

Color Trademarks and the Concept of Distinctiveness: Legal and Practical Challenges

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Abstract

Color trademarks have emerged as a critical element of branding in the global marketplace, offering businesses a unique way to distinguish their products and services. However, the concept of distinctiveness poses significant legal and practical challenges in the registration and enforcement of color trademarks. This paper examines the complexities associated with establishing inherent or acquired distinctiveness for single colors and color combinations. It explores the interplay between consumer perception, functionality doctrines, and the legal thresholds for distinctiveness across various jurisdictions. Furthermore, the paper addresses practical challenges, including evidentiary requirements, competitive fairness, and the risk of color depletion. By analyzing case law, statutory frameworks, and market practices, this paper aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the nuanced dynamics in securing and managing color trademarks.

Keywords

Color trademarks, distinctiveness, acquired distinctiveness, inherent distinctiveness, functionality doctrine, consumer perception, legal challenges, practical challenges, trademark law.

Introduction

In the realm of trademark law, distinctiveness is the cornerstone upon which the protection of a brand rests. Trademarks, which traditionally consist of words, logos, or symbols, help consumers identify the source of goods or services. However, over time, companies have increasingly sought to protect non-traditional elements of branding,

including color, as trademarks. Color trademarks—when a particular color or combination of colors is used to distinguish goods or services—have become an integral aspect of brand identity, playing a significant role in modern marketing. Major brands such as Tiffany & Co. (blue), Coca-Cola (red), and UPS (brown) have demonstrated the power of color in creating strong consumer associations with their products. Yet, while the concept of color as a trademark has gained attention, its registration and legal protection come with substantial hurdles.¹

One of the most significant challenges in color trademark law is establishing distinctiveness. Distinctiveness is a critical requirement for a trademark to be eligible for protection, and it ensures that the mark functions as a unique identifier of a product or service in the marketplace. For traditional word and logo marks, distinctiveness can be established through either inherent distinctiveness or acquired distinctiveness. In contrast, color marks face an inherent difficulty because a color, in its essence, is not typically seen as a source identifier. Instead, colors are often associated with specific functional or aesthetic attributes, and it is only when a color is used in a way that is distinguishable from others and tied to a particular brand that it can be recognized as a trademark. Therefore, companies seeking to

¹ Qualitex Co. v. Jacobson Products Co., 514 U.S. 159, 1995).

register a color mark must demonstrate that the color in question has acquired distinctiveness, meaning that the public associates the color exclusively with the brand.²

Acquiring distinctiveness for color marks is a complex and resource-intensive process. It requires showing that the color has been used extensively and consistently in commerce over a period of time, often through advertising, packaging, or product design. This proof of acquired distinctiveness is typically demonstrated via consumer surveys, market data, and evidence of long-term, continuous use. However, even with such evidence, proving that a color has developed secondary meaning in the minds of consumers is a high bar to meet, particularly when the color is widely used by competitors in the same industry.

The challenge of securing color trademarks is further compounded by concerns of monopolization. Granting exclusive rights over a color to a single brand can create significant barriers for competitors, especially in industries where color plays an essential role in design or product differentiation. Courts and trademark offices are thus cautious about allowing companies to control common or functional colors. This concern is amplified by the fact that the functional role of colors—such as using red to signify warmth or blue to suggest trust—can overlap with the aesthetic or descriptive use of colors, creating a potential conflict between trademark law and fair competition.

Enforcing color trademarks is another layer of complexity. Proving infringement based on color alone is challenging because colors can appear in a variety of shades and contexts, making it difficult to establish that a competitor's use of a similar color causes confusion among consumers. Additionally, distinguishing between a brand's color and its competitors' similar use of the color for functional or non-trademark purposes (e.g., a color that signals a product's quality or category) can be difficult in practice. Thus, while color trademarks can be powerful tools for brand differentiation,

navigating the legal and practical challenges associated with establishing distinctiveness, proving acquired distinctiveness, and protecting against monopolization requires a deep understanding of both trademark law and market realities. The complexities of color trademarks reflect the broader balance that trademark law seeks to strike between promoting innovation, protecting consumers, and ensuring fair competition in the marketplace.

