

Request for Reconsideration after Final Action

The table below presents the data as entered.

Input Field	Entered
SERIAL NUMBER	85876688
LAW OFFICE ASSIGNED	LAW OFFICE 107
MARK SECTION	
MARK	http://tmng-al.uspto.gov/resting2/api/img/85876688/large
LITERAL ELEMENT	COFFEE FLOUR
STANDARD CHARACTERS	YES
USPTO-GENERATED IMAGE	YES
MARK STATEMENT	The mark consists of standard characters, without claim to any particular font style, size or color.

ARGUMENT(S)

The following arguments are submitted in response to the Final Office Action dated October 15, 2015, which maintained and made final the refusal of registration on the grounds that Applicant's mark is generic. Applicant respectfully disagrees with the conclusion that the applied-for mark is generic and requests that the Examining Attorney reconsider the refusal and withdraw it, and accept the Applicant's amendment to register the COFFEE FLOUR mark on the Supplemental Register.

Applicant's Mark is Not Generic

Whether a particular term or phrase is generic is a question of fact. *In re Trek 2000 Int'l Ltd.*, 97 U.S.P.Q.2d (BNA) 1106, 1108, 2010 Lexis 425 (T.T.A.B. 2010). A generic term "can never be registered as a trademark because such a term is...incapable of acquiring de jure distinctiveness under § 2(f)." *H. Marvin Ginn Corp. v. Int'l Assoc. of Fire Chiefs, Inc.*, 782 F.2d 987, 228 U.S.P.Q. 528, 530 (Fed. Cir. 1986). "Whether a term is classified as 'generic' or as 'merely descriptive' is not easy to discern....It is basic to the inquiry to determine whether members of the relevant public primarily use or understand the term to refer to the genus of goods or services." *In re Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc.*, 828 F.2d 1567, 1571, 4 U.S.P.Q.2d (BNA) 1141, 1142 (Fed. Cir. 1987). Making this determination "involves a two-step inquiry: First, what is the genus of goods or services at issue? Second, is the term sought to be registered...understood by the relevant public primarily to refer to that genus of goods or services?" *In re Trek*, 97 U.S.P.Q.2d at 1108. To deny the registration of a mark as generic, the Office has the burden of showing "that the matter is in fact generic...based on clear evidence of generic use." *In re Steelbuilding.com*, 415 F.3d 1293, 75 U.S.P.Q.2d 1420, 1421 (Fed. Cir. 2005). This "difficult burden" is not easily met, and "any doubts must be resolved in [the] applicant's favor." *In re Tennis Industry Association*, 102 U.S.P.Q.2d 1671, 1680 (T.T.A.B. 2012) (reversing examining attorney's determination that TENNIS INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION was generic).

The Evidence of Record Shows COFFEE FLOUR Is Not The Genus of Goods

As set forth in TMEP Section 1209.01(c)(i), "[t]he examining attorney has the burden of proving that a term is generic by clear evidence. Moreover, 'the correct inquiry is whether the relevant public would understand the term to be generic' and that 'the mark as a whole [has] generic significance.'" *Id.* Further, the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit has held that "[t]he critical issue in genericness cases is whether the relevant public primarily use or understand the term sought to be registered refers to a genus of goods or services in question." [1] TMEP Section 1209.01(c)(ii) citing to *H. Marvin Ginn Corp. v. Int'l Ass'n of Fire Chiefs, Inc.*, 782 F.2d 987, 989-990, 228 U.S.P.Q. 528, 530 (Fed. Cir. 1986). Applicant contends that the Examining Attorney has not shown by clear evidence that COFFEE FLOUR is the genus of the goods for which Applicant seeks to register its mark on the Supplemental Register. Applicant submits the attached evidence to prove that the genus, or major class or kind, of the goods in question is not COFFEE FLOUR.

For example, Applicant's goods have been classified by the U.S. government as a product containing 100% coffee husks and skins. See the attached evidence in the nature of a letter from U.S. Customs and Border Protection regarding the tariff classification of Applicant's COFFEE FLOUR product, listing it as Tariff No. 0901.90.1000. Also see attached screenshots from the Foreign Trade Division Schedule B and U.S. Harmonized code showing this tariff designation as "coffee husks and skins." Further, Applicant's own Material Safety Data Sheet (attached) shows the components are "dried coffee cherry husks and skins."

Moreover, consumers do not see or use COFFEE FLOUR as the generic term for Applicant's products. The attached evidence in the nature of articles and press releases show Applicant's product being explained as being made from "coffee fruit, a by-product of coffee

production” (“Coffee Flour And Sprouts Launch Exclusive Partnership With New Sprouts Bakery Product Line”), being “milled from dried cherry pulp” (“There’s So Much More to This Gluten-Free Flour Than Delicious Pastries”), a “super-ingredient made from dried coffee cherry pulp” (“Coffee Flour Chocolate Bar – Superfood Snack Is The Newest To the JCOCO American Couture Chocolate Line”), and “a revolutionary new ingredient made from dried & ground coffee cherries, the fruit that grows around the coffee bean and is traditionally discarded” (“Coffee Flour For Sale Online | Marx Pantry”).

COFFEE FLOUR is simply not the apt name for flour made of the skins, pulp, and pectin of the coffee cherry. The generic name for Applicant’s goods would be “coffee cherry skin, pulp, and pectin flour” or “coffee husks and skins” as set forth in the tariff classification – not “coffee flour.” There is simply not enough evidence to show that Applicant’s mark is the genus or apt terms for the goods. COFFEE FLOUR is descriptive at best, and therefore eligible for registration on the Supplemental Register.

The Evidence of Record is Insufficient to Make the Finding that COFFEE FLOUR is Generic

In overturning a rejection of TENNIS INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION as generic, the Board criticized the “paucity of evidence of record” where the Office’s entire case consisted of five webpages showing the term at issue used in a descriptive manner. *Tennis Industry*, 102 U.S.P.Q.2d at 1680. In this case, the evidence of record includes two web articles, Applicant’s patent application, and Applicant’s website. Yet, while, as in *Tennis Industry*, some of these webpages do appear to use the term “coffee flour” descriptively, they do not support the Office’s position that “coffee flour” is a genus of flour. In fact, the opposite is true. COFFEE FLOUR describes Applicant’s product, but it does not name it.

