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IN THE UNITED STATES OF PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

In re Trademark Application of

MARBLE SYSTEMS, INC.

Serial Number: 86/693,803

Filed: July 15, 2015

For: VERANDA

Commissioner for Trademarks P.O. Box 1451 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1451 **Examining Attorney JACKSON**

Law Office 120

BRIEF FOR APPELLANT

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Sir:

BRIEF FOR APPELLANT

I. DESCRIPTION OF THE RECORD

A. Nature of the Case

This an ex parte appeal from the final decision of the Trademark Examining Attorney refusing to register the mark VERANDA based on the Trademark Examining Final Office Action dated March 25, 2016 and the Trademark Examining Attorney's Denial Request for Reconsideration of October 26, 2016.

B. Disposition Below

The Examining Attorney issued the Final Refusal in an Office Action dated March 25, 2016, refusing registration on the grounds that there may be a likelihood of confusion under

Trademark Act Section 2(d) between the present U.S. Trademark Application Serial Number 86/693,803 for the mark VERANDA for the goods "CERAMIC TILES; CERAMIC TILES FOR FLOORING, FACING, LINING AND COVERINGS; GLAZED CERAMIC TILES; MOSAIC ART TILES MADE OF MARBLE; NATURAL STONE TILES" and U.S. Trademark Registration Number 3,178,672 for the mark VERANDA for the goods "NON-METAL BUILDING MATERIALS FOR USE IN BUILDING DECKS; NON-METAL FENCING; NON-METAL LATTICES" in International Class 019. Appellant timely filed a Notice of Appeal on September 26, 2016, along with the requisite fee and an official Response to the Final Office Action.

Thereafter, the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board issued a Notice on October 5, 2016, informing the Applicant that the Response of September 26, 2016 would be considered as a Request for Reconsideration and remanded the application back to the Examining Attorney for action. On October 25, 2016, the Examining Attorney denied Applicant's Request for Reconsideration. The Trademark Trial and Appeal Board issued a Notice on October 31, 2016 stating that the Appeal was resumed and Applicant had sixty days from the date of that notice to file its Brief.

II. STATEMENT OF THE ISSUES

Whether the Examining Attorney erred in refusing registration under Section 2(d) of the Trademark Act when she asserted that there may be a likelihood of confusion under Trademark Act Section 2(d) between the present U.S. Trademark Application Serial Number 86/693,803 for the mark VERANDA on the goods CERAMIC TILES; CERAMIC TILES FOR FLOORING, FACING, LINING AND COVERINGS; GLAZED CERAMIC TILES; MOSAIC ART TILES

MADE OF MARBLE; NATURAL STONE TILES and U.S. Trademark Registration Number 3,178,672 for the mark VERANDA on goods identified as NON-METAL BUILDING MATERIALS FOR USE IN BUILDING DECKS; NON-METAL FENCING; NON-METAL LATTICES.

III. RECITATION OF THE FACTS

Appellant filed an application on the Principal Register a trademark for the word mark VERANDA on July 15, 2015 which was given Serial Number 86/693,803 and classified in International Class 19.

The goods on which the mark is used was described in the application as filed were CERAMIC TILES; CERAMIC TILES FOR FLOORING, FACING, LINING AND COVERINGS; GLAZED CERAMIC TILES; MOSAIC ART TILES MADE OF MARBLE; NATURE STONE TILES. The Examining Attorney issued a first refusal in an Office Action dated October 27, 2015 refusing registration under Section 2(d) of the Trademark Act and citing Registration Number 3,178,672 for VERANDA asserting likelihood of confusion. A Response was timely filed on February 12, 2016 arguing over the rejection, presenting evidence and additional information requested. A final Office Action issued on March 25, 2016 continued the 2(d) likelihood of confusion rejection citing Registration Number 3,178,672 for VERANDA. A Response was timely filed on September 26, 2016, arguing over the rejection, along with a Notice of Appeal and fee.

The Trademark Trial and Appeal Board issued a Notice on October 5, 2016, informing the Applicant that the Response of September 26, 2016 would be considered as a Request for Reconsideration and remanded the application back to the Examining Attorney for action. On

October 26, 2016, the Examining Attorney denied Applicant's Request for Reconsideration. The application has been rejected in the aforementioned Office Actions refusing registration of the mark under Section 2(d) of the Trademark Act because of Examining Attorney's assertion that there was a likelihood of confusion between the present U.S. Trademark Application Serial Number 86/693,803 for the mark VERANDA and U.S. Trademark Registration Number 3,178,672 for the mark VERANDA as the goods were same and furthermore where the marks of the respective parties are identical or virtually identical, the relationship between the relevant goods need not be as close to support a finding of likelihood of confusion.

The Trademark Trial and Appeal Board issued a Notice on October 31, 2016, resuming the ex parte appeal, noting that Applicant was allowed sixty (60) days from the mailing date in which to file its Brief.

IV. ARGUMENT

Applicant traverses the outstanding rejection that there may be a likelihood of confusion under Trademark Act Section 2(d) between U.S. Trademark Registration Number 3,178,672 for the mark VERANDA for the goods "NON-METAL BUILDING MATERIALS FOR USE IN BUILDING DECKS; NON-METAL FENCING; NON-METAL LATTICES" and Applicant's mark VERANDA Serial Number 86/693,803 for the goods "CERAMIC TILES; CERAMIC TILES FOR FLOORING, FACING, LINING AND COVERINGS; GLAZED CERAMIC TILES; MOSAIC ART TILES MADE OF MARBLE; NATURAL STONE TILES."

The goods with which the marks are associated significantly differ. The degree of relatedness must be viewed in the context of all factors, in determining whether the goods are sufficiently related that a reasonable consumer would be confused as the source or sponsorship.

