AO 120 (Rev. 08/10) Mail Stop 8 **REPORT ON THE** TO: **Director of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office** FILING OR DETERMINATION OF AN P.O. Box 1450 ACTION REGARDING A PATENT OR Alexandria, VA 22313-1450 TRADEMARK

In Compliance with 35 U.S.C. § 290 and/or 15 U.S.C. § 1116 you are hereby advised that a court action has been filed in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware on the following

Trademarks or ✓ Patents. (□ the patent action involves 35 U.S.C. § 292.):

DOCUPTNO		The store sollar		
DOCKET NO.	DATE FILED 2/24/2015	U.S. DISTRICT COURT		
	2/24/2013	for the District of Delaware		
PLAINTIFF		DEFENDANT		
SUPERIOR OIL COMPA	ANY, INC.	SOLENIS TECHNOLOGIES L.P. and SOLENIS, LLC		
PATENT OR TRADEMARK NO.	DATE OF PATENT OR TRADEMARK	HOLDER OF PATENT OR TRADEMARK		
1 US 8,962,059 B1	2/24/2015	Superior Oil Company, Inc.		
2 US 8,841,469 B2	9/23/2014	Solenis Technologies, L.P.		
3				
4				
5				

In the above---entitled case, the following patent(s)/ trademark(s) have been included:

DATE INCLUDED	INCLUDED BY				
	Amen	dment 🗌 Ar	swer 🗌 Cross	Bill	Other Pleading
PATENT OR TRADEMARK NO.	DATE OF PATENT OR TRADEMARK		HOLDER OF PATE	NT OR 1	TRADEMARK
1					
2					
3					
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In the above-entitled case, the following decision has been rendered or judgement issued:

DECISION/JUDGEMENT		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
CLERK	(BY) DEPUTY CLERK	DATE

Copy 1-Upon initiation of action, mail this copy to Director Copy 3-Upon termination of action, mail this copy to Director Copy 2-Upon filing document adding patent(s), mail this copy to Director Copy 4-Case file copy

Case 1:15-cv-00183-UNA Document 3 Filed 02/24/15 Page 1 of 1 PageID #: 45

	ed Sta	ATES PATENT AND	Trademark Office		
APPLICATION NO.		ISSUE DATE	PATENT NO.	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
13/117,301		02/24/2015	8962059	13044-9A	7354
32841	7590	02/04/2015			

BAHRET & ASSOCIATES 320 NORTH MERIDIAN STREET SUITE 510 INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46204

ISSUE NOTIFICATION

The projected patent number and issue date are specified above.

Determination of Patent Term Adjustment under 35 U.S.C. 154 (b)

(application filed on or after May 29, 2000)

The Patent Term Adjustment is 81 day(s). Any patent to issue from the above-identified application will include an indication of the adjustment on the front page.

If a Continued Prosecution Application (CPA) was filed in the above-identified application, the filing date that determines Patent Term Adjustment is the filing date of the most recent CPA.

Applicant will be able to obtain more detailed information by accessing the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) WEB site (http://pair.uspto.gov).

Any questions regarding the Patent Term Extension or Adjustment determination should be directed to the Office of Patent Legal Administration at (571)-272-7702. Questions relating to issue and publication fee payments should be directed to the Application Assistance Unit (AAU) of the Office of Data Management (ODM) at (571)-272-4200.

APPLICANT(s) (Please see PAIR WEB site http://pair.uspto.gov for additional applicants):

Christopher S. Froderman, Avon, IN; William C. Hildebrand, Indianapolis, IN;

The United States represents the largest, most dynamic marketplace in the world and is an unparalleled location for business investment, innovation, and commercialization of new technologies. The USA offers tremendous resources and advantages for those who invest and manufacture goods here. Through SelectUSA, our nation works to encourage and facilitate business investment. To learn more about why the USA is the best country in the world to develop technology, manufacture products, and grow your business, visit SelectUSA.gov.