Overview of Color Trademarks as a Subset of Non-Traditional Trademarks

Color trademarks are a type of non-traditional trademark, encompassing characteristics beyond the conventional word marks, logos, or slogans. They focus specifically on single colors or combinations of colors that identify and distinguish the source of a product or service. Examples include the "Tiffany Blue" used by Tiffany & Co. or the red soles of Christian Louboutin shoes.

While traditional trademarks often rely on textual or graphic elements, color trademarks leverage the psychological and emotional associations colors evoke, making them a powerful branding tool.

However, colors alone are not inherently distinctive and often face scrutiny during registration to prevent monopolization of essential or functional colors.³

Importance of Distinctiveness in Trademark Law

² Tiffany & Co. v. Costco Wholesale Corp.

³ Hayward, A. (2021). Tiffany's blue: A case study of color and trademark disputes. *Journal of Trademark Law*, 38(1), 88-101.

The core purpose of trademark law is to identify the source of goods or services and to prevent consumer confusion. Distinctiveness is a fundamental requirement for any trademark to be registered and protected.

Intrinsic Distinctiveness: Some trademarks (e.g., fanciful or arbitrary marks) are inherently distinctive and immediately qualify for protection. However, colors generally lack intrinsic distinctiveness since they are often seen as decorative or functional rather than source-identifying.⁴

Acquired Distinctiveness (Secondary Meaning): To obtain protection, color trademarks must demonstrate that, through long-term and exclusive use, the color has come to be uniquely associated with a particular product or service in the minds of consumers. This often requires substantial evidence, such as consumer surveys, marketing expenditures, and examples of consistent usage.

Legal Frameworks Governing Color Trademarks
The legal treatment of color trademarks varies globally but is generally guided by trademark law principles and specific regulatory frameworks:

TRIPS Agreement (Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights):

International framework requiring WTO member states to provide trademark protection, including for non-traditional marks like colors, provided they meet distinctiveness requirements.

United States (Lanham Act):

The Lanham Act governs trademarks in the U.S., allowing the registration of color

European Union (EU Trademark

Regulation): EU law permits the registration of trademarks if they are non-functional and

of color marks under Regulation (EU) 2017/1001, provided they are distinctive and capable of being represented clearly and precisely.

Decisions like *Libertel Groep BV v. Benelux-Merkenbureau* have emphasized the need for acquired distinctiveness and clear visual representation of the color.

The Concept of Distinctiveness in Trademark Law

Distinctiveness is the cornerstone of trademark protection. It determines whether a mark can function as an identifier of the source of goods or services and distinguishes them from those of others.

Distinctiveness in trademark law can be categorized into intrinsic distinctiveness and acquired distinctiveness, both of which have specific implications for color trademarks.

Intrinsic Distinctiveness

Intrinsic distinctiveness refers to the inherent capacity of a mark to identify a source without needing additional evidence or consumer recognition. Marks that are considered inherently distinctive include:

Fanciful Marks: Completely made-up words (e.g., "Kodak").

Arbitrary Marks: Existing words used in an unrelated context (e.g., "Apple" for computers).

Suggestive Marks: Words that hint at the product's characteristics but require imagination (e.g., "Jaguar" for cars).

Why Color Alone is Rarely Intrinsically Distinctive:

have acquired distinctiveness.

Landmark case: *Qualitex Co. v. Jacobson Products Co.* (1995), where the Supreme Court recognized that a single color could serve as a trademark if it meets the necessary criteria.⁵

⁴ Dillon, P. (2018). Functional or distinctive? Challenges in color trademark law. *IP Law Journal*, 12(3), 255-270.

⁵ *Qualitex Co. v. Jacobson Products Co.*, 514 U.S. 159 (1995).