The cited '672 registration noted above is for non-metal building materials for use in building decks, non-metal fencing and non-metal lattices. These building materials are made from lumber and composite boards. The meaning and scope of the goods identified in an identification of goods must be given their ordinary meaning and not stretched to cover every possible interpretation. One does not or would not construct decks, fencing and lattices of ceramic and/or mosaic tiles. As can be seen by Exhibit A, (the specimen filed with the renewal of the '672 application as taken from the TSRD files of the United States Patent and Trademark Office), clearly show that the '672 registrant uses grooved edges capped composite decking board. The product overview in the specimen notes that it looks, installs and works like wood but resists warping, rotting and damage from weather or insect attack and is made from premium recycled wood and polymer. Indeed, the ordinary consumer chooses between composite board and wood boards when selecting for a building contractor to build a deck.

There is a clear distinction between the ceramic and natural stone tiles and mosaic tiles of Applicant and the specific decking board composite board of the cited '672 registration. Using the Trademark Examiner's argument since boats have decks, it would fall under the umbrella of the '672 registration (see the VERANDA registration for boats on page 7). The goods are totally different, have to meet different code specifications and have specifically different material composition and uses as well as being installed by different building professionals in different channels of trade.

The substitution of the goods of the '672 registration for the goods of Applicant would not meet any building code and would not be approved by the locality building inspector. Furthermore, the use of unapproved materials could have disastrous consequences for the structural integrity and safety of a particular construction being built. Furthermore, Applicant's

goods are specifically different and noncompetitive.

The essential inquiry is whether there is sufficient overlap of the perspective purchasers of the parties' goods to confuse actual and potential purchasers. Because the goods are used on construction projects that are "quite different" and sold to discriminating customers, there is no likelihood of confusion even though both parties use the identical mark. *Dynamics Research*Corp. V. Langenau Mfg. Co., 217 USPQ 649 (Fed Cir. 1983)

In determining any likelihood of confusion among the relevant public analysis, all relevant du Pont factors should be considered. Key considerations which must be considered are: (1) similarities between the marks; and (2) the similarities between the goods or services. Each of the factors may from case to case play a dominate role. Kellogg Co. v. Pack 'em Enterprises Inc., 21 USPQ2d 1142 (Fed. Cir. 1991).

Any one of these factors as well as any of the factors may control in a given case depending on the evidence of record. *Citigroup, Inc. v. Capital City Bank Grp. Inc.*, 637 F.3d at 1355, 98 USPQ2d at 1260 (Fed. Cir. 2011).

The Trademark Examining Attorney has interpreted "decks" to cover patios or pool areas when the common meaning is "b. a roofless floored area that adjoins a house", <u>The Annerican Heritage College Dictionary 3rd Edition</u>, pgs. 359-360 (Exhibit B). Thus, the Trademark Examiner has given a broader interpretation to the goods than would ordinarily be given by the normal purchaser.

The word "veranda" has been registered numerous times, and the following VERANDA trademarks are currently in force in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. Some representative trademarks VERANDA marks are:

U.S. REG NO.	MARK & GOODS/SERVICES	INT'L CLASS
2,274,617	VERANDA For: Periodical magazine dealing with homes, gardens and	016
3,118,416	lifestyles VERANDA For: Boats	012
4,481,770	VERANDA For: Decorative water fountains; decorative table-top water	011
	fountains; decorative electric candles for non-illumination purposes	

. .

Contrary to the argument of the Trademark Examining Attorney, Applicant's goods are used in totally difference areas of construction and are unrelated to Registrant's goods. Decks are built primarily by carpenters in the decking industry. They are made of lumber and/or composite board. Tile is the subject of another building specialty which requires a different skill set different adhesives, different cutting tools and different installation tools. Furthermore. Applicant provides relatively expensive goods to knowledgeable comparative purchasers who pick the color and design of the tiles, the color of the grout and then pay thousands of dollars for a tile setter to cut and lay the tile in the predetermined design. There is little to no impulse buying because of the complexity including the necessity for color coordination, size and pattern limitations. Generally speaking, decks and tile projects costs tens of thousands of dollars and require specialists in the field which do not cross over to do deck construction or conversely, tile laying and cutting. The equipment required to do each type of job is different and the base materials are manufactured by totally different manufacturers from totally different raw materials. The discrimination and degree of care by users of the respective goods must be considered, along with other relevant factors and give appropriate weight. The accompanying channels of trade are different, as most tile stores only sell tile such that there would not be a likelihood of confusion as to the source of these goods. There are some chain stores which do sell both lumber, composite board and tile but the ceramic tiles and natural stone tiles are separated from each other and are linked to specific manufacturers.

. 1

The Board in the past has found no likelihood of confusion even with respect to identical marks applied to goods and/or services used in a common industry when such goods and/or services clearly differ and there is insufficient evidence to establish a reasonable basis for assuming that the respective goods would have the same source of origin. See, e.g., Borg-Warner Chemicals, Inc. v. Helena Chemical Company, 225 USPQ 222, 224 (TTAB1983). The purchasers of Applicant's goods exercise considerable care in purchasing the goods. As noted, the trades in which the respective goods are used are completely different and would not be handled by the same tradesman. There is no overlapping skill set.