IR103 (Rev. 10/09)

FARL D . FDE(S) INANOMILLAL

Complete and	send this form	n, together with	applicable fee((s), to: <u>Mai</u>

il Mail Stop ISSUE FEE **Commissioner** for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 or Fax (571)-273-2885

INSTRUCTIONS: This form should be used for transmitting the ISSUE FEE and PUBLICATION FEE (if required). Blocks 1 through 5 should be completed where appropriate. All further correspondence including the Patent, advance orders and notification of maintenance fees will be mailed to the current correspondence address as indicated unless corrected below or directed otherwise in Block 1, by (a) specifying a new correspondence address; and/or (b) indicating a separate "FEE ADDRESS" for maintenance fee notifications.

CURRENT CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS (Note: Use Block 1 for any change of address)

7590 11/06/2014 32841 **BAHRET & ASSOCIATES** 320 NORTH MERIDIAN STREET SUITE 510 INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46204

Note: A certificate of mailing can only be used for domestic mailings of the Fee(8) Transmittal. This certificate cannot be used for any other accompanying papers. Each additional paper, such as an assignment or formal drawing, must have its own certificate of mailing or transmission.

Certificate of Mailing or Transmission

I hereby certify that this Fee(s) Transmittal is being deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage for first class mail in an envelope addressed to the Mail Stop ISSUE FEE address above, or being facsimile transmitted to the USPTO (571) 273-2885, on the date indicated below.

	(Depositor's name)
,	(Signature)
	(Date)

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
13/117,301	05/27/2011	Christopher S. Froderman	13044-9A	7354

TITLE OF INVENTION: BIO-BASED OIL COMPOSITION AND METHOD FOR PRODUCING THE SAME

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APPLN. TYPE	ENTITY STATUS	ISSUE FEE DUE	PUBLICATION FEE DUE	PREV. PAID ISSUE FEE	TOTAL FEE(S) DUE	DATE DUE
nonprovisional	SMALL	\$480	\$0	\$0	\$480	02/06/2015
EXAM	IINER	ART UNIT	CLASS-SUBCLASS			
PRAKASH, SU	BBALAKSHMI	1793	426-601000	-		
 1. Change of correspondence address or indication of "Fee Address" (37 CFR 1.363). Change of correspondence address (or Change of Correspondence Address form PTO/SB/122) attached. "Fee Address" indication (or "Fee Address" Indication form PTO/SB/47; Rev 03-02 or more recent) attached. Use of a Customer Number is required. 			or agents OR, alternativ (2) The name of a singl	3 registered patent attorn vely, le firm (having as a membigent) and the names of u rnevs or agents. If no nam	xera 2	Bahret
PLEASE NOTE: Un recordation as set fort (A) NAME OF ASSIC Superior Oil Comp	less an assignee is ident h in 37 CFR 3.11. Comp GNEE any, Inc.	ified below, no assignee sletion of this form is NO	Indianapolis, IN	alent. If an assignee is id assignment. ' and STATE OR COUNT	'RY)	
4a. The following fee(s): Issue Fee Publication Fee (N	· · ·	permitted)	 b. Payment of Fee(s): (Plea A check is enclosed. A payment by credit car 	Individual Corporati ise first reapply any prev d. Form PTO-2038 is atta v authorized to charge the sit Account Number 502	viously paid issue fee sho	wn above)
Applicant asserting	tus (from status indicate ng micro entity status. Se g small entity status. See g to regular undiscounte	e 37 CFR 1.29 37 CFR 1.27	<u>NOTE:</u> Absent a valid ce fee payment in the micro <u>NOTE:</u> If the application to be a notification of los	rtification of Micro Entity entity amount will not be was previously under mic s of entitlement to micro e x will be taken to be a not	Status (see forms PTO/S accepted at the risk of apj ero entity status, checking entity status.	B/15A and 15B), issue plication abandonment, this box will be taken
NOTE: This form must b	e signed in accordance v	vith 37 CER 1.31 and 1.3.	3. See 37 CFR 1.4 for sign	ature requirements and cer	rtifications.	
Authorized Signature Willen Jak			1113/2004	Date Januar	ry 6,2015	
Typed or printed nam	e William F. Bahr	et		Registration No. 31		