Generic or Common Usage: Colors are often viewed as decorative or functional elements rather than as unique identifiers. For example, green is commonly associated with eco-friendly products, and red may signify warnings.

Limited Color Palette: The finite number of colors in existence increases the risk of monopolizing a fundamental resource in industries where color serves a practical or aesthetic purpose.

Consumer Perception: Consumers are less likely to associate a single color with a specific source unless significant branding efforts have conditioned them to do so.

For these reasons, a single color is not considered inherently distinctive and cannot immediately qualify for trademark protection without further evidence of its distinctiveness.⁶

Acquired Distinctiveness (Secondary Meaning)

Acquired distinctiveness occurs when a mark that is not inherently distinctive becomes recognizable to consumers as an identifier of a specific product or service through consistent and exclusive use over time.

How a Color Becomes Associated with a Specific Brand:

public as uniquely identifying the source of

Long-Term Use: The color must be used consistently and prominently over a significant period. **Consumer Recognition:** The color must be widely recognized by the association. Sales data correlating the color with the product's success.

Advertising materials emphasizing the color's role as a brand identifier.

Examples of Acquired Distinctiveness in Color Trademarks:

Qualitex Co. v. Jacobson Products Co. (1995): The U.S. Supreme Court recognized the green-gold color

of Qualitex's dry-cleaning press pads as a valid trademark due to its acquired distinctiveness.⁷

Tiffany & Co.: The "Tiffany Blue" box became trademarked because of the strong consumer association with the brand.⁸

Christian Louboutin: The red soles of Louboutin shoes were deemed distinctive after years of exclusive use and consumer recognition.

Legal Challenges in Protecting Color

Trademarks The process of registering and enforcing color trademarks presents several legal challenges due to the strict requirements for distinctiveness, functional considerations, competitive fairness, and variations in legal standards across jurisdictions.

Threshold for Distinctiveness

High Burden of Proof to Show Acquired Distinctiveness:

Since colors are not inherently distinctive, applicants must demonstrate that the color has acquired distinctiveness through significant use and public recognition.



ISSN: 2322-3537

Vol-08 Issue-01 Dec 2019

the goods or services. This is often demonstrated through consumer surveys or testimonials. **Substantial Marketing and Advertising:** Companies often rely on extensive advertising campaigns that highlight the color as a central brand element.

Exclusive Use: The brand must consistently use the color in a way that distinguishes it from competitors.

Evidence of Secondary Meaning:

Market research or surveys showing consumer

⁶ Barton, M. (2007). Trademarks and distinctiveness: The journey of color in intellectual property law. *Journal of Intellectual Property Law*, 15(2), 104-119.

⁷ *Qualitex Co. v. Jacobson Products Co.* Legal precedent for color trademarks.

⁸ *Tiffany & Co. v. Costco Wholesale Corp.* Tiffany's blue and its market recognition

Evidence must often include extensive consumer surveys, advertising records, and proof of market dominance, making the process time-consuming and expensive.

Challenges in Proving Consumer Association:

Proving that a specific color serves as a source identifier requires demonstrating that consumers associate the color solely with the applicant's product or service.

This is particularly challenging in industries where similar colors are used by competitors or where the color lacks a strong visual connection to the brand.

Example: The green-gold color of Qualitex's dry-cleaning pads was protected only after extensive evidence of consumer recognition was presented.⁹

Functional Doctrine

The functionality doctrine prohibits trademarking features that are essential to a product's use or purpose, including colors.

What Is Functional?

A color is deemed functional if it provides a utilitarian advantage, such as enhancing visibility, improving safety, or meeting industry standards.

Example: The use of orange for safety cones or yellow for school buses cannot be trademarked because these colors serve a functional purpose (visibility).

Balancing Functionality and Branding:

Courts assess whether granting a trademark would hinder competitors by restricting their ability to use essential or practical colors in their products.

Example: In *Qualitex v. Jacobson*, the green-gold color was protected because it was not essential to the product's function and was purely aesthetic.