While theoretically possible, any likelihood of confusion by purchasers regarding the goods identified by the Applicant's or Registrant's marks is purely speculative inasmuch as (1) the customers to whom the '672 Registrant's marketing efforts would be directed are highly unlikely to confuse tile products with lumber or composite board, and (2) the clientele to whom Applicant's goods are directed are sufficiently sophisticated purchasers and/or installers who are easily able to discern the distinctions in the different end products usages. That these sophisticated purchasers might encounter both marks (Applicant's and the Registrant's mark) would involve at most only a de minimis number of purchasers. In other words, any overlap in customers is too small to be significant much less dispositive. Electronic Design & Sales v. Electronic Data Systems, 954 F. 2d 713, 21 USPQ 2d 1388 (Fed Cir 1992).

In light of the relatively narrow scope, use and installation of Applicant's goods, it is highly unlikely that the marketplaces for the goods of this Applicant and those of the '672Registrant overlap.

When all these factors are taken together--the physical differences of the goods; the sophistication of the purchasers and their knowledge of the construction industry; the necessity for different skilled tradesmen to install the end building product, the lack of evidence that goods such as those identified in Applicant's application and the cited '672 registration would emanate from the same source as well as the goods, are not advertised together show that the likelihood of confusion is unlikely.

Moreover as noted, the goods of Applicant are expensive to purchase as well as expensive to install and are not the subject of impulse purchasing, but are purchased with care and deliberation. In these circumstances, consumers would recognize the differences in source of origin that these marks indicate different sources for the goods.

The Board has many times acknowledged that mere theoretical possibilities of confusion, deception or mistake or *de minimis* situations are not the point of a likelihood of confusion determination. Instead, trademark law deals with the practicalities of the commercial world. *Witco Chemical Co. v. Whitfield Chemical Co., Inc.*, 418 F.2d. 1403, 1405, 164 USPQ 43, 44-45 (CCPA 1969), aff'd 153 USPQ 412 (TTAB 1967). The practicalities of the commercial world are that there is little to no likelihood of confusion between Applicant's mark and its goods and the goods of the cited '672 registration.

V. <u>SUMMARY</u>

For the reasons set forth herein, it is respectfully urged that the rejection be reversed and the present Application be allowed and passed to publication. If any costs are incurred, please charge Deposit Account Number 07-1340.

Respectfully submitted,

GIPPLE & HALE

John S. Hale

Registration No. 25,209

(703) 448-1770 x 301 6718 Whittier Avenue, Suite 200 McLean, Virginia 22101

Attorney Ref.: TMB-7855

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EXHIBIT A



The 6 ft. H x 8 ft. W White Virial Linden Pro Privacy Fence Panel has do-t-yourself. fivendly styles to professional grade fencing. This vinyl fence offers the perfect combination of high quality and low maintenance you have been looking for The ightweight design makes installation fast and easy.

- Corresponding posts sold separately, use line post (model # 73013030) corner post (model # 73013275), and post (model # 73013274)
- Coord-nating gates sold separately, use model #73014520 (4 ft, walk gates) or model # 73014521 (5 ft, drive gate)
- . 5 in x5m post tops (various styles available) attach most easily by using Veranda post top thips imodel = 73014080
- vinyl grivacy fence assembles in minutes without the use of brackets. fauteners or screws
- . Tongue and groove boards in together with no gap in between for true privacy in your yard
- . Fasy-to-assemble viry) privacy fence kits contour to follow the slopes of rout yard

Info & Guides

YOU IN I THEN AND SET ANY DANG READER TO YOU POR DOCUMENT Translate of the cooperate are Roody with the



Once you have selected your Privacy Vinyl Fence style, color and size, continue

Once you have selected your Privacy Vinyl Fence style, color and size, continue to gather your component materials.



Available Styles, Colors and Sizes:

















Specifications

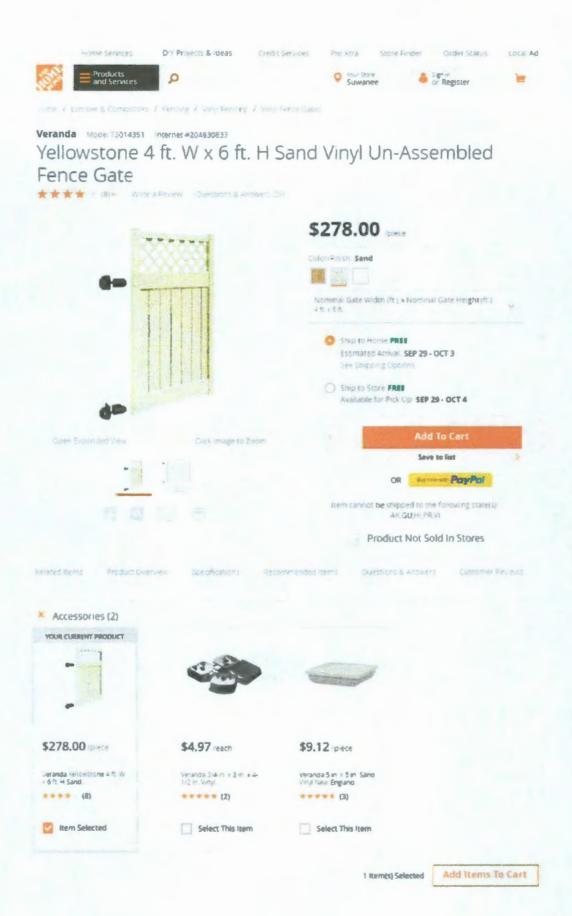
Dimensions

Actual panel height (in)	68	Nominal panel height (h.)	6
Actual panel thickness (in)	1.75	Nominal panel width (fr.)	8



http://www.homedepot.com/p/Veranda-6-ft-H-x-8-ft-W-White-Vinyl-Linden-Pro-Privacy-Fence-Panel-Kit-73013298/203079474