“Generic terms are terms that the relevant purchasing public understands primarily as the common or class name for the goods or services.” T.M.E.P. § 1209.01(c) (citing *In re Dial-A-Mattress Operating Corp.*, 240 F.3d 1341, 57 U.S.P.Q.2d 1807, 1811 (Fed. Cir. 2001); *In re Am. Fertility Soc’y*, 188 F.3d 1341, 1346, 51 U.S.P.Q.2d 1832, 1836 (Fed. Cir. 1999)). A mark is descriptive, on the other hand, if it “describes an ingredient, quality, characteristic, function, feature, purpose, or use of the specified goods or services.” T.M.E.P. § 1209.01(b) (citing *In re Gyulay*, 820 F.2d 1216, 3 U.S.P.Q.2d 1009 (Fed. Cir. 1987)). One way to distinguish a generic mark from a descriptive one is by acknowledging that “descriptive terms describe a thing, while generic terms name the thing.” 2 J. Thomas McCarthy, *McCarthy on Trademarks and Unfair Competition* § 12:20 (4th ed. 2013).

Applicant’s mark does describe features of Applicant’s goods. A consumer who sees the mark COFFEE FLOUR is likely to recognize the overall nature of Applicant’s goods – that it is ground up like a flour, but probably will assume (incorrectly) that it is made from coffee beans. The mark is not, therefore, the common name for flour made of the skins, pulp, and pectin of the coffee cherry. While COFFEE FLOUR may describe the goods or convey knowledge of the qualities or characteristics of the goods, it does not “immediately and unequivocally” describe flour made of the skins, pulp, and pectin of the coffee cherry, which indicates that it is not generic. *See In re Dial-A-Mattress Operating Corp.*, 240 F.3d 1341, 1346 (Fed. Cir. 2001) (citing *In re Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc.*, 828 F.2d 1567, 1571, 4 U.S.P.Q.2D (BNA) 1141, 1144 (Fed. Cir. 1987)). Accordingly, Applicant’s mark may be descriptive, but it is not generic.

The Evidence of Record Does Not Demonstrate a Competitive Need for Others to Use the Mark COFFEE FLOUR

The evidence of record still shows COFFEE FLOUR used as a trademark, in reference to Applicant as the source of the relevant products. The articles submitted by the Examining Attorney that reference “coffee flour” are all about Applicant and/or Applicant’s products. No third-party uses of “coffee flour” as a generic term are included. Thus, the relevant public would not understand COFFEE FLOUR to refer to Applicant’s genus of goods; consumers do not “call” for the relevant goods by using the term COFFEE FLOUR. Applicant has identified its own product with the trademark COFFEE FLOUR. A designation is used generically only if it is used to denominate a type of good or service irrespective of source. In short, Applicant’s use of “Coffee Flour” on its website is clear trademark usage and therefore cannot support a genericness refusal.

One of the policy considerations for prohibiting trademark registration of generic terms is to prevent competitive harm. *In re Trek 2000 Int’l Ltd.*, 97 U.S.P.Q.2d (BNA) 1106, 2010 Lexis 425 (T.T.AB. 2010). *See also CES Publ’g Corp. v. St. Regis Publ’n*, 531 F.2d 11, 13 (2d Cir. N.Y. 1975) (“To allow trademark protection for generic terms, i.e., names which describe the genus of goods being sold, even when these have become identified with a first user, would grant the owner of the mark a monopoly, since a competitor could not describe his goods as what they are.”). Refusing a mark as generic, however, has important consequences. Refusing a trademark as generic penalizes the trademark owner for successfully turning the trademark into a household name and confuses buyers who associate the trademark with the owner if they encounter the name on another company’s products. *Ty Inc. v. Softbelly’s, Inc.*, 353 F.3d 528, 532 (7th Cir. 2003). “The fateful step ordinarily is not taken until the trademark has gone so far toward becoming the exclusive descriptor of the product that sellers of competing brands cannot compete effectively without using the name to designate the product they are selling.” *Id.*

If the evidence of record does not show that competitors use the term at issue, it creates doubt as to whether the term actually primarily refers to a genus of goods or services and whether competitors can effectively identify their goods or services without using that particular phrase. *In re Trek 2000 Int’l Ltd.*, 97 U.S.P.Q.2d (BNA) 1106. In *In re Trek 2000 International Ltd.*, the T.T.A.B. determined that the record created doubt as to whether the term THUMBDRIVE was generic, and that the doubt had to be resolved in the applicant’s favor. *Id.* As was the case in *In re Trek 2000 International Ltd.*, the Examining Attorney’s evidence of record in this matter contains no examples of competitors or other third parties using the Applicant’s mark. *See id.* Overall, both the Applicant’s and the Examining Attorney’s evidence demonstrates that it is not necessary for a company to use COFFEE FLOUR to convey that it provides flour made of coffee cherry skins, pulp, and pectin, and that Applicant’s mark is not generic for flour made of coffee cherry skins, pulp, and pectin. Indeed, there are other ways to describe the Applicant’s products. For example, “powdered coffee cherry skins, pulp pectin,” or “finely ground coffee cherry skins, pulp and pectin.”

Conclusion

Finally, ask any coffee drinker, chef, baker, pastry lover or other relevant consumer, what is COFFEE FLOUR? The answers will

vary from “flour that tastes like coffee,” “flour made from coffee beans,” “flour flavored with coffee,” “finely ground coffee beans,” “flour that smells like coffee,” or other association with the beverage and the bean. They may also refer to our client and their groundbreaking innovative product that uses what was previously viewed as a waste product, which is clearly the intent of a trademark. Otherwise, Applicant firmly believes no one will answer that the product is a flour made from dried coffee cherry skins, pulp and pectin used as an ingredient in other products that does not taste like the beverage coffee.

The Examining Attorney has not demonstrated by clear evidence that members of the relevant public primarily use or understand COFFEE FLOUR to refer to the genus of goods in question. Additionally, the evidence of record in this matter does not demonstrate a need for Applicant’s competitors to use COFFEE FLOUR to describe their own goods. This further casts doubt on the genericness of Applicant’s mark. Any doubts are to be resolved in favor of the applicant when the generic status of a term is in doubt. *See In re Bel Paese Sales Co.*, 1 U.S.P.Q.2d 1233, 1986 WL 83304 (T.T.A.B. 1986) (DOLCELATTE held not a generic name for a type of cheese.).

While COFFEE FLOUR does describe a quality or characteristic of Applicant’s goods, COFFEE FLOUR is not the common name for flour made of coffee cherry skins, pulp, and pectin. It follows that, while COFFEE FLOUR may be descriptive, it is not generic. In light of these arguments, Applicant respectfully requests that the Examining Attorney withdraw the present refusal and allow the mark to proceed to registration on the Supplemental Register.