Competition Concerns Risk of Monopolization:

Trademarking a color may give one company an unfair advantage, particularly in industries with limited color options.

Example: If a company trademarked all shades of

red for sports apparel, competitors would face unreasonable restrictions in designing their products.

Balancing Fair Competition:

Trademark authorities and courts carefully evaluate whether protecting a color would unduly limit competitors' ability to market similar goods. Example: The European Court of Justice in *Libertel* emphasized the need to ensure fair competition when assessing the registrability of a color mark.¹⁰

Jurisdictional Variations

The legal standards for protecting color trademarks vary across jurisdictions, creating complexities for global brands.

United States (Lanham Act):

⁹ *Qualitex Co. v. Jacobson Products Co.*, 514 U.S. 159 (1995).

¹⁰ Cohen, R. (2014). Distinctiveness and the evolving landscape of trademark law. *Law Review*, 40(4), 678-689.

U.S. law allows registration of color trademarks if they meet the non-functionality and acquired distinctiveness criteria.

Example: The U.S. Supreme Court in *Qualitex* established that a single color could serve as a trademark if it acquired secondary meaning and was non-functional.

European Union (EU Trademark Regulation):

EU law requires precise representation of the color and evidence of distinctiveness.

The EU has stricter requirements for acquired distinctiveness and often rejects applications without substantial evidence.

Example: In *Libertel Groep BV v. Benelux-Merkenbureau*, the European Court of Justice ruled that mere use of a color does not automatically confer distinctiveness.

Other Jurisdictions:

Countries like India, Canada, and Japan follow similar principles but may differ in their emphasis on consumer surveys or market

conditions when assessing distinctiveness.

Practical Challenges in Protecting Color Trademarks

Protecting and enforcing color trademarks involves several real-world challenges stemming from the nature of color perception, its application in the market, and its interaction with other design elements. These challenges complicate the distinctiveness and enforceability of such trademarks.¹¹

Color Perception

Variability in Color Perception:

Colors can appear different depending on lighting conditions, surface textures, and individual viewer perception. This variability makes it difficult to ensure consistent consumer recognition of a specific color.

Example: A brand's trademarked shade of blue might look different on glossy packaging versus matte labels, potentially weakening its distinctiveness.

Challenges in Defining and Reproducing Exact Shades:

Trademarking a color requires precise definition, typically using color-matching systems like Pantone or RGB codes.

Slight variations in manufacturing, printing, or digital display can lead to disputes over whether an unauthorized use is sufficiently similar to the registered trademark.

Example: A competitor might use a slightly lighter or darker shade, leading to ambiguity in enforcement.¹²

Policing and Enforcement

Difficulty in Monitoring Unauthorized Use:

Monitoring the use of a trademarked color across diverse industries and media is complex, particularly as colors are ubiquitous and can be used unintentionally.

Example: Detecting unauthorized use of a specific shade in a small-scale or digital context (e.g., social media) can be labor-intensive.

Cost and Complexity of Legal Enforcement Actions:

¹¹ Brown, S. (2018). The impact of color on branding: A study of Tiffany Blue and Louboutin's red soles. *Journal of Brand Management*, 27(5), 453-467.

¹² Shakespeare, T., & Williams, D. (2020). Secondary meaning in trademark law: A critical analysis. *Intellectual Property Studies*, 22(3), 145-158.

Legal enforcement often requires expert analysis to establish that the color used by a competitor is identical or confusingly similar to the trademarked color.

Costs can escalate due to the need for consumer surveys, expert testimony, and lengthy litigation. Example: The Christian Louboutin red-sole trademark involved expensive and prolonged legal battles to protect its distinctiveness globally.

Tests for Evaluating Trademark Distinctiveness

1. Distinctiveness and Color Trademarks

Distinctiveness plays a crucial role in registering color trademarks, which are not inherently distinctive by nature. For a color to be trademarked:

The applicant must show that the color has acquired distinctiveness and is perceived by consumers as a source identifier.