9/19/16



Draduct Overview

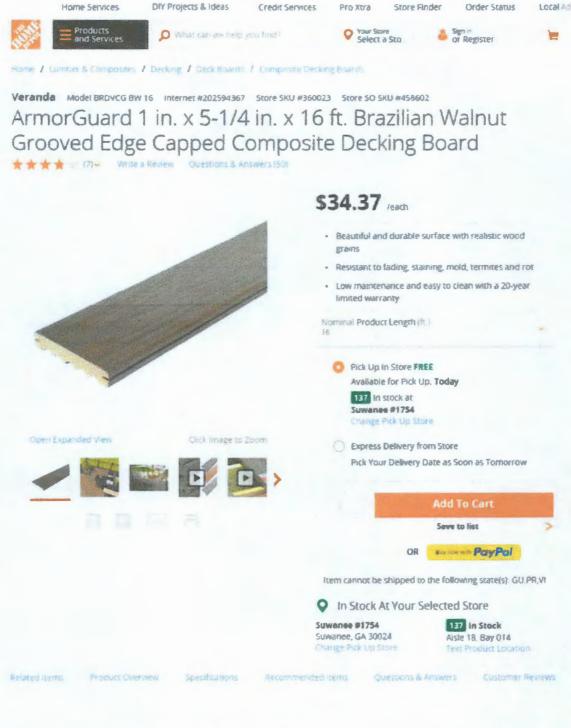
- Designed to fix a 4 ft, gate opening when installed with hardware
- Dimensions of assembled gate (excluding hardware) are 72 in × 44 in
- Gate was designed to complement the Yellowstone pane.
- · Fence panel posts and post tops sold separately
- · Sperboet gate hardware sold separately
- Gate kirt assembly required.
- Same style of gate is also available to fit a 5 ft opening.
- · Also available in white and cypress color
- · Transferable limited iffeome warranty

During the property of the Addison View of the



http://www.homedepot.com/p/Veranda-Yellowstone-4-ft-W-x-6-ft-H-Sand-Vinyl-Un-Assembled-Fence-Gate-73014351/204830833

9/19/16



Frequently Bought Together



- This item: ArmorGuard | in | 5.1/4 in | 16 ft Brazilian Walnut Grooved Edge Capped Composite Decking Board \$34.37
- veranda 4 m + 6 m White New England Base From \$3.97
- Veranda Armonouand Black 5 m. x 5 in. Plastic Matte Post Sieteve Base Moulding \$9.97

Product Overview

Veranda ArmorGuard decking with patent pending PermaTech innovation raises the bat in composite decking, providing the most resilient surface for the ultimate in stain fade and mold resistance. ArmorGuard decking summons the peauty of tropical hardwoods, blustery seascapes, and western forests with Itunning, subtle tones and graining. ArmorGuard hidden fasteners are recommended for installation. You'll have a fastener-free surface that is smooth on your feet, while emulating the look of interior hardwoods.

- Looks, installs, and works like wood but Veranda resists warping, rotting and damage from weather or insect attack
- · Mold and mildew resistant surface
- No sanding staining or sealing required
- Environmentally friendly, made with premium recycled wood and polymers
- Easy to clean for years of enjoyment
- Single board square footage 7 sq ft
- Approximate board weight 2 05 lbs per lin ft
- For residential or commercial joist/stringer spacing please see installation guide
- Note: Product may vary by store
- Elici Here for an estimate on your Decking Project.
- . Click to learn how to select the right lumber for your project

Info & Guides

For Product Manual

Installation Guide

Product Brochure

174 and Care Manual

BARRAGE.

TO WIT need Acone \$ Acrobat \$ Reader to view PDF occuments Downstal a free copy from the Acode Web site.











Never stain, paint or replace your deck again.

Our composites' long life and low maintenance save you money





Spend time enjoying your deck versus maintaining it.

True low maintenance with soap and water or mild household cleaners. Never a need to stain or paint.







Good for the environment and your family.

Created from recycled content. our composites are toxin-free and produced using sustainable practices.







When safety counts.

Unlike wood, composite decking won't splinter, crack or rot, making your home safer for bare feet, small children and pets.



YOUR CURNENT PRODUCT









\$34.37 reach

Veranda ArmorGuard 1 in x 5-1/4 in x 16...



\$46.97 reach

Veranda Armor Guard 48 m x 5 m. x 5 m.



\$56.97 /each

Veranda ArmorGuard 3/4 in. x 11-1/4 in. x 8.

\$66.77 /package

Veranda Armor Guard 6 ft. Brazilian Walnut...

1 of 3



+ Accessories (8)

Specifications

Dimensions

Actual product Length (ft.)	16	Nominal Product Length (ft)	16
Actual product thickness (in)	0 93	Nominal Product Thickness (in)	1.
Actual product width (in)	5 25	Nominal product width (in.)	5.25
Approximate Weight (lb)	34		

Details

Cotor Family	Brown	Features	Hidden Fasteners Compatibility, Prefinished, UV Protected
Fastener recommendation	Use Veranda ArmorGuard Screws and Hidden Fasteners	Macerial	Composite

Warranty / Certifications

Manufacturer Warranty See store for details

How can we improve our product information? Provide feedback

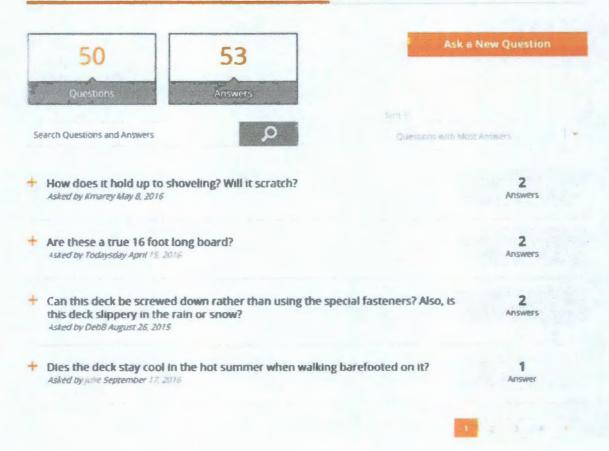
CUSTOMERS WHO VIEWED THIS ITEM BOUGHT ...