Page 2 of 3

Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal					
Application Number:	13117301				
Filing Date:	27-	May-2011			
Title of Invention:	BIO-BASED OIL COMPOSITION AND METHOD FOR PRODUCING THE SAME				
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Christopher S. Froderman				
Filer:	William F. Bahret/Joyce Eden				
Attorney Docket Number:	130)44-9A			
Filed as Small Entity					
Filing Fees for Utility under 35 USC 111(a)					
Description		Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD(\$)
Basic Filing:					
Pages:					
Claims:					
Miscellaneous-Filing:					
Petition:					
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:					
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:					
Utility Appl Issue Fee		2501	1	480	480

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD(\$)
Extension-of-Time:				
Miscellaneous:				
	Tot	al in USD	(\$)	480

Electronic Acl	Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt				
EFS ID:	21132258				
Application Number:	13117301				
International Application Number:					
Confirmation Number:	7354				
Title of Invention:	BIO-BASED OIL COMPOSITION AND METHOD FOR PRODUCING THE SAME				
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Christopher S. Froderman				
Customer Number:	32841				
Filer:	William F. Bahret/Joyce Eden				
Filer Authorized By:	William F. Bahret				
Attorney Docket Number:	13044-9A				
Receipt Date:	06-JAN-2015				
Filing Date:	27-MAY-2011				
Time Stamp:	15:25:45				
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)				

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	yes		
Payment Type	Credit Card		
Payment was successfully received in RAM	\$480		
RAM confirmation Number	1689		
Deposit Account	502176		
Authorized User	BAHRET, WILLIAM F		
The Director of the USPTO is hereby authorized to charge indicated fees and credit any overpayment as follows:			

Charge any Additional Fees required under 37 C.F.R. Section 1.20 (Post Issuance fees)

Charge any Additional Fees required under 37 C.F.R. Section 1.21 (Miscellaneous fees and charges)

File Listin	g:				
Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	lssue Fee Payment (PTO-85B)	Part_B_Issue_Fee_Transmittal.		no	1
		PDF	9e8a7c42bb1e8ba7b1bd31c0b11178780e 5be662		
Warnings:					
Information:					
2	Fee Worksheet (SB06)	fee-info.pdf	30560	no	2
	,		de1b96b67de15c9fd668e5d6e4327513c6d ca592		
Warnings:					
Information:					
		Total Files Size (in bytes)	: 18	86726	
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This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.

New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

	'ED STATES PATENT A	and Trademark Office	UNITED STATES DEPAR United States Patent and Address: COMMISSIONER I P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22 www.uspto.gov	FOR PATENTS
APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
13/117,301	05/27/2011	Christopher S. Froderman	13044-9A	7354
BAHRET & A	7590 01/05/2015 SSOCIATES IERIDIAN STREET		EXAM PRAKASH, SU	
INDIANAPOL	IS, IN 46204		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1793	
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			01/05/2015	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

joyce@bahretlaw.com bahret@bahretlaw.com rfrisk@bahretlaw.com

PTOL-90A (Rev. 04/07)

