

## Genericness

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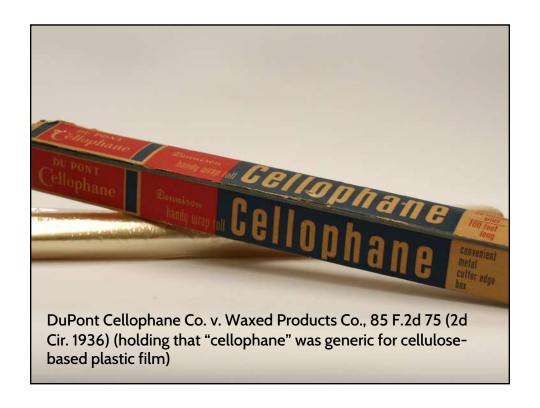




Kellogg Co. v. National Biscuit Co., 305 U.S. 111 (1938) (holding that trademark law would not allow Nabisco to prevent rival Kellogg's from making its own shredded wheat cereal; the cereal's shape was functional, and therefore unprotectable as a trademark, and the term "shredded wheat" was generic, and therefore unprotectable as well)



King-Seeley Thermos Co v. Aladdin Industries Inc., 321 F.2d 577 (2d. Cir. 1963) (holding that "thermos" was generic for a vacuum-insulated bottle)

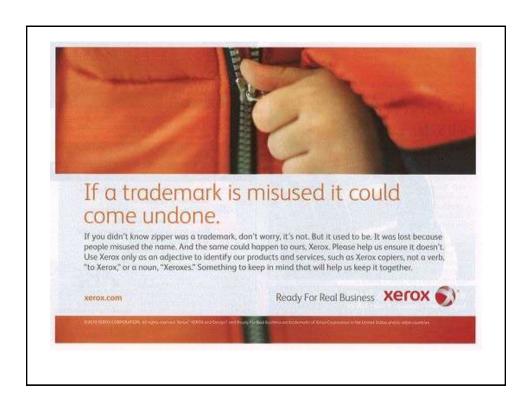


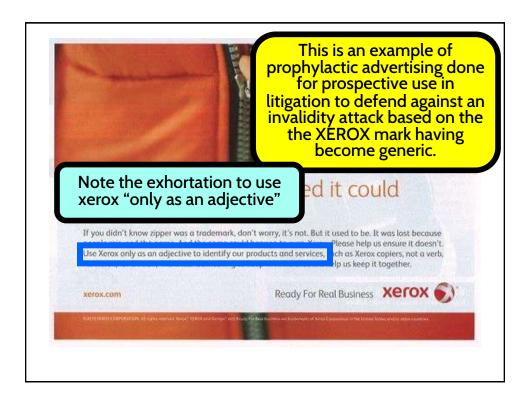


A.J. Canfield Co. v. Honickman, 808 F.2d 291 (3d Cir.1986) (holding that "diet chocolate fudge soda" was a generic phrase)



Donald F. Duncan, Inc. v. Royal Tops Mfg. Co., 343 F.2d 655 (7th Cir. 1965) (holding that "yo-yo" was generic for return top)







This is an example of prophylactic advertising done for prospective use in litigation to defend against an invalidity attack based on the the XEROX mark having become generic.

How much probative value does this have? Probably not much.

What matters legally is not that Xerox is running these ads—what would matter is if they are effective in changing the public's use and understanding of the word.

But regardless, the fact that Xerox has put in this effort is something a judge or jury might latch on to, and that's probably what Xerox is really hoping for.