More Products With These Features



Customer Questions & Answers



Customer Reviews



71% Of Customers

This Product
5 of 7 reviews

+ Filter Reviews by: Rating, Profile, Gender, Age, Verified Purchase (7)



http://www.homedepot.com/p/Verunda-ArmorGuard-1-in-x-5-1-4-in-x-16-ft-Brazilian-Walnut-Grooved-Edge-Capped-Composite-Decking-Board-BRDVCG-RW-16/202594367

9/19/16

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EXHIBIT B

THE

AMERICAN HERITAGE COLLEGE dic-tion-ar-y

NEWEST definitions — over 200,000 MOST photographs and illustrations — over 2,500 BEST usage guidance — over 400 notes



THIRD EDITION

intries or naiveté: Gullible shoppers are easily duped.

Colores to (de-sel / a-rât') v. -at-ed, -at-ing, -ates. - tr.

To decrease the velocity of. 2. To slow down the rate of successing the state of the succession of the state of the succession of the state of the succession of the state of the st a in velocity. [DE - + (AC)CELERATE.] - de cel'er a'tion -de cel'er a'tor n. necent ber (di-sem bar) n. The 12th month of the year in the deportian calendar. ME decembre < OFr. < Lat. December, tenh month of the Roman year, prob. < "decembernists tenh month of the Roman year, prob. < "decemmembris" < "decemmensis: decem, ten; see dektp" + mensis, month;

na-cem brist (di-sem brist) n. A participant in the attempt to arribrow Czar Nicholas I of Russia in December 1825. of a body of ten Roman magistranses, esp. a member of one of seb bodies appointed in 451 and 450 s.c. to draw up a code laws. 2. One of an authoritative body of ten. [ME < Lat., of decemviri, commission of ten men: decem, ten; see no + viri, pl. of vir, man; see wi-ro-*.] — de cem vi ral

-de-cem'vi-rate (-var-it, -va-rat') n. tean cy (de'san-se) n., pl. -cless 1. The state or quality of thing decent; propriety. 2. Conformity to prevailing standards appropriety or modesty. 3. decencles. a. Social or moral proes. b. The necessities for an acceptable standard of liv-

mn-na-ry (di-sen's-re) adj. Of or relating to a ten-year rejoid -n., pl. -ries. A period of ten years; a decade. [decennis, lasting for ten years. See DECENNUM.]

2. Occurring every ten years. - n. A tenth anniversary. Lat. decennium, a period of ten years. See DECENNEUM. micen'ni-al-ly adv

termenteum (dī-sen e-am) w., pl. -cen ni ums or -cen ni a (***). A period of ten years. [Lat. < decennis, lasting for years decem, ten; see dekry* + annus, year; see at.*.] an ten: decem, ten; see dektp* + amus, year; see atc*.]

ant (de'sant) adi. 1. Characterized by conformity to stanbut of propriety or morality. 2. Free from indelicacy; mod3. Fairly good; adequate: a decent salary. 4.a. Morally

and; especiable. b. Kind or obliging: decent of them to

you. 5. Informal. Properly or modestly dressed. [Lat.

this, decemt, pr.part. of decere, to be fitting. See dek.*.]

2. Cont'ty adv.—de'cent-ness n.

en-trai-ize (de-sen'tra-liz') v. -ized, -iz-ing, -iz-es. to distribute the administrative functions or powers of (a sainal authority) among local authorities. 2. To cause to aw or disperse from a center of concentration. ##dergo decentralization. — de-cen'tral-l-za'tion (-tra-#/shan) n. — de-cen'tral-l-za'tion-lst n.

*** tion (di-sep' shan) n. 1. The use of deceit. 2. The fact
**** as of being deceived. 3. A ruse; a trick. [ME decepcious Ote deception < Llat. deceptio, deception- < Lat. decep-

the (di-sep tiv) adj. Deceiving or tending to deceive. *sep/tive·ly adv. — de·cep/tive·ness n.

**E*brate (dē-sēr/ə-brāt') tr.v. -brat·ed, -brat·ing.

To eliminate cerebral brain function in (an animal). comoving the cerebrum in an experiment. — adj. (also l. Deprived of cerebral function, as by surgery. 2. Rema from or as if from decerebration. 3. Lacking intellince or geason, - n. (also -brit). A decerebrate animal or

no. - do cer'e bra'tion n.

- do cer'e bra'tion n.

- do cer'e bra'tion n.

- di fy 'log. - fy 'log. - fles. To re
- de certification of: voted to decertify the union. - do
- de certification of: voted to decertify the union. - do
- de certification (de-sûr'to-fi-ka'shon, de'sar-) n.