Example: The Tiffany Blue color (Pantone visibility).

Consumer Behavior and Confusion

Risk of Consumer Confusion Due to Subtle Differences:

Consumers may not distinguish between slight variations in shade, leading to confusion or dilution of the brand's identity.¹³

Example: A consumer might not differentiate between two similar shades of green used by competing eco-friendly brands, undermining the value of the trademark.

Application Contexts:

The way a color is applied—whether as part of a product, packaging, or advertisement—can influence its ability to stand out as a trademark. Subtle differences in application may confuse consumers or weaken enforcement efforts.¹⁴

Coexistence with Design Elements

1837) is protected because it has become synonymous with the Tiffany & Co. brand

Legal Tests for Distinctiveness Consumer Perception:

Do consumers recognize the mark as indicating the origin of goods or services?

Market Presence:

Has the mark been used consistently and exclusively in commerce?

Evidence of Use:

Proof may include advertising campaigns, sales figures, and consumer surveys showing association with the brand.

Functionality Doctrine Name: Functionality Doctrine

Explanation: A trademark cannot be granted for a feature (including a color) that is essential to the product's use or affects its cost or quality.

Challenge: Demonstrating that the color serves only a branding purpose and does not provide a functional advantage (e.g., yellow for
¹³ Adams, P. (2020). Color in trademark enforcement: Challenges and strategies. *Journal of Intellectual Property Law*, 28(2), 142-156.

¹⁴ Miller, D., & Lee, S. (2021). Brand dilution and consumer confusion: Color marks in competitive markets. *Journal of Trademark Law and Policy*, 42(1), 88-101.

Integration with Logos, Packaging, and Product Designs:

Colors are often used alongside logos, text, or other design elements, complicating the evaluation of whether the color alone functions as a source identifier.

Example: The Tiffany Blue box combines the trademarked color with distinctive packaging. Separating the color's role from the packaging design can be challenging in disputes.¹⁵

Standalone Distinctiveness of the Color:

A color may rely heavily on the surrounding design for its distinctiveness, which could weaken its standalone trademark protection.

Example: Without the distinctive shape or typography of a product or logo, the trademarked color might lose its association with the brand in consumer perception.

color Perception

Variability in Color Perception:

Colors can appear differently under various lighting conditions, on different materials, or when viewed on different devices. For

Policing and Enforcement

Difficulty in Monitoring Unauthorized Use:

Unlike word marks or logos, the use of a color is less conspicuous and harder to detect, especially when used in subtle or partial applications.

Monitoring potential infringements across industries and geographic regions requires significant resources.

Cost and Complexity of Legal Enforcement

Actions:

Initiating legal proceedings for color trademark infringement can be expensive and complex, requiring expert witnesses to prove consumer confusion or distinctiveness.

Defendants often argue that their use of the color is functional or coincidental, complicating enforcement efforts.

Example: Christian Louboutin faced challenges enforcing its red sole trademark in jurisdictions with different views on color trademarks.¹⁶

Consumer Behavior and Confusion

example, the same shade of blue may look darker on fabric than on plastic packaging.

Human perception of color also varies due to factors such as colorblindness, age, or cultural differences, which can impact how consumers identify a brand through its color.

Challenges in Defining and Reproducing Exact Shades:

Trademark registration requires a precise description of the color, typically using a standardized color identification system like the Pantone Matching System (PMS).

Reproducing the exact shade consistently across different products, materials, or mediums (e.g., print, digital) can be technically challenging and costly.

Example: Tiffany & Co. specifies its trademarked "Tiffany Blue" using a Pantone reference, ensuring consistency across all branding materials.

¹⁵ Carter, L., & Jackson, T. (2018). The dangers of color confusion in the marketplace: A legal analysis. *Brand Protection Review*, 14(3), 210-224.

¹⁶ Johnson, R. (2019). Color as a trademark: Application contexts and consumer perception. *Journal of Design Law*, 35(4), 278- 290.

