Cruet stands for oil or vinegar of precious metal; Cups; Cutting boards; Dewar bottles and vessels; **Dinnerware**; **Dinnerware**, namely, plates, cups, drinking glasses; Dishers; Dishers for serving or portioning cupcake stand; Dispensers for liquid soap; Double wall cups with lids and straws; Drinking bottles for sports; Drinking cups for babies and children and parts and fittings therefor, namely, cups for babies and children sold as a unit with valves and lids; Drinking cups sold with lids therefor; Dust bins; Flower baskets; Flower pot holders; Fragrance oil burners; Funnels; Garbage cans; Garlic presses; Hip flasks; Ice buckets; Ice cream scoops; Insulated vacuum flasks; Kitchen containers; Kitchen utensils, namely, pouring and straining spouts; Knife blocks; Laundry baskets; Lemon squeezers; Lunch boxes; Lunch boxes made of metal; Lunch-boxes; Mugs; Napkin dispensers for household use; Napkin holders of precious metal; Napkin rings; Napkin rings of precious metal; Oil-feeding cans; Personal dispensers for pills for domestic use; Planters for flowers and plants; Plastic containers, namely, cake boxes for household use; Plates; Racks and stands for elevating pet feeding bowls and dishes; Rails and rings for towels; Reusable self-sealing lids for household use for bowls, cups, containers and the storage of food; Reusable stainless steel water bottles sold empty; Reusable stainless steel, mild steel

	water bottles sold empty; Salt shakers; Salt shakers of precious metal; Scoops for serving or portioning cookie dough; Serving platters not of precious metal; Serving platters of precious metal; Serving scoops; Serving scoops for ice cream; Serving trays not of precious metal; Serving trays of precious metal; Serving trays, namely, cabarets; Servingware for serving food and drinks; Shower caddies; Soap dispensers; Spice racks; Sports bottles sold empty; Substrates primarily of ceramic and glass for manufacture of light emitting diodes; Sugar bowls of precious metal; Tea pots of precious metal; Thermal insulated containers for food or beverages; Vases; Votive candle holders; Wine buckets; Wooden cooking spoons FIRST USE: 2020-10-01. FIRST USE IN COMMERCE: 2020-10-01.
Register	PRINCIPAL
Serial Number	90378812
Filing Date	2020-12-14T00:00:00
Original Filing Basis	1a
Current Filing Basis	**1a**
Publication Date	2021-10-12
Registration Number	6600808
Date Registered	2021-12-28
Owner	• (REGISTRANT) Rileymax International (CORPORATION; NEW JERSEY, USA); 1014 Ravens crest DR E, Plainsboro, NEW JERSEY 08536, UNITED STATES • (LAST LISTED OWNER) STARLIGHT TECHNO LLC (LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY; MONTANA, USA); 1001 S MAIN ST STE 600, KALISPELL, MONTANA 59901, UNITED STATES
Type of Mark	TRADEMARK
Mark Drawing Code	(3) DESIGN PLUS WORDS, LETTERS, AND/OR NUMBERS
Design Code	110103
Description of Mark	• The color(s) orange and black is/are claimed as a feature of the mark. • The mark consists of the stylized black word "anantam" to the right of a curved fork in orange surrounding the first letters "an".
Translation	The wording "ANANTAM" has no meaning in a foreign language.
Live Dead Indicator	LIVE

Status REGISTERED

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7255288

IndiaBigShop

Word Mark	INDIABIGSHOP
Goods/Services	IC 021 US 033 030 029 040 050 013 023 002 Back scratchers; Basting spoons; Basting spoons, for kitchen use; Beer glasses; Beer mugs; Bottle openers; Ceramic sculptures, vases, vessels, bowls, plates and pots; Cocktail shakers; Cocktail stirrers; Colanders; Containers for household or kitchen use; Containers for household or kitchen use not of precious metal; Containers for household or kitchen use of precious metal; Cooking pots for use in microwave ovens; Cooking utensil, namely, batter dispenser; Cookware, namely, roasting pans; Crushers for kitchen use, non-electric; Cups and mugs; Dessert plates; **Dinnerware**; Dishers; Dishware; Disposable **dinnerware**, namely, plates, bowls and serving trays; Disposable table plates; Drinkware; Egg frying pans; Fruit bowls; Funnels for kitchen use; Glass storage jars; Household containers for foods; Household utensils, namely, kitchen tongs; Household utensils, namely, spatulas; Household utensils, namely, strainers; Household utensils, namely, turners; Incense burners; Kitchen containers; Kitchen utensils, namely, pouring and straining spouts; Kitchen utensils, namely, splatter screens; Knife boards; Ladles for kitchen use; Lunch-boxes; Lunchboxes; Mixing bowls; Mixing spoons; Money boxes; Mortars and pestles for kitchen use; Non-electric cooking pans; Non-electric cookware, namely, pots and pans; Non-electric frying pans; Non-electric lemon squeezers; Non-metal coin banks; Pans; Plastic plates; Plastic storage containers for household or domestic use; Plastic water bottles sold empty; Portable plastic containers for storing household and kitchen goods; Roasting dishes; Salt and pepper shakers; S**alt shaker**s; Scouring pads; Scrub sponges; Serving dishes; Serving forks; Serving platters; Serving scoops; Serving spoons; Serving trays; Servingware for serving food and drinks; Small jugs; Sponges for household purposes; Stands for dishes; Sugar bowls; Table plates; Tea canisters; Terra cotta figurines; Toilet plunger holders; Toiletry sponges; Water bottles sold empty; Whisks, non-electric, for household purposes; Wine glasses; Wine pourers; Wine strainers; Wood chopping boards for kitchen use FIRST USE: 2016-01-07. FIRST USE IN COMMERCE: 2016-01-07.
Register	PRINCIPAL