[1] “Genus” is defined as “a major class or kind of thing.” See, *A Dictionary of Modern Legal Usage*, 2d ed. Bryan A Garner (1995). See, attached.

EVIDENCE SECTION

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DESCRIPTION OF EVIDENCE FILE	articles, a video and letter supporting Applicant's argument
SIGNATURE SECTION	
RESPONSE SIGNATURE	/Everett E. Fruehling/
SIGNATORY'S NAME	Everett E. Fruehling
SIGNATORY'S POSITION	Attorney of Record, Washington State Bar Member
SIGNATORY'S PHONE NUMBER	206.695.1743
DATE SIGNED	04/14/2016
AUTHORIZED SIGNATORY	YES
CONCURRENT APPEAL NOTICE FILED	NO
FILING INFORMATION SECTION	
SUBMIT DATE	Thu Apr 14 14:02:13 EDT 2016
TEAS STAMP	USPTO/RFR-XX.XXX.XXX.XX-2 0160414140213765240-85876 688-55024d2fa9ac308255ef9 f99497f9de55a8017c1c4f727 107bd183a64b8acfa1f2-N/A- N/A-20160414124923130518

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PTO Form 1960 (Rev 10/2011)

OMB No. 0651-0050 (Exp 07/31/2017)

Request for Reconsideration after Final Action

To the Commissioner for Trademarks:

Application serial no. **85876688** COFFEE FLOUR(Standard Characters, see <http://tmng-al.uspto.gov/resting2/api/img/85876688/large>) has been amended as follows:

ARGUMENT(S)

In response to the substantive refusal(s), please note the following:

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Moreover, consumers do not see or use COFFEE FLOUR as the generic term for Applicant's products. The attached evidence in the nature of articles and press releases show Applicant's product being explained as being made from "coffee fruit, a by-product of coffee production" ("Coffee Flour And Sprouts Launch Exclusive Partnership With New Sprouts Bakery Product Line"), being "milled from dried cherry pulp" ("There's So Much More to This Gluten-Free Flour Than Delicious Pastries"), a "super-ingredient made from dried coffee cherry pulp" ("Coffee Flour Chocolate Bar – Superfood Snack Is The Newest To the JCOCO American Couture Chocolate Line"), and "a revolutionary new ingredient made from dried & ground coffee cherries, the fruit that grows around the coffee bean and is traditionally discarded" ("Coffee Flour For Sale Online | Marx Pantry").

COFFEE FLOUR is simply not the apt name for flour made of the skins, pulp, and pectin of the coffee cherry. The generic name for Applicant's goods would be "coffee cherry skin, pulp, and pectin flour" or "coffee husks and skins" as set forth in the tariff classification – not "coffee flour." There is simply not enough evidence to show that Applicant's mark is the genus or apt terms for the goods. COFFEE FLOUR is descriptive at best, and therefore eligible for registration on the Supplemental Register.

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The Evidence of Record Does Not Demonstrate a Competitive Need for Others to Use the Mark COFFEE FLOUR

The evidence of record still shows COFFEE FLOUR used as a trademark, in reference to Applicant as the source of the relevant products. The articles submitted by the Examining Attorney that reference “coffee flour” are all about Applicant and/or Applicant’s products. No third-party uses of “coffee flour” as a generic term are included. Thus, the relevant public would not understand COFFEE FLOUR to refer to Applicant’s genus of goods; consumers do not “call” for the relevant goods by using the term COFFEE FLOUR. Applicant has identified its own product with the trademark COFFEE FLOUR. A designation is used generically only if it is used to denominate a type of good or service irrespective of source. In short, Applicant’s use of “Coffee Flour” on its website is clear trademark usage and therefore cannot support a genericness refusal.

One of the policy considerations for prohibiting trademark registration of generic terms is to prevent competitive harm. *In re Trek 2000 Int’l Ltd.*, 97 U.S.P.Q.2d (BNA) 1106, 2010 Lexis 425 (T.T.A.B. 2010). See also *CES Publ’g Corp. v. St. Regis Publ’n*, 531 F.2d 11, 13 (2d Cir. N.Y. 1975) (“To allow trademark protection for generic terms, i.e., names which describe the genus of goods being sold, even when these have become identified with a first user, would grant the owner of the mark a monopoly, since a competitor could not describe his goods as what they are.”). Refusing a mark as generic, however, has important consequences. Refusing a trademark as generic penalizes the trademark owner for successfully turning the trademark into a household name and confuses buyers who associate the trademark with the owner if they encounter the name on another company’s products. *Ty Inc. v. Softbelly’s, Inc.*, 353 F.3d 528, 532 (7th Cir. 2003). “The fateful step ordinarily is not taken until the trademark has gone so far toward becoming the exclusive descriptor of the product that sellers of competing brands cannot compete effectively without using the name to designate the product they are selling.” *Id.*

If the evidence of record does not show that competitors use the term at issue, it creates doubt as to whether the term actually primarily refers to a genus of goods or services and whether competitors can effectively identify their goods or services without using that particular phrase. *In re Trek 2000 Int’l Ltd.*, 97 U.S.P.Q.2d (BNA) 1106. In *In re Trek 2000 International Ltd.*, the T.T.A.B. determined that the record created doubt as to whether the term THUMBDRIVE was generic, and that the doubt had to be resolved in the applicant’s favor. *Id.* As was the case in *In re Trek 2000 International Ltd.*, the Examining Attorney’s evidence of record in this matter contains no examples of competitors or other third parties using the Applicant’s mark. See *id.* Overall, both the Applicant’s and the Examining Attorney’s evidence demonstrates that it is not necessary for a company to use COFFEE FLOUR to convey that it provides flour made of coffee cherry skins, pulp, and pectin, and that Applicant’s mark is not generic for flour made of coffee cherry skins, pulp, and pectin. Indeed, there are other ways to describe the Applicant’s products. For example, “powdered coffee cherry skins, pulp pectin,” or “finely ground coffee cherry skins, pulp and pectin.”

Conclusion

Finally, ask any coffee drinker, chef, baker, pastry lover or other relevant consumer, what is COFFEE FLOUR? The answers will vary from “flour that tastes like coffee,” “flour made from coffee beans,” “flour flavored with coffee,” “finely ground coffee beans,” “flour that smells like coffee,” or other association with the beverage and the bean. They may also refer to our client and their groundbreaking innovative product that uses what was previously viewed as a waste product, which is clearly the intent of a trademark. Otherwise, Applicant firmly believes no one will answer that the product is a flour made from dried coffee cherry skins, pulp and pectin used an ingredient in other products that does not taste like the beverage coffee.