Subtle Differences in Shade:

Minor variations in a shade can lead to consumer confusion or dilute the distinctiveness of the color trademark. For example, if competitors use a similar but slightly different shade, consumers may struggle to distinguish the products. Establishing boundaries for how similar a color can be before it constitutes infringement is subjective and often debated in courts.¹⁷

Consumer Context:

Consumers may not always associate a color with a specific brand unless it is consistently paired with other branding elements (e.g., logos or slogans). This weakens the standalone distinctiveness of the color.¹⁸

Coexistence with Design Elements

strategies and meticulous legal and technical preparation. Overcoming these obstacles requires:

Consistent use of the color across all marketing materials and product lines.
Proactive monitoring of

potent

ial
infringements.²⁰

Regular consumer surveys to assess and maintain the distinctiveness of the color in the marketplace.

Future Directions and Emerging Issues in Color Trademarks

The landscape of color trademarks is evolving due to advancements in technology, changing consumer expectations, and growing interest in non- traditional trademarks.

Integration with Logos, Packaging, and Product Designs:

Colors are rarely used in isolation and are often part of a broader branding strategy that includes logos, typography, and packaging.

This interdependence can complicate the standalone distinctiveness of the color. For example, Coca- Cola's red is closely tied to its logo and bottle design, making it harder to separate the color from the overall brand identity.

Erosion of Color's Distinctiveness:

Over time, consumers may begin to associate the color with the product category rather than the specific brand, leading to genericization.

Example: Bright yellow is often used across various brands of construction equipment, making it challenging for any single company to maintain exclusivity.¹⁹

The practical challenges of color trademarks highlight the need for robust branding

¹⁷ Fletcher, J. (2018). Color trademarks and legal challenges: Defining infringement thresholds. *Intellectual Property Journal*, 25(2), 155-168.

¹⁸ Johnson, R. (2019). Color as a trademark: Application contexts and consumer perception. *Journal of Design Law*, 35(4), 278- 290.

¹⁹ Foster, R., & Wallace, T. (2020). Brand protection strategies for color trademarks: Challenges and approaches. *Journal of Intellectual Property Law*, 31(1), 112-125.

²⁰ Johnson, M. (2021). Future challenges in the protection of non-traditional trademarks: The role of color in a digital

age. *Journal of Trademark and Technology Law*, 40(2), 190-205.

These shifts present both opportunities and challenges for businesses seeking to protect and leverage color trademarks in a dynamic global market.²¹

Use of AI and Digital Tools in Identifying and Enforcing Color Trademarks AI-Powered Brand Monitoring:

Artificial intelligence (AI) is increasingly being used to monitor the marketplace for unauthorized use of trademarked colors.

AI algorithms can scan digital platforms, advertisements, and products to detect color usage that closely matches trademarked shades. This streamlines the enforcement process and reduces reliance on manual monitoring.

Image Recognition Technology:

Image recognition tools can analyze product images, packaging, and advertisements to identify color matches or similarities, helping brands spot potential infringements more efficiently.

Example: AI-driven platforms can flag instances where competitors use shades that resemble Tiffany Blue or Coca-Cola Red.

Enhanced Color Management:

Digital tools, including augmented reality (AR) and virtual reality (VR), are being used to simulate and standardize the appearance of trademarked colors across different materials and lighting conditions. Pantone and other color systems are also integrating AI to improve color matching and consistency for brand owners.

Challenges with AI Implementation:

AI tools must address the complexity of subjective color perception and the impact of subtle differences in shades.

False positives or misidentifications can lead to unnecessary enforcement actions, requiring human oversight to validate findings.

Trends in Non-Traditional Trademarks and Their

Trademarks:

Beyond colors, non-traditional trademarks now include holograms, motion marks, sound marks, scents, and multimedia marks.

These marks often combine multiple sensory elements, potentially overshadowing standalone color trademarks.

Example: A holographic logo that incorporates a brand's signature color may provide stronger protection than the color alone.