Serial Number	98082780
Filing Date	2023-07-13T00:00:00
Original Filing Basis	1a
Current Filing Basis	**1a**
Publication Date	2023-10-10
Registration Number	7255288
Date Registered	2023-12-26
Owner	(REGISTRANT) STELCORE MANAGEMENT SERVICES LLC (LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY; NEW YORK, USA); 17, State Street,, Suite 4000, NEW YORK 10004, U**NITED STATE**S
Type of Mark	TRADEMARK
Mark Drawing Code	(4) STANDARD CHARACTER MARK
Live Dead Indicator	LIVE
Status	REGISTERED

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6315468



Word Mark	CHUI
Goods/Services	IC 021 US 002 013 023 029 030 033 040 050 Cruets; Cups; **Dinnerware**; Plates; Saucers; Tankards; Beverage glassware; Cake plates; Cupcake stands; Drinking flasks; Drinking vessels; Glass bowls; Glass mugs; Hip flasks; Lids with drinking spouts for reusable water bottles; Pepper mills, hand-operated; Pepper pots; Salad bowls; S**alt shaker**s FIRST USE: 2020-08-01. FIRST USE IN COMMERCE: 2020-08-01.
Register	PRINCIPAL
Serial Number	90173402
Filing Date	2020-09-11T00:00:00
Original Filing Basis	1a
Current Filing Basis	**1a**
Publication Date	2021-01-19
Registration Number	6315468
Date Registered	2021-04-06
Owner	• (REGISTRANT) Whole Housewares LLC (LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY; WASHINGTON, USA); 19509 82nd Lane NE, Kenmore, WASHINGTON 98028, U**NITED STATE**S • (LAST LISTED OWNER) RGA GIGI LLC (LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY; DELAWARE, USA); 801 BARTON SPRINGS RD., AUSTIN, TEXAS 78704, U**NITED STATE**S
Type of Mark	TRADEMARK
Mark Drawing Code	(3) DESIGN PLUS WORDS, LETTERS, AND/OR NUMBERS

Design Code	021116, 260113, 260121
Description of Mark	The mark consists of the stylized wording "CHUI", with two dots in the letter "C".
Translation	The wording "CHUI" has no meaning in a foreign language.
Live Dead Indicator	LIVE
Status	REGISTERED
Attorney of Record	Yael Rouach Cabilly

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United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)

USPTO OFFICIAL NOTICE

Office Action (Official Letter) has issued
on July 17, 2025 for
U.S. Trademark Application Serial No. 99033893

A USPTO examining attorney has reviewed your trademark application and issued an Office action. You must respond to this Office action to avoid your application abandoning. Follow the steps below.

(1) Read the Office action. This email is NOT the Office action.

(2) Respond to the Office action by the deadline using the Trademark Electronic Application System (TEAS). Your response, or extension request, must be received by the USPTO on or before 11:59 p.m. **Eastern Time** of the last day of the response deadline. Otherwise, your application will be abandoned. See the Office action itself regarding how to respond.

(3) Direct general questions about using USPTO electronic forms, the USPTO website, the application process, the status of your application, and whether there are outstanding deadlines to the Trademark Assistance Center (TAC).

After reading the Office action, address any question(s) regarding the specific content to the USPTO examining attorney identified in the Office action.

GENERAL GUIDANCE

- **Check the status of your application periodically** in the Trademark Status & Document Retrieval (TSDR) database to avoid missing critical deadlines.

- **Update your correspondence email address** to ensure you receive important USPTO notices about your application.

- **Beware of trademark-related scams**. Protect yourself from people and companies that may try to take financial advantage of you. Private companies may call you and pretend to be the USPTO or may send you communications that resemble official USPTO documents to trick you. We will never request your credit card number or social security number over the phone. Verify the correspondence originated from us by using your serial number in our database, TSDR, to confirm that it appears under the "Documents" tab, or contact the Trademark Assistance Center.

- **Hiring a U.S.-licensed attorney.** If you do not have an attorney and are not required to

have one under the trademark rules, we encourage you to hire a U.S.-licensed attorney specializing in trademark law to help guide you through the registration process. The USPTO examining attorney is not your attorney and cannot give you legal advice, but rather works for and represents the USPTO in trademark matters.