The Examining Attorney has not demonstrated by clear evidence that members of the relevant public primarily use or understand COFFEE FLOUR to refer to the genus of goods in question. Additionally, the evidence of record in this matter does not demonstrate a need for Applicant’s competitors to use COFFEE FLOUR to describe their own goods. This further casts doubt on the genericness of Applicant’s mark. Any doubts are to be resolved in favor of the applicant when the generic status of a term is in doubt. See *In re Bel Paese Sales Co.*, 1 U.S.P.Q.2d 1233, 1986 WL 83304 (T.T.A.B. 1986) (DOLCELATTE held not a generic name for a type of cheese.).

While COFFEE FLOUR does describe a quality or characteristic of Applicant’s goods, COFFEE FLOUR is not the common name for flour made of coffee cherry skins, pulp, and pectin. It follows that, while COFFEE FLOUR may be descriptive, it is not generic. In light of these arguments, Applicant respectfully requests that the Examining Attorney withdraw the present refusal and allow the mark to proceed to registration on the Supplemental Register.

[1] “Genus” is defined as “a major class or kind of thing,” See, *A Dictionary of Modern Legal Usage*, 2d ed. Bryan A Garner (1995). See, attached.

EVIDENCE

Evidence in the nature of articles, a video and letter supporting Applicant's argument has been attached.

Original PDF file:

[evi_6713915899-20160413175814485252_.to.This.Gluten-Free.Flour.Than.Delicious.Pastries_.TakePart.pdf](#)

Converted PDF file(s) (7 pages)

[Evidence-1](#)

[Evidence-2](#)

[Evidence-3](#)

[Evidence-4](#)

[Evidence-5](#)

[Evidence-6](#)

[Evidence-7](#)

Original PDF file:

[evi_6713915899-20160413175814485252_.CFGH.HS.Code.Designation.Certificate.pdf](#)

Converted PDF file(s) (2 pages)

[Evidence-1](#)

[Evidence-2](#)

Attachment:

APPLICANT-SUPPLIED FILE (SOUND/MOTION)

Original PDF file:

[evi_6713915899-20160413175814485252_.CoffeeFlour.and.Sprouts.Exclusive.Pastry.Line.pdf](#)

Converted PDF file(s) (2 pages)

[Evidence-1](#)

[Evidence-2](#)

Original PDF file:

[evi_6713915899-20160413175814485252_.CoffeeFlour.Chocolate.Bar_.2016-01-18_.Prepared.Foods.pdf](#)

Converted PDF file(s) (2 pages)

[Evidence-1](#)

[Evidence-2](#)

Original PDF file:

[evi_6713915899-20160413175814485252_.Garner.Modern.Legal.Usage.Dictionary.Evidence.pdf](#)

Converted PDF file(s) (2 pages)

[Evidence-1](#)

[Evidence-2](#)

Original PDF file:

[evi_6713915899-20160413175814485252_.Material.Safety.Data.Sheet.-.CoffeeFlour.Base.2015.v2.pdf](#)

Converted PDF file(s) (6 pages)

[Evidence-1](#)

[Evidence-2](#)

[Evidence-3](#)

[Evidence-4](#)

[Evidence-5](#)

[Evidence-6](#)

Original PDF file:

[evi_6713915899-20160414113727396131_.CF.HS.Code.pdf](#)

Converted PDF file(s) (1 page)

[Evidence-1](#)

Original PDF file:

[evi_6713915899-20160414113727396131_.CF.Schedule.B.Code.pdf](#)

Converted PDF file(s) (1 page)

[Evidence-1](#)

SIGNATURE(S)

Request for Reconsideration Signature

Signature: /Everett E. Fruehling/ Date: 04/14/2016

Signatory's Name: Everett E. Fruehling

Signatory's Position: Attorney of Record, Washington State Bar Member

Signatory's Phone Number: 206.695.1743

The signatory has confirmed that he/she is an attorney who is a member in good standing of the bar of the highest court of a U.S. state, which

includes the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and other federal territories and possessions; and he/she is currently the owner's/holder's attorney or an associate thereof; and to the best of his/her knowledge, if prior to his/her appointment another U.S. attorney or a Canadian attorney/agent not currently associated with his/her company/firm previously represented the owner/holder in this matter: (1) the owner/holder has filed or is concurrently filing a signed revocation of or substitute power of attorney with the USPTO; (2) the USPTO has granted the request of the prior representative to withdraw; (3) the owner/holder has filed a power of attorney appointing him/her in this matter; or (4) the owner's/holder's appointed U.S. attorney or Canadian attorney/agent has filed a power of attorney appointing him/her as an associate attorney in this matter.

The applicant is not filing a Notice of Appeal in conjunction with this Request for Reconsideration.

Serial Number: 85876688

Internet Transmission Date: Thu Apr 14 14:02:13 EDT 2016

TEAS Stamp: USPTO/RFR-XX.XXX.XXX.XX-2016041414021376

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-N/A-N/A-20160414124923130518

There's So Much More to This Gluten-Free Flour Than Delicious Pastries

Milling dried coffee cherries could be a boon for rural Latin American communities.

TAKE ACTION



SHARE



(Photo: Facebook)

YOUR REACH



JUL 5, 2015



Sarah McColl has written for Yahoo Food, *Bon Appétit*, and other publications. She's based in Brooklyn, New York.



Highbrow coffee drinkers know all about shade-grown, bird-friendly, and direct trade coffee. But being a conscientious caffeine consumer isn't necessarily enough, as it turns out that

coffee pods, disposable paper cups, and all those grounds you're left with after making cold brew aren't even the worst waste offenders when it comes to our global habit.

According to the [Natural Resources Defense Council](#), the process of separating the seeds of the coffee cherry, or the beans, from the fruit generates enormous volumes of pulp, and the waste finds its way into local water sources, causing profound environmental impacts. Innovators have tried to make use of the 17 billion pounds of coffee cherries thrown away every year, including turning them into [biofuels](#) or building materials.

“None of them has really worked to the point of success that you'd call a solution for the industry,” said Andrew Fedak. He and his partner, Dan Belliveau, former director of technical services at Starbucks, are betting on a product they think could cut coffee-pulp waste in half—and lead to both delicious gluten-free pastries and significant economic opportunities in coffee-growing communities.