- de decertification (de-sûr'to-fi-ka'shon, de'sar-) n.

be (det/-bal, -bel/) A unit used to express relative care in power or intensity, usu. between two acoustic or intensity, and the land of t

(di-sid') v. -cid-ad, -cid-ing, -cides. - tr. 1. To settle turely all contention or uncertainty about: decide a To influence or determine the outcome of. 3. To cause into or reach a decision. — intr. 1. To pronounce a judg-announce a verdict. 2. To make up one's mind. [ME off. decider < Lat. decidere, to cut off, decide: * caedere, to cut; see kap-id-*] — de-cid-a-bil/i-ty

arch'arble adj. - de chil er n.

no: decide, determine, settle, rule, conclude, resolve.

reths mean to make or cause to make a decision. Dethe least specific: The rain decided her against eating the least specific involves somewhat narrower issues: A will determine the verdict. Settle stresses finality of de-

The lama waved a hand to show that the matter was settled in his mind" (Rudyard Kipling). Rule implies the decision is handed down by someone in authority: mittee ruled that changes should be implemented.
Engests that a decision, opinion, or judgment has
at after careful consideration; She concluded that me was unjust. Resolve stresses the exercise of choice firm decision: I resolved to diet.

disi did) adj. 1. Without doubt or question; def-

inite: a decided success. 2. Free from hesitation or vacillation; resolute. - de cidfed ly adv. - de cidfed ness n.

de-cld·u·a (di-sij/50-a) m., pl.-u·as or -u·ae (-60-e). A nucous membrane lining the uterus, modified during pregnancy and shed at parturition or during menstruation. [NLat. (membrāna) dēcidua, (membrane) that falls off < Lat. dēciduus, falling off. See DECIDUOUS.] — de cid u al adj.

de cld u ate (dissi) 60-10 adj. 1. Characterized by or having a decidua. 2. Characterized by shedding.

de cid u ous (di-sij oo-as) adj. 1. Falling off or shed at a specific season or stage of growth: deciduous antlers, 2. Shedding or losing foliage at the end of the growing season: deding or losing foliage at the end of the growing season: de-cideous trees. 3. Not lasting; ephemeral. [< Lat. décideus < décidere, to fall off : dē-, de- + cadere, to fall; see kind-*.] — de-cid'u-ous-ty adu. — de-cid'u-ous-ness n. dec-l-gram (dés'I-grām') n. A metric unit of mass or weight equal to one-tenth (10-1) of a gram. dec-ile (dis'il', -al) n. Statistics. 1. Any one of the numbers or values dividing the distribution of the individuals in a series into ten groups of comal frequency. 2. Any one of the ten

into ten groups of equal frequency. 2. Any one of the ten

groups. [psc(i) + -BE².]

de-cli-lion (di-sil'yan) n. 1. The cardinal number equal to 10³³. 2. Chiefly British. The cardinal number equal to 10⁶⁰. [Lat. decem, ten; see peci + (м)выом.] — de-cli'lion adj. &

de cili ionth (di-sil y y onth) n. 1. The ordinal number matching the number decillion in a series. 2. One of a decillion equal parts. — de cil 'llonth adv. & adj. dec-i-mal (de's-mal) n. Math. 1. A linear array of integers that represents a fraction, every decimal place indicating a

multiple of a negative power of 10. For example, the decimal 0.12 = 12/100. 2. A number written using the base 10. — adj. 1. Expressed or expressible as a decimal. 2.a. Based on 10. b. Numbered or ordered by groups of 10. [Med.Lat. decimā-lis, of tenths or tithes < Lat. decima, a tenth part or tithe <

decem, ten. See dekm*.] — dee/1•mai*.by adv.

dec*1•mai*ize (děs*3-m3-liz*) tr.v. -lzed, -lz•ing, -lz•es.

Math. To change to a decimal system. — dec*1•mai*i=za*tion (-m3-li-zā*shan) n.

decimai place n. Math. The position of a digit to the right of

a decimal point. decimal point n. Math. A dot written in a decimal number to indicate the place where values change from positive to neg-

ative powers of 10.

decimal system n. Math. 1. A number system based on units of 10. 2. A system of measurement in which all derived units

are multiples of 10 of the fundamental units.

dec·i·mate (des'-mat') sr.v. -mat·ad, -mat·ing, -mates.

1. To destroy or kill a large part of (a group). 2. Usage Problem. a. To inflict great destruction or damage on. b. To reduce markedly in amount: He decimated his trust fund. 3. To select by lot and kill one in every ten of. [Lat. decimāre, decimāt-, to punish every tenth person < decimus, tenth < decem, ten. dekm*.] - dec'i ma'tion n.

See dekm*.] — dec'l-ma'tton n.

Usage Note: Decimate originally referred to the killing of every tenth person, a punishment used in the Roman army for mutinous legions. Today this meaning is commonly extended to include the killing of any large proportion of a group. Sixty-six percent of the Usage Panel accepts this extension in the sentence The Jewish population of Germany was decimated by the war, even though it is common knowledge that the number of Jews killed was much greater than a tenth of the original population. However, when large-scale destruction other than killing is meant, as in The supply of fresh produce was decimated by the accident at Chernobyl, the usage is ac-

cepted by only 26 percent of the Panel.

dec·i·me·ter (dēs/a-mē/tar) **. A metric unit of length equal to one-tenth (10-1) of a meter.

de ci-pher (di-si/far) ir.v. -phered, -pher-ing, -phers. 1. To read or interpret (ambiguous, obscure, or illegible matter). See Syns at solve. 2. To convert from a code or cipher to plain text; decode. - de-cl/pher-a-ble adi. - de-cl/pher-er n. de · ci' pher · ment n.

de ci sion (di-sion) n. 1. The passing of judgment on an issue under consideration. 2. The act of reaching a conclusion or making up one's mind. 3. A conclusion or judgment reached or pronounced; a verdict. 4. Firmness of character or action; determination. S. Sports. A victory in boxing won on points when no knockout has occurred. [ME decisions of the decision of the decisi sion al adi.

de ci sive (di-si' siv) adj. 1. Having the power to decide; conclusive. 2. Characterized by decision and firmness; resolute, 3. Beyond doubt; unmistakable: a decisive defeat. — decil-