	Application No. 13/117,301	Applicant(s	
Notice of Allowability	Examiner Subbalakshmi Prakash	Art Unit 1793	AIA (First Inventor to File) Status No
The MAILING DATE of this communication app All claims being allowable, PROSECUTION ON THE MERITS IS herewith (or previously mailed), a Notice of Allowance (PTOL-85 NOTICE OF ALLOWABILITY IS NOT A GRANT OF PATENT F of the Office or upon petition by the applicant. See 37 CFR 1.31	GOR REMAINS) CLOSED in this is or other appropriate communicat RIGHTS. This application is subject	application. If no ion will be mailed	t included I in due course. THIS
 This communication is responsive to <u>paper filed 8/5/2014</u>. A declaration(s)/affidavit(s) under 37 CFR 1.130(b) was 	s/were filed on <u>.</u>		
 An election was made by the applicant in response to a resp		g the interview o	n; the restriction
 The allowed claim(s) is/are <u>6-8, 11-14, 18-26</u>. As a result of Prosecution Highway program at a participating intellectu please see <u>http://www.uspto.gov/patents/init_events/pph/in</u> 	al property office for the correspon	ding application.	For more information,
4. Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority unc	ler 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).		
Certified copies:			
a) All b) Some *c) None of the:			
1. Certified copies of the priority documents hav			
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents hav 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority do 	••		application from the
International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).		is national stage	application nonn the
* Certified copies not received:			
Applicant has THREE MONTHS FROM THE "MAILING DATE" noted below. Failure to timely comply will result in ABANDON THIS THREE-MONTH PERIOD IS NOT EXTENDABLE. 5. CORRECTED DRAWINGS (as "replacement sheets") mu:	MENT of this application.	ly complying wit	n the requirements
including changes required by the attached Examiner Paper No./Mail Date		e Office action of	
Identifying indicia such as the application number (see 37 CFR each sheet. Replacement sheet(s) should be labeled as such in			(not the back) of
 DEPOSIT OF and/or INFORMATION about the deposit of attached Examiner's comment regarding REQUIREMENT F 			the
Attachment(s)			
1. Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	5. 🛛 Examiner's Ame		
2. Information Disclosure Statements (PTO/SB/08), Paper No./Mail Date	6. 🛛 Examiner's State	ement of Reason	s for Allowance
3. Examiner's Comment Regarding Requirement for Deposit of Biological Material	7. 🗌 Other		
4. ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413), Paper No./Mail Date			
/Subbalakshmi Prakash/	/HUMERA SHEIKH		
Examiner, Art Unit 1793	Supervisory Patent	Examiner, Art l	Jnit 1784
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTOL-37 (Rev. 08-13)	otice of Allowability	Part of Pap	er No./Mail Date 20141229

Supplemental Notice of Allowability

A Notice of Allowance was mailed on 11/6/2014. An examiner's amendment to the record was made therein to correct numbering of claims. However, subject matter in claims 11 (renumbered as claim 9) and 12 (renumbered as claim 10) that was previously canceled by the applicant in an amendment filed 8/5/2014 inadvertently appeared therein. A Supplemental Notice of Allowability is therefore issued to correct the previous Examiner's Amendment to the record.

SUPPLEMENTAL EXAMINER'S AMENDMENT

An examiner's amendment to the record appears below. Should the changes and/or additions be unacceptable to applicant, an amendment may be filed as provided by 37 CFR 1.312. To ensure consideration of such an amendment, it MUST be submitted no later than the payment of the issue fee.

The application has been amended as follows:

9. (Currently amended) The method of extracting oil from the byproduct stream of the bio-based ethanol production process of claim 1, the method further comprising: evaporating water from the byproduct stream prior to said applying step; and drying the byproduct stream after said oil separating step to produce a distillers dried grains product suitable for animal feed.

10. (Currently amended) An organic composition produced according to the method of claim 1, said organic composition comprising oil derived from a byproduct stream of a bio- based ethanol production process and an oil concentrator, the oil concentrator comprising a surfactant compound including an ethoxylated sorbitan ester and having a

hydrophilic group and a lipophilic group providing the oil concentrator a hydrophile lipophile balance (HLB) of about 12 to about 18.

The following is an examiner's statement of reasons for allowance:

The closest art is *Scheimann* et al. (US 2007/0210007A1).

Scheimann discloses an emulsion polymer, which is an invertible water-in-oil polymer emulsion comprising an anionic polymer, a hydrocarbon oil, a water-in-oil emulsifying agent and potentially an inverting surfactant in separating solids and oil from an aqueous by-product stream from a bioethanol production process. The water-in-oil emulsifying agent useful for preparing the emulsion polymers of *Scheimann* can include ethoxylated sorbitan esters of fatty acids including polyoxyethylene sorbitan. However, *Scheimann* does not teach the application of ethoxylated sorbitan ester by itself as an oil concentrator in recovering bound oil from a by-product stream from a bio-based ethanol production process. In *Scheimann*, the ethoxylated sorbitan ester is incorporated into an emulsion polymer which also comprises an anionic polymer, hydrocarbon oil, and potentially an inverting surfactant.