CoffeeFlour is the chestnut-hued, gluten-free flour milled from dried cherry pulp. It has a bright, fruity flavor, five times more fiber than whole-grain wheat, and three times more protein than kale, according to Fedak and Belliveau. It has made a splashy debut, showing up on menus at the TED2015 Conference in Vancouver, [Dan Barber's wastED at Blue Hill in New York](#), and at Google cafés. This week, Brooklyn Roasting Company began selling CoffeeFlour-laced cookies, brownies, and coffee cake, and consumers can expect to start seeing CoffeeFlour in hot cereals, energy bars, and chocolate later this year. But Fedak and Belliveau don't see it as just a flour alternative on the shelves at Whole Foods or as a post-SoulCycle snack. They're trying to transform an industry.


TAKE ACTION: PLEDGE



It's Time to Account for the True Cost of Food

pledge now

See more actions

“For us to succeed in getting billions of pounds of this ingredient out of the waste stream, it needs to be in the tortillas and the masa breads and the basic foodstuffs that support emerging economies consumed around the planet,” Fedak said. They want 30 to 40 percent of the product to remain at its source.

Still, not everyone thinks gluten-free flour made from coffee cherries is a great idea. One of the criticisms of CoffeeFlour is that it would divert coffee pulp from farmers who use it as fertilizer for their coffee plants. But Fedak said there's more than enough to go around. “Our best estimate from the coffee growers is that less than 25 percent of all these cherries end up being used as fertilizer,” he said.

So, Why Should You Care? For every pound of coffee produced in the world, there's an equivalent amount of wasted byproduct. In Latin America, where [one-fifth of the world's Arabica beans are grown](#), coffee processing plant discharges represent [a major source of river pollution](#), and wastewater from wet milling of coffee can carry 30 to 40 times more pollutants than urban sewage, according to *The Specialty Coffee Chronicle*.

Climate change is [wreaking havoc on an industry](#) already infamous for [exploiting its producers](#). In Central America, warmer temperatures have contributed to the spread of “coffee rust,” driving farmers to ruin and causing thousands to lose their jobs. Those who are able to work aren't much better off.

In Nicaragua, coffee picker [Benjamin Fijado](#) told *The Guardian* he made \$3.50 for a day's work. It costs \$4 a day to feed his family of four.

By intercepting waste before it reaches the water supply, CoffeeFlour can help improve the local environment. But Fedak says it will also supply a new revenue stream and create jobs for the farmers, pickers, and mill workers in countries where the product is made, including Nicaragua, Guatemala, Mexico, and Vietnam.

RELATED

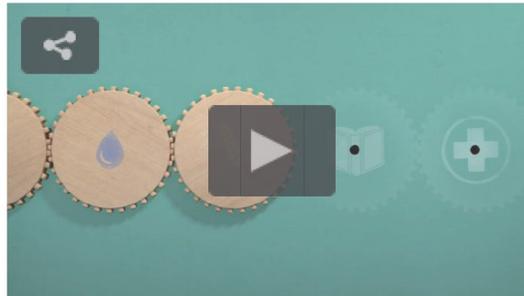


The U.S. Government Is Spending Millions to Protect Coffee From Climate Change

“The economic impact is about income diversification and job creation, but it’s also about job creation for the most vulnerable. It’s very difficult to find safe, stable jobs for females in these emerging economies,” Fedak said. At a small mill in Nicaragua last year, CoffeeFlour created 70 new jobs, 90 percent of which went to women. “We did the same thing in Vietnam. That’s scalable thousands of times over the planet.”



**The Daily Wild: Bison
Return to Their Home
Range**



**Joshua Jackson Explains the One Key Piece to
Solving Global Poverty**

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U.S. Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
One Penn Plaza, 10th Floor
New York, NY 10119



U.S. Customs and
Border Protection

N257594

OCT 8 2014

CLA-2-09:OT:RR:NC:232

CATEGORY: Classification

TARIFF NO.: 0901.90.1000

Mr. Aaron Bier
Brauner International Corporation
66 York Street, Suite 100
Jersey City, NJ 07302

RE: The tariff classification of Coffee products from Nicaragua

Dear Mr. Bier:

In your letter dated August 19, 2014, you requested a tariff classification ruling on behalf of your client, CF Global Holdings Inc. You provided descriptive literature and product samples of two coffee products. Samples were reviewed and disposed of. The products are to be sold to and directly used as an ingredient in the production of gluten and gluten-free products.

The subject merchandise sold under the trade name "Coffee Flour", is a product containing 100 percent coffee husks and skins with no additives. The product comes in two varieties, Whole and Milled. Whole is described as having the husks and skins separated from the green coffee bean and washed, dried and packaged. Milled is described as having the husks and skins separated from the green coffee bean washed, and dried. Once the husks and skins are dried, they are ground into various levels of fineness before it is sifted, sorted and packaged.

The applicable subheading for the Coffee Flour in both varieties, whole and milled will be 0901.90.1000, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), which provides for Coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee in any proportion: Other: Coffee husks and skins. The rate of duty will be free.

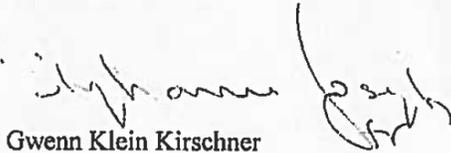
Duty rates are provided for your convenience and are subject to change. The text of the most recent HTSUS and the accompanying duty rates are provided on World Wide Web at <http://www.usitc.gov/tata/hts/>.

This merchandise is subject to The Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002 (The Bioterrorism Act), which is regulated by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Information on the Bioterrorism Act can be obtained by calling FDA at telephone number (301) 575-0156, or at the Web site www.fda.gov/oc/bioterrorism/bioact.html.

This ruling is being issued under the provisions of Part 177 of the Customs Regulations (19 C.F.R. 177).

A copy of the ruling or the control number indicated above should be provided with the entry documents filed at the time this merchandise is imported. If you have any questions regarding the ruling, contact National Import Specialist Frank Troise at frank.l.troise@cbp.dhs.gov.

Sincerely,



Gwenn Klein Kirschner
Director
National Commodity Specialist Division

COFFEEFLOUR® AND SPROUTS LAUNCH EXCLUSIVE PARTNERSHIP WITH NEW SPROUTS BAKERY PRODUCT LINE



SEATTLE, WA (April 1, 2016) - CoffeeFlour®, the new global impact food, and Sprouts Farmers Market today launched a line of all-new Sprouts pastries which feature CoffeeFlour® as a primary ingredient. The exclusive partnership marks CoffeeFlour's® largest retailer deal to date, and the two companies share a commitment to advancing the sustainability movement in food.