Impact on Color Marks:

The growing complexity of non-traditional marks could dilute the distinctiveness of standalone color trademarks, as consumers increasingly associate branding with multi-sensory experiences.

However, colors often remain central to these marks, enhancing their importance as part of a broader brand identity.

Legal and Practical Challenges:

Trademark offices and courts must adapt to accommodate the interplay between color and other non-traditional elements, ensuring clarity in rights and enforcement.

The evolving standards for non-traditional trademarks may require businesses to rethink how they position and protect color as part of their brand strategy.

Impact on Color Marks Emerging Non-Traditional

²¹ Miller, D., & Thompson, L. (2019). Genericization of color trademarks in competitive industries: A case study of construction equipment. *Journal of Brand Management*, 25(4), 432-447.

Balancing Innovation with Fair Competition in Global Markets Encouraging Innovation:

The expansion of color trademarks and non-traditional marks reflects businesses' creative efforts to differentiate their brands.

Protecting distinctive colors fosters innovation in branding, enabling companies to create memorable consumer experiences.²²

Avoiding Overreach and Monopolization: Granting overly broad rights to color trademarks risks stifling competition, particularly in industries with limited color options.

Authorities must carefully balance trademark protection with the need to ensure fair competition, preventing monopolization of essential colors.²³

Global Harmonization:

As markets globalize, inconsistencies in trademark laws across jurisdictions pose challenges for businesses seeking international protection for color marks.

Harmonizing standards for distinctiveness, functionality, and enforceability is essential to create a predictable legal environment for brand owners.²⁴

Sustainability and Ethical Considerations:

Growing consumer interest in sustainability may influence the use of color in branding, such as eco-friendly dyes or digital alternatives to physical branding materials. Ethical concerns about monopolizing culturally or functionally significant colors may also shape future policies.

Judgement

Several landmark cases have shaped the law surrounding color trademarks:

Qualitex Co. v. Jacobson Products Co. (1995) (U.S. Supreme Court)

Issue: Whether a color (specifically a shade of green-gold used for dry cleaning press pads) could be registered as a trademark.²⁵

Decision: The U.S. Supreme Court ruled that color could be registered as a trademark if it had acquired distinctiveness, marking an

important moment in the legal recognition of color as a trademark.

Tiffany & Co. v. eBay (2010) (U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit)

Issue: Tiffany argued that the blue color of its packaging had become distinctive of its brand, and eBay had allowed counterfeit items to be sold with similar blue packaging.²⁶

Outcome: While the court did not directly rule on the blue color as a trademark issue, the case highlighted the challenges in enforcing color trademarks and the difficulties in proving acquired distinctiveness.

Cadbury v. Nestlé (2013) (UK High Court)

²² Adams, P. (2020). Non-traditional trademarks and the evolution of branding in the 21st century. *Journal of Brand Strategy*, 12(4), 189-202.

²³ Kline, D., & Davis, M. (2023). Sustainability in branding: Ethical implications and emerging trends in color trademarks. *Environmental Branding Review*, 5(1), 45-59.

²⁴ Williams, G., & Thompson, L. (2022). Global challenges in protecting color trademarks: Toward harmonization of laws. *International Intellectual Property Review*, 39(3), 155-168.

²⁵ *Qualitex Co. v. Jacobson Products Co.*, 514 U.S. 159 (1995).

²⁶ *Tiffany (NJ) Inc. v. eBay Inc.*, 600 F.3d 93 (2d Cir. 2010).

Issue: Cadbury sought to register the color purple (Pantone 2685C) as a trademark for chocolate packaging.²⁷

Outcome: The court ruled that Cadbury's color did not have sufficient distinctiveness to be granted exclusive rights, a significant decision highlighting the need for strong evidence of acquired distinctiveness in color trademarks.

suggestions

Here are some suggestions for addressing the legal and practical challenges related to color trademarks and the concept of distinctiveness:

Establishing Inherent Distinctiveness

Focus on ensuring that the color is used in a unique, non-functional manner. This helps establish inherent distinctiveness, which can lead to stronger protection in legal disputes.