Related art published after the filing date of the instant application, is US 2012/0245370 A1 (published September 27, 2012, now US patent number US 8,841,469 B2 September 13, 2014) which discloses sorbitan esters of fatty acids in recovering bound oil from stillage.

Correspondence

Any comments considered necessary by applicant must be submitted no later than the payment of the issue fee and, to avoid processing delays, should preferably accompany the issue fee. Such submissions should be clearly labeled "Comments on Statement of Reasons for Allowance."

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Subbalakshmi Prakash whose telephone number is (571)270-3685. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michele Jacobson can be reached on 571-272-8905. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/HUMERA SHEIKH/ Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1784 /Subbalakshmi Prakash/ Examiner, Art Unit 1793

Notice of References Cited	Application/Control No. 13/117,301	Applicant(s)/Pater Reexamination FRODERMAN ET	
Notice of Helefences cheu	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Subbalakshmi Prakash	1793	Page 1 of 1

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Name	Classification
	А	US-			
*	В	US-2007/0238891 A1	10-2007	Winsness et al.	554/008
*	С	US-2007/0210007 A1	09-2007	Scheimann et al.	210/728
*	D	US-2012/0245370 A1	09-2012	Sheppard et al.	554/204
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	F	US-			
	G	US-			
	н	US-			
	Ι	US-			
	J	US-			
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	L	US-			
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FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Country	Name	Classification
	Ν					
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	Р					
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	Т					
	NON-PATENT DOCUMENTS					

	Include as applicable: Author, Title Date, Publisher, Edition or Volume, Pertinent Pages)
U	HUI WANG, TONG WANG, AND LAWRENCE A. JOHNSON Effect of Low-Shear Extrusion on Corn Fermentation and Oil Partition. J. Agric. Food Chem. 2009, 57, 2302–2307
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w	
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*A copy of this reference is not being furnished with this Office action. (See MPEP § 707.05(a).) Dates in MM-YYYY format are publication dates. Classifications may be US or foreign.

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTO-892 (Rev. 01-2001)

Notice of References Cited

Part of Paper No. 20141229

	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
Issue Classification	13117301	FRODERMAN ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	SUBBALAKSHMI PRAKASH	1793

CPC		
Symbol	Туре	Version

CPC Combination Sets					
Symbol	Туре	Set	Ranking	Version	

/SUBBALAKSHMI PRAKASH/ Examiner.Art Unit 1793	10/30/14		ns Allowed:
(Assistant Examiner)	(Date)	1	6
/HUMERA SHEIKH/ Supervisory Patent Examiner.Art Unit 1784	11/01/2014	O.G. Print Claim(s)	O.G. Print Figure
(Primary Examiner)	(Date)	1	1
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office Part of Paper No. 2014			of Paper No. 20141021A

	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
Issue Classification	13117301	FRODERMAN ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	SUBBALAKSHMI PRAKASH	1793

US ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION						INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION						ON		
	CLASS SUBCLASS				CLAIMED NON-CLAIM						CLAIMED			
426			601			С	1	1	В	3 / 16				
CROSS REFERENCE(S)				С	1	1	В	13 / 00						
CLASS	SUB	CLASS (ONE	SUBCLAS	S PER BLO	CK)									
554	206													
426	623													

/SUBBALAKSHMI PRAKASH/ Examiner.Art Unit 1793	10/30/14	Total Claims Allowed:		
(Assistant Examiner)	(Date)	1	0	
/HUMERA SHEIKH/ Supervisory Patent Examiner.Art Unit 1784	11/01/2014	O.G. Print Claim(s)	O.G. Print Figure	
(Primary Examiner)	(Date)	1	1	
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office		Part	of Paper No. 20141021A	

	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
Issue Classification	13117301	FRODERMAN ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	SUBBALAKSHMI PRAKASH	1793