Included in the Sprouts launch is a Chocolate Chunk Cookie, Everything Blondie Cheesecake Bar, Everything Cookie, and a Black-Bottom Muffin - all priced at \$3.99. By pairing one of these delicious items with a cup of coffee, consumers will be one step closer to offsetting the waste created by their daily coffee consumption.

Every year billions of pounds of coffee fruit, a by-product of coffee production, are discarded or, to a lesser degree, composted into fertilizer. Rather than leaving these cherries to rot in heaps or be dumped into rivers, CoffeeFlour® converts them into flour for baking, cooking, crafting chocolate and making beverages. The result is an incredibly nutritious and distinctly flavorful cooking ingredient that is gluten-free, high in fiber, a good source of potassium, and depending on the serving size can also boost a product's iron, protein, and antioxidant count.

Dan Belliveau, former Director of Technical Services at Starbucks and now CEO of CoffeeFlour®, invented the ingredient as a means to offset the billions of tons of waste produced by the coffee industry.

As he recently put it at the World Bank's "Future of Food" Conference in Peru, "In order to feed the world's growing population and combat climate change, it is essential that we make more of what we've been given. Rather than search for new resources, we must address the global food waste problem. Each year, over a billion tons of edible food ends up in a landfill, emitting harmful greenhouse gases. It is essential that we find creative uses for the nutritious, edible food that is currently being thrown away by the ton."

According to Mark Brahmall, Director of Bakery at Sprouts, "It is important for us to offer our guests the best and most current foods store-wide. As part of our responsible retailing efforts, we're serious about the ingredients used in our bakery. That's why we chose CoffeeFlour® as a primary ingredient in our new pastries to offer products that taste great and are good for the planet."

For press inquiries information, please contact Rachel Van Dolsen at 914.260.4636 or rachel@rachelvandolsen.com.

About CoffeeFlour®

CoffeeFlour® is an agricultural innovation structured as a for profit business generating for benefit results with bases in Vancouver, Seattle, Los Angeles and New York. Please visit [http:// www.coffeeflour.com](http://www.coffeeflour.com) to learn more.

About Sprouts

Sprouts Farmers Market, Inc. is a healthy grocery store offering fresh, natural and organic foods at great prices. Sprouts offers a complete shopping experience that includes fresh produce, bulk foods, vitamins and supplements, packaged groceries, meat and seafood, deli, baked goods, dairy products, frozen foods, natural body care and household items catering to consumers' growing interest in health and wellness. Headquartered in Phoenix, Arizona, Sprouts employs more than 21,000 team members and operates more than 220 stores in 13 states from coast to coast. For more information, visit www.sprouts.com or @sproutsfm on Twitter.

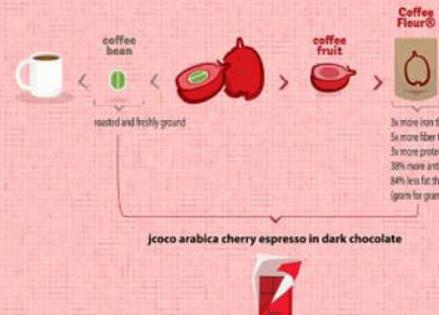
###

CoffeeFlour Chocolate Bar

Superfood snack is the newest to the jcoco American couture chocolate line

Impactful Innovation: CoffeeFlour®-Infused Chocolate
jcoco launches new superfood chocolate sourced and crafted for the greater good

jcoco, the American couture chocolate line thoughtfully crafted by Seattle Chocolate Company, is proud to introduce the first-to-market CoffeeFlour®-infused chocolate bar: jcoco arabica cherry espresso in dark chocolate. This profound partnership is built on a commitment not only to source and produce responsibly, in ways that protect the environment and generate a better economic future for farmers, but also to create something that is uniquely flavored and nutritiously beneficial for all.



- 3x more iron than fresh spinach
- 5x more fiber than whole grain wheat flour
- 3x more protein than fresh kale
- 38% more antioxidants than a pomegranate
- 84% less fat than coconut flour (grams for grams)

jcoco arabica cherry espresso in dark chocolate

CoffeeFlour® is made from dried coffee cherry pulp, a former waste product, that is milled into a nutrient-dense, flavor-rich ingredient. Expressing smoky, citrus and roasted fruit-type notes, CoffeeFlour® enhances the distinct flavor profile and nutritional value of the new bar. Meticulously blended in small batches with jcoco's Rainforest Alliance Certified™ cocoa, jcoco arabica cherry espresso in dark chocolate delivers a smooth, stunning taste with a slightly coarse texture from dried arabica cherries and freshly ground espresso bean inclusions.

jcoco arabica cherry espresso in dark chocolate will be available at the Seattle Chocolate Company factory store and the company's Sea-Tac Airport Shop, as well as online at jcocochocolate.com. As with all jcoco products, every purchase of jcoco arabica cherry espresso in dark chocolate donates a serving of fresh food to a local food bank partner in support of our neighbors in need.

Seattle Chocolate Company | 1180 Andover Park West | Seattle, WA | jcocochocolate.com



January 18, 2016

Seattle Chocolate Company is set to debut a new superfood chocolate bar infused with CoffeeFlour®, the new nutrient-dense super-ingredient made from dried coffee cherry pulp, to the jcoco American couture chocolate line: jcoco arabica cherry espresso in dark chocolate. The inclusion of CoffeeFlour® enhances the new jcoco chocolate bar with a berry-forward flavor

balanced with jcoco's signature dark chocolate, and marks another first for the company as the only chocolate confectioner in the world to be incorporating this superfood newcomer.

"CoffeeFlour® shares our commitment to responsible sourcing and producing flavorful foods," said Jean Thompson, Seattle Chocolate Company owner and CEO. "Our new chocolate is not only sourced with a commitment to the greater good, including the economic betterment of farmers, and protection and preservation of our environment, but is nutritiously beneficial for all – made with dark chocolate rich in vitamins and minerals, and the power punch of the new global impact food, CoffeeFlour®."

jcoco arabica cherry espresso in dark chocolate blends Rainforest Alliance Certified™ cocoa and the whole coffee cherry: CoffeeFlour® from the fruit pulp and fresh ground espresso from the bean. CoffeeFlour® converts coffee fruit pulp, a largely wasted by-product of green coffee production, into a nutrient-rich ingredient suitable for cooking and baking. With its smoky, citrus and roasted fruit notes, CoffeeFlour® adds a unique flavor when paired with chocolate – offering consumers a delectable chocolate experience, inspired by ingredients from around the globe.