- de · cl / sive · ness n. De clus (dé/shas, -shē-as). A.D. 201-251. Emperor of Rome (249-251) who was chosen by his soldiers against his will. deck¹ (děk) n. 1. Naut. A platform extending from one side of

a ship to the other, 2.a. A platform or surface likened to a ship's deck. b. A roofless floored area that adjoins a house. c. The roadway of a bridge or an elevated freeway. 3. A pack

359 decelerate deck¹

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Stress marks: (primary); (secondary), as in dictionary (dik sha-nër ë) deck2

decondition

of playing cards. 4. A tape deck. S. Slang. A packet of narcotics. — tr.v. decked, deck-ing, decks. 1. To furnish with or as if with a deck. 2. Slang. To knock down with force. — kiloms. clear the deck. Informal. To prepare for action. hit the deck. Slang. 1. To get out of bed. 2. To fall or drop to a prone position. 3. To prepare for action. on deck. 1. On hand; present. 2. Sports. Waiting to take one's turn. [ME dekke < MDu. dec, roof, covering. See (syteg-*.] deck (dek) tr.v. decked, deck-ing, decks. 1. To clothe with finery; adorn. Often used with out. 2. To decorate. [Du. dekkem, to cover < MDu. decken. See (syteg-*.] deck that n. A folding chair usu, with arms and a leg rest.

deck chair n. A folding chair usu, with arms and a leg rest. deck er (dek 'or) n. Something having a deck or an indicated number of levels. Often used in combination: double-decker

deck hand n. Naut. A member of a ship's crew who performs manual labor

deck . house (dek ! hous !) n. Naut. A superstructure on the up-

deck nouse (dex nous) n. ream. A superstant of the per deck of a ship.

deck le (dek s) n. 1. A frame used in making paper by hand to form paper pulp into sheets of a desired size. 2. A deckle edge. [Ger. Deckel < Decke, cover < decken, to cover < MHGer. < OHGet. decchen. See (s)tag. 1.

deckle edge n. The rough edge of handmade paper formed in a deckle. — deck 'le edged' (dek 'al-ejd') adj. deck tennis n. Sports. A game in which a small ring is tossed

back and forth over a net. decl. abbr. Declension.

de · claim (di-klam*) v. -claimed, -claim · ing, -claims. 1. To deliver a formal recitation, esp. as an exercise in rhetoric or elocution. 2. To speak loudly and vehemently; inveigh. tr. To utter or recite with rhetorical effect. [ME declare

 Lat. declámáre: de-, intensive pref.; see na - + clámáre, to cry out; see kela-2*.] - de claim? er n. dec-la-ma*tion (dêk/la-ma*fshn) n. 1. A recitation delivered as an exercise in rhetoric or elocution. 2.4. Vehement oratory. b. A speech marked by strong feeling; a tirade. [ME decla macioum < Lat. declamatio, declamation < declamatus < dēclāmātus.

p.part. of declamare, to declaim. See DECLAIM.

de clama a to ry (di-klām' a-tō' rē, -tōr' ē) adj. 1. Characteristic of a declamation. 2. Pompously rhetorical; bombastic de clarant (di-klār' ant) m. One that makes a declaration, esp. a person who has signed a declaration of intent to become a U.S. citizen.

dec-la-ra-tion (dek/la-ra/shan) n. 1. An explicit formal announcement, either oral or written. 2. The act or process of declaring. 3. A statement of taxable goods or of properties subject to duty. 4. Games. A bid, esp. the final bid of a hand

in certain card games.

de-clar-a-tive (di-klar -tiv, -klar -) adj. Serving to declare

or state. — de clar's -tive iy adv.

de clar a -to -ty (di-klar') -tōr'ē, -tōr'ē) adj. Declarative.

de clare (di-klar') v. -clared, -clar-ing, -clares. — tr. 1. To
make known formally or officially. 2. To state emphatically or authoritatively; affirm. 3. To reveal or make manifest; show.

4. To make a full statement of (dutiable goods, for example). intr. 1. To make a declaration. 2. To proclaim one's support, choice, opinion, or resolution. 3. To choose the order in which cards are to be played from the dummy as well as from which cares are to be played from the dummy as well as from one's own hand in games such as bridge. [ME declaren <
OFr. declarer < Lat. dêclārāre : dē., intensive pref.; see DE-+ clārāre, to make clear (< clārus, clear; see kelle-2*).] — de-clar'es ble adj. — de-clar'es n.
de-class (dē-klās') tr.v. -classed, -class-ing, -class-es. To

lower in class or status.

dé-clas-sé (dă'klā-sā') adi. 1. Lowered in class, rank, or social position. 2. Lacking high station or birth; of inferior social status. [Fr., p.part. of déclasser, to lower in class : dé-, down (< Lat. de-; see DE-) + classe, class; see CLASS.]

down (< Lat. de-; see DE-) + classe, class; see CLASS.</p>
de-clas-si-fy (de-klas/z-fi') tr.v. -fied, -fy-ing, -fies.
move security classification from (a document). — de -de · clas'. si-fl'a-ble adj. — de-clas'si-fl-ca'tion (-fl-kā'shən) n. de-claw (de-klō') tr.v. -clawed, -claw-ing, -claws. To remove

the claws from: declaw a cat. de-clen-sion (di-klen shon) n. 1. Ling. a. In certain languages, the inflection of nouns, pronouns, and adjectives in categories such as case, number, and gender. b. A class of words of one language with the same or a similar system of inflections. A descending slope; a descent.
 A decline or decrease; deterioration.
 A deviation, as from a standard or practice. [ME declenson < OFr. declinaison < Lat. declinatio, declination, grammatical declension, declination. See DECLINA-

non.] — de clen' sion - al adj.