Building Acquired Distinctiveness

Businesses should invest in long-term marketing campaigns and strategies that consistently associate a particular color with their brand. This can include product packaging, advertising, and sponsorships to build consumer recognition over time.

Careful Documentation and Evidence Collection It is crucial for companies to gather robust evidence of consumer recognition and market association with a color. This can include surveys, sales data, and advertising records that demonstrate acquired distinctiveness.

Avoiding Generic or Functional Colors

Applicants should be cautious not to claim colors that are common in the industry or are deemed functional. Color marks are unlikely to be granted for colors that serve a utilitarian purpose or are necessary for product differentiation in the market.

Navigating Jurisdictional Differences

Businesses should be mindful of differences in trademark laws across various jurisdictions. Some countries may have

ISSN: 2322-3537

Vol-08 Issue-01 Dec 2019

stricter requirements for color trademarks, while others may allow broader protection. Consultation with legal professionals experienced in international trademark law can be beneficial.

Consideration of Competitive Impact

While pursuing a color trademark, businesses must be mindful of the potential competitive impact. Monopolizing a color can limit other companies from using the same or similar shades, potentially stifling innovation and competition.

Balancing protection with fairness is key.²⁸

Color Variations and Enforcement

Trademark owners should be prepared to handle enforcement challenges due to variations in color shades and tones. Establishing clear guidelines for the exact shade (e.g., using Pantone colors) can help mitigate disputes over color infringement.²⁹

Utilizing Color in Combination with Other Elements

²⁷ *Société des Produits Nestlé SA v. Cadbury UK Ltd.*, [2013] EWCA Civ 1174.

²⁸ Smith, J. (2020). *Trademark Law and Competitive Practices*.

²⁹ International Trademark Association (INTA). (2019). *Guidelines for Color Trademarks*.

Combining color with logos, designs, or other distinctive brand elements can strengthen the distinctiveness of a color mark. Color can be more easily protected when it is part of a broader, distinctive visual identity.³⁰

Public Awareness and Education

Educating consumers about the connection between a brand and its color can increase recognition and support the case for acquiring distinctiveness. This may involve leveraging social media, influencer

marketing, and other channels to enhance the color's association with the brand.³¹

Strategic Use of Non-Exclusive Color Rights

In cases where obtaining an exclusive color trademark is challenging, companies can explore using colors that are distinctive in specific contexts or industries. Non-exclusive rights may offer some protection while avoiding the risks of monopolizing a color in broader markets.³²

Conclusion

Color trademarks present unique challenges in the interplay between creativity, commerce, and legal protection. The crux of the issue lies in the concept of distinctiveness, a cornerstone of trademark law. Colors are not inherently distinctive, making it essential for applicants to prove acquired distinctiveness, demonstrating that a color has become a recognizable identifier of their brand through extensive and exclusive use.

Legal systems carefully balance granting such trademarks against the risk of monopolization. Overprotecting colors can restrict competition, particularly in industries where colors serve functional or aesthetic purposes. Jurisdictional variations in legal standards further complicate the process, requiring businesses to tailor their strategies to comply with diverse requirements globally. Enforcement adds another layer of difficulty.

Variations in shades, perceptions, and

contexts challenge brand owners to prove infringement convincingly. Evidence of consumer confusion based on color alone requires robust market research and data.

To overcome these hurdles, businesses should adopt long-term branding strategies, invest in building strong associations between their brand and the color, and compile comprehensive evidence of market recognition. Seeking expert legal advice ensures adherence to jurisdiction-specific standards, bolstering the likelihood of success in registration and enforcement.

As branding evolves with new technologies and platforms, the role of colors in trademarks will expand, creating both opportunities and challenges. By adhering to principles of fairness and distinctiveness, legal frameworks can ensure an equitable balance between innovation and competition, safeguarding the interests of both businesses and consumers.

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