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A DICTIONARY OF
MODERN
LEGAL USAGE

SECOND EDITION

Bryan A. Garner

New York Oxford
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
1995

E.g., Jacqueline Stern, *Genericide: Cancellation of a Registered Trademark*, 51 Fordham L. Rev. 666 (1983)./ "In the usual 'genericide' case a venerable mark has come under attack because, over the course of years, consumers have come to regard it as a name for the genus of a product rather than as a brand name of a particular product from a single source." *G. Heileman Brewing Co. v. Anheuser-Busch, Inc.*, 676 F. Supp. 1436, 1488 (E.D. Wis. 1987).

GENITIVES. See POSSESSIVES (G).

genius (= the prevailing character or spirit; characteristic method or procedure) is often used in reference to law. E.g., "A federal cause of action 'brought at any distance of time' would be 'utterly repugnant to the *genius* of our laws.'" *Wilson v. Garcia*, 471 U.S. 261, 271 (1985) (quoting *Adams v. Woods*, 6 U.S. (2 Cranch) 336, 342 (1805)).

The plural *geniuses* is preferred over *genii* except in the sense of demons or spirits. See PLURALS (A).

gentleman should not be used indiscriminately as a genteelism for *man*, the generic term. *Gentleman* should be reserved for reference to a cultured, refined man. It is a sign of the times that "[n]o word could be, it seems, more thoroughly out of style than *gentleman*." John Mortimer, *Wooster Sauce*, Sunday Times, 29 Sept. 1991, at 7-6 (reviewing Hugh David, *Heroes, Mavericks and Bounders* (1991)).

In BrE, the word formerly referred to a man of independent means and not working gainfully.

gentlemen's agreement; gentleman's agreement. The former is better, since at least two must agree. One writer defines the phrase as an agreement that "is not an agreement, made between two persons, neither of whom is a gentleman, whereby each expects the other to be strictly bound without himself being bound at all." R.E. Megarry, *A Second Miscellany-at-Law* 326 (1973). A *gentlemen's agreement* differs from a contract because it is unenforceable.

The phrase runs afoul of the drive to eliminate SEXISM but is nevertheless widely used. Several alternative phrases are offered in Rosalie Maggio's *Bias-Free Word Finder* (1992)—among them *honorable agreement*, *informal agreement*, and *your word*. But these phrases are patently inadequate. The upshot is that the phrase *gentlemen's agreement* will probably stump many writers who want to be nonsexist.

gentlepersons; gentlepeople. These are occasionally used as neutral terms in salutations, but

they have never lost their look of jocularity. *The Second Barnhart Dictionary of New English* (1980) says of *gentleperson*, "often used humorously or ironically." The lawyers who write "Dear Gentlepeople" (they do exist) apparently do so with a straight face, but their readers probably cannot keep one. Better choices are available for salutations: *Ladies and Gentlemen*, for example, or *Dear Counsel* (if all the recipients are lawyers).

genus. A. **And species.** Analytical jurists borrowed these terms from logic and biology. A *genus* is a major class or kind of things, which includes several subclasses usually called *species*. The corresponding adjectives are *generic* and *specific*. Thus, trademark is a species within the genus of intellectual property; murder is a species of the genus of crime, i.e., it is a particular crime.

B. **Plural.** The only plural form included in W10 is *genera*, but both the OED and RH2 include the variant *genuses*, which has appeared repeatedly in legal writing—e.g.: "There are other contentions, or, at least, other species of the above *genuses*." *In re Missouri Pac. R. Co.*, 13 F. Supp. 888, 891 (E.D. Mo. 1935)./ "Scholars sought to classify and categorize legal doctrines and cases much as biologists would *genuses* and *species* . . ." Peter R. Teachout, Book Review, 67 Va. L. Rev. 815, 825 (1981)./ "Rather, 'tasty' is 'merely descriptive' and describes a quality found in many *genuses* [read, perhaps, *types*] of salad dressing." *Henri's Food Prods. Co. v. Tasty Snacks, Inc.*, 817 F.2d 1303, 1306 (7th Cir. 1987). Though purists decry this form, it is undeniably more comprehensible to more people. See PLURALS (A).

gerrymander, an early-19th-century satirical PORTMANTEAU WORD, combines the name of Elbridge Gerry (the governor of Massachusetts) with the ending of *salamander*. When Gerry's party redistricted Massachusetts in 1812 to favor the antifederalists, Essex County was divided in a way that made one voting district look something like a salamander. Hence *gerrymandering* came to refer to the practice of arranging electoral divisions in a way that gives one political party an unfair advantage.

Though the original sense is still the primary one, this word has had its meaning extended. Some legal writers, for example, refer to *jurisdictional gerrymandering*, in which *jurisdiction* may carry either a geographical sense (as in *E.E.O.C. v. Int'l Union of Operating Eng'rs*, 553 F.2d 251, 254 (2d Cir. 1977)) or a sense conveying the idea of legal power (as in Laurence H. Tribe, *Jurisdictional Gerrymandering: Zoning Disfavored Rights*

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Material Safety Data Sheet – Coffee Flour

Catalog Number: 001-CFGEN-XXK

Revision date: 01-AUG-2015

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND COMPANY INFORMATION

Catalog Number: 001-CFGEN-XXK

Product name: COFFEE FLOUR

Ingredient name: Dried Coffee Cherry Husks and Skins, Milled

Supplier:

CF Global Holdings, Inc.

206 - 1551 Johnston St.
Vancouver BC V6H 3R9

phone: 604.726.9371

Manufacturer:

Apffels Coffee Co.

12215 Pacific Avenue
Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670

phone: 562.309.0447

Emergency telephone number: 425.223.5253 (business hours PST, not 24 hour)

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

- Components : Dried Coffee Cherry Husks and Skins
- CAS Number : N/A
- Weight % : 90 – 100%
- ACGIH Exposure Limits: None
- OSHA Exposure Limits: None

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:

May cause skin, eye and respiratory irritation and/or temporary skin discoloration

- Principle routes of exposure: Skin
- Inhalation: May cause irritation of respiratory tract
- Ingestion: May be harmful if swallowed in raw form
- Skin contact: May cause allergic skin reaction
- Eye contact: Avoid contact with eyes

Statements of hazard

MAY CAUSE ALLERGIC SKIN REACTION.