dec-ii - na · tion (děk' lə-nā' shən) n. 1. A sloping or bending downward. 2. A falling off, esp. from prosperity or vigor.
3. A deviation, as from a specific direction or standard. 4. A refusal to accept. 5. Magnetic declination. 6. Astron. The angular distance to a point on a celestial object, measured north or south from the celestial equator. [ME declinacioum < OFr. declination < Lat. declinatio, declination < declinatus, p.part. of declindre, to turn away. See DECLEVE.] - dec'll-na'tion al adi.

de cline (di-klin*) v. -clined, -clineing, -clines. -a express polite refusal. 2.a. To slope downward b. To bend downward; droop. 3. To degrade or low condescend. 4. To deteriorate gradually; fail. 5.4. the setting sun. b. To draw to a gradual close; a 1. To refuse politely. See Syns at refuse 1. Z. To cor bend downward. 3. Gram. To inflect (a noun; or an adjective) for number and case. — n. 1. The result of declining. 2. A downward movement. 3 when something approaches an end. 4. A downwas declivity. 5. A disease that gradually weakens or whody. [ME decliner < OFr. decliner < Lat. decliner away, bend downward, change the form of a worf -clinare, to lean, bend; see klei-".] - de+clinfant de+clin/er n.

de cliv i tous (di-kliv i tas) adj. Rather steep, de cliv 1 • ty (di-kliv 1 i - tè) n., pl. ties. A downward sudeclivitàs < dēclīvis, sloping down : dê-, de- + d see klei-*

deco (děk řó) n. Art deco.

de · coct (di-kökt) tr.v. -coct · ed, -coct · lng, -cocta 1 tract the flavor of by boiling. 2. To make concentrate down. [ME decocten, to boil < Lat. decoquere, doe boil down or away: de-, de- + coquere, to boil, to a pek.w.*.] — de coc tion n.

de code (de-kod/) tr.v. -cod ed, -cod ing. -codete to

from code into plain text. — de cod es n. de col late (di-köl at') er.v. -lat ed, -lat ing, late head. [Lat. decollare, decollare: de-, de- + collor ne kwei-1e] - de col·lartion n. de-col·late 2 (dek/a-lat/, de-ko/-) sr.v. -lat-ed, la

-lates. To separate the copies of (a computer printer example). — de'col·la'tor n.

dé-colle-tage (da'kôl-täzh') n. 1. A low neckline and an's garment. Z. A dress with a low neckline in free décolleté, having a low neckline. See DECOLLETE.]

dé-colle-té (dă'kôl-tă') adj. 1. Cat low at the nec

e-coule-te (da'kôl-tâ') adj. 1. Cat low at the net décolleté dress. 2. Wearing a garment that is loweur less. [Fr., p.part. of décolleter, to lower a neckling in the neck: dé-, off (< Lat. dê-; see ps-) + coller OFr., dim. of col, neck, collar < Lat. collum.

de col · o · nize (de köl / >-niz /) tr.v. -nized, -niz · ing. To free (a colony) from dependent status. - de-ca

za tion (-ni-za shan) m.

de col·or ant (de-kül/a-ant) n. A bleaching agent de col·or lze (de-kül/a-riz') tr.w. -lzed, -lz-ing, -lz-es. move the color from. — de col'or · i · za 'tion (-kil' » shon) n. — de · col'or · iz' er n.

de-com-mis-sion (de'ko-mish on) tr.v. -sloned, -sions. To withdraw (a ship, for example) from action (de-com-pen-sa-tion (de'kom-pen-sa'shan) n. Fall heart to maintain adequate blood circulation.

pen-sate' v. de com · pose (dě 'kom-pôz') v. -posed, -pos · ing. -po - tr. 1. To separate into components or basic elem cause to rot. - intr. 1. To become broken down cause to rot. ponents; disintegrate. 2. To decay; putrefy. - de'conHe co

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a-bil/1-ty n. - de'com-pos'a-ble adj. de com pos er (de kəm-po zər) n. Ecol. An organiza a bacterium or fungus, that feeds on and breaks des

plant or animal matter

de com-po-si-tion (de-köm/pa-zish/an) n. 1. The interest of decomposing; disintegration. 2.a. Chem. (as into constituents by chemical reaction. b. Biol. Best at

decay of organic materials. — de com'po sl'tion de com pound (de kom pound, de kam-pound 1. Compounded or consisting of things or parts that a ready compound. 2. Bot. Having or consisting of confidences the confidence of the co divisions; bipinnate: a decompound leaf.
de com pound 2 (de'kem-pound) tr.v. -pound of pound of the compound o

ing, pounds. To decompose.

de com press (de'kom-prés') v. pressed, -press'ind
es. -tr. 1. To relieve of pressure or compression. 2. (a person exposed to conditions of increased press ually back to normal atmospheric pressure. just to normal atmospheric conditions after being of increased pressure. 2. Informal. To relax. de com-press-sion (de'kam-press') n. 1. The southess of decompressing. 2. A surgical procedure used to see

pressure on an organ or part, such as the abdomet decompression chamber n. A compartment in white pheric pressure can be gradually raised or lowered, and

in readjusting divers to normal atmospheric pressure decompression sickness n. A disorder, seen esp. in day divers or in caisson workers, caused by the formats trogen bubbles in the blood following a rapid drop and and characterized by severe pains in the joints and de-

irritation, cramps, and paralysis.
de con di tion (dê/kən-dish/ən) v. tioned, tion last - tr. 1. Psychol. To cause (a conditioned response, sphobia) to become extinct. 2. To cause to decline