Statement of Spill or Leak

- ANSI Label
- Eliminate all ignition sources.
- Absorb and/or contain spill with inert materials (e.g., sand, vermiculite). Then place in appropriate container. For large spills, use water spray to disperse vapors, flush spill area.
- Prevent runoff from entering waterways or sewers.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General advice:

In the case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).

- Inhalation: Move to fresh air. Call a physician immediately.
- Skin contact: Rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.
- Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting without medical advice.
- Eye contact: Rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.
- Protection of first-aiders: No information available.
- Medical conditions aggravated by exposure: None known

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- Suitable extinguishing media: Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray or "alcohol" foam
- Specific hazards: Burning may produce irritant fumes.
- Unusual hazards: None known
- Specific methods: Water mist may be used to cool closed containers.
- Flash point: Not determined
- Auto-ignition temperature: Not determined
- OSHA Dust Explosion Class: St 1 ($K_{st} = 74 \pm 20\%$ bar m/s)
- Special protective equipment for firefighters:
 - As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear
- NFPA rating:
 - NFPA Health: 0
 - NFPA Flammability: 1
 - NFPA Reactivity: 0
 - NFPA Special Notice: None

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Personal precautions: Use personal protective equipment.
- Environmental precautions: Prevent product from entering drains.
- Methods for cleaning up: Sweep up and shovel into suitable containers for disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Storage: Room Temperature, average humidity, food grade room
- Handling: Use only in area provided with appropriate exhaust ventilation.
- Safe handling advice: Wear personal protective equipment.
- Incompatible products: Oxidizing and spontaneously flammable products.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

- Engineering measures: Ensure adequate ventilation.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

- Respiratory protection: Breathing apparatus only if aerosol or dust is formed.
- Hand protection: PVC, latex or other plastic material gloves
- Skin and body protection: Usual safety precautions while handling the product will provide adequate protection against this potential effect.
- Eye protection: Safety glasses with side-shields
- Hygiene measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

- Physical state: Powder
- Formula: Not applicable
- Melting point/range: No data available at this time.
- Boiling point/range: No Data available at this time.
- Density: No data available
- Vapor pressure: No data available
- Evaporation rate: No data available
- Vapor density: No data available
- Solubility (in water): No data available
- Flash point: Not determined
- Auto-ignition temperature: Not determined

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

- Stability: Stable under recommended storage conditions.
- Polymerization: None under normal processing.
- Materials to avoid: Strong oxidizing agents.
- Conditions to avoid: Exposure to air or moisture over prolonged periods.
- Hazardous decomposition products: Thermal decomposition can lead to release of irritating gases and vapors such as carbon oxides.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Product Information - Acute toxicity

- Components: Dried Coffee Cherry Husks and Skins
- RTECS Number: Not Available
- Selected LD50s and LC50s: Not Determined

- Local effects: Symptoms of overexposure may be headache, dizziness, tiredness, nausea and vomiting.
- Specific effects: No data is available on the product itself.
- Primary irritation: No data is available on the product itself.
- Carcinogenic effects: No data is available on the product itself.
- Mutagenic effects: No data is available on the product itself.
- Reproductive toxicity: No data is available on the product itself.
- Chronic toxicity: No data is available on the product itself.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

- Mobility: No data available
- Bioaccumulation: No data available
- Eco-toxicity effects: No data available
- Aquatic toxicity: No data available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Waste from residues / unused products:
Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate Federal, State, and local regulations. This product, if unaltered by use, may be disposed of by treatment at a permitted facility or as advised by your local hazardous waste regulatory authority. Residue from fires extinguished with this material may be hazardous.

- Contaminated packaging: Do not re-use empty containers

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

- UN/Id No: Not regulated

DOT:

- Proper shipping name: Dried Coffee Cherry Husks and Skins

International Regulations - International Harmonized System (HS Code)

- HS Code: 090130
- Description: Coffee Husks and Skins

U.S. regulations – US Customs and Border Protection

- Harmonized Tariff Schedule: 0901.90.1000
- Description: Coffee Husks and Skins

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

International Inventories

Components: Coffee Husks and Skins

- Inventory - United States TSCA - Sect. 8(b): Not Listed
- Canada DSL Inventory List: Not Listed

U.S. regulations:

Components: Coffee Husks and Skins

- California Proposition 65: Not Listed
- Massachusetts Right to Know List: Not Listed
- New Jersey Right to Know List: Not Listed
- Pennsylvania Right to Know List: Not Listed
- Florida substance List: Not Listed
- Rhode Island Right to Know List: Not Listed
- Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants: Not Listed
- Connecticut - Hazardous Air Pollutants: Not Listed

- SARA 313 Emission reporting/Toxic Release of Chemicals: Not Listed
- CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 Extremely Hazard: Not Listed

- NTP: None
- IARC: None

SARA 313 Notification:

The above is your notification as to the SARA 313 listing for this product(s) pursuant to Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372.

If you are unsure if you are subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313, or need more information, please call the EPA Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Information Hotline: (800) 535-0202 or (202) 479-2499 (in Washington, DC or Alaska).

State Notification:

The above information is your notice as to the Right-to-Know listings of the stated product(s). Individual states will list chemicals for a variety of reasons including, but not limited to, the compounds toxicity; carcinogenic, tumorigenic and/or reproductive hazards; and the compounds environmental impact if accidentally released.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Prepared by:

CF Global Holdings – Quality Control and Assurance Department

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End of Safety Data Sheet

Harmonized System Codes (HS Code)

Enter keywords or HS [Code](#) 

Search

- 090111 [Coffee](#)  (Not Roasted, Not Decaffeinated)
- 090112 [Coffee](#) (Not Roasted, Decaffeinated)
- 090121 [Coffee](#) (Roasted, Not Decaffeinated)
- 090122 [Coffee](#) (Roasted, Decaffeinated)
- 090130 [Coffee husks and skins](#)
- 090140 [Coffee substitutes containing coffee](#)

Schedule B

Notes

Please read all 10-digit descriptions to find the one that best matches your product

U.S. Census Bureau - Foreign Trade Schedule B (2015)

Schedule B Number	Description	Unit of Quantity	Export Value (Dollars)	
			2010	2009
09.01	- Coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee in any proportion:			
0901.90	-- Other:			
0901.90.1000	--- Coffee husks and skins	kg		
0901.90.2000	--- Coffee substitutes containing coffee	kg		
			3,082,141	3,050,093

Source: FTDWebMaster, Foreign Trade Division, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, D.C. 20233
 Location: MAIN: REFERENCE: CODES: SCHEDULE B 2015