	Claims re	numbere	d in the s	ame orde	er as prese	ented by a	applicant		СР	A C] T.D.	[] R.1.4	47	
Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original
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/SUBBALAKSHMI PRAKASH/ Examiner.Art Unit 1793	10/30/14	Total Claims Allowed:		
(Assistant Examiner)	(Date)	16		
/HUMERA SHEIKH/ Supervisory Patent Examiner.Art Unit 1784	11/01/2014	O.G. Print Claim(s)	O.G. Print Figure	
(Primary Examiner)	(Date)	1	1	
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office		Part	of Paper No. 20141021A	



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box, 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 www.uspto.gov

BIB DATA SHEET

CONFIRMATION NO. 7354

SERIAL NUM 13/117,30		FILING OI DAT 05/27/2	E		CLASS 426	GR	GROUP ART UNIT 1793		ATTORNEY DOCKE NO. 13044-9A			
		RUL	.E									
APPLICANT	S			•					•			
Christoph	INVENTORS Christopher S. Froderman, Avon, IN; William C. Hildebrand, Indianapolis, IN;											
** CONTINUIN	G DAT	A ************	*******	*								
** FOREIGN A	PPLIC	TIONS *****	*********	******	*							
** IF REQUIRE 06/08/20			G LICENS	E GRA	ANTED ** ** SMA	LL E	NTITY **					
Foreign Priority claim		Yes No	– –		STATE OR		IEETS	тот		INDEPENDENT		
35 USC 119(a-d) con Verified and	ditions met /SUBBALA		Met af Allowa	ance	COUNTRY		WINGS	CLAI	MS	CLAIMS		
	PRAKASH Examiner's	/	Initials		IN		5	17		2		
ADDRESS												
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TITLE												
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BIB (Rev. 05/07).

	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
Search Notes	13117301	FRODERMAN ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	SUBBALAKSHMI PRAKASH	1793

CPC- SEARCHED		
Symbol	Date	Examiner
C11B 1/10, C11B 13/00	10/2014	SP

CPC COMBINATION SETS - SEAR	CHED	
Symbol	Date	Examiner

	US CLASSIFICATION SEARCHED							
Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner					
426	601,623	2/2013, 10/2014	SP					
554	204,206							

SEARCH NOTES		
Search Notes	Date	Examiner
EAST: Search Terms: water/aqueous, oil/grease, dissolved solids, separation/extraction/recovery, surfactant/surface active agent/concentrator, byproduct/waste stream, demulsification, emulsification, stillage, corn, ethanol, HLB, inventors, wetting agent, emulsifier, polyoxyethylene, sorbitan ester, Tween, Polysorbate	2/2013,5/2014	SP
Google Scholar	2/2013,5/2014	SP

	INTERFERENCE SEA	RCH	
US Class/ CPC Symbol	US Subclass / CPC Group	Date	Examiner
426	601.623	5/2014, 10/2014	SP
554	206		

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

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Part of Paper No. : 20141021A



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 www.uspto.gov

NOTICE OF ALLOWANCE AND FEE(S) DUE

32841 7590 11/06/2014 BAHRET & ASSOCIATES 320 NORTH MERIDIAN STREET SUITE 510 INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46204 EXAMINER PRAKASH, SUBBALAKSHMI

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

DATE MAILED: 11/06/2014

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
13/117,301	05/27/2011	13044-9A	7354	

TITLE OF INVENTION: BIO-BASED OIL COMPOSITION AND METHOD FOR PRODUCING THE SAME

APPLN. TYPE	ENTITY STATUS	ISSUE FEE DUE	PUBLICATION FEE DUE	PREV. PAID ISSUE FEE	TOTAL FEE(S) DUE	DATE DUE
nonprovisional	SMALL	\$480	\$0	\$0	\$480	02/06/2015

THE APPLICATION IDENTIFIED ABOVE HAS BEEN EXAMINED AND IS ALLOWED FOR ISSUANCE AS A PATENT. <u>PROSECUTION ON THE MERITS IS CLOSED</u>. THIS NOTICE OF ALLOWANCE IS NOT A GRANT OF PATENT RIGHTS. THIS APPLICATION IS SUBJECT TO WITHDRAWAL FROM ISSUE AT THE INITIATIVE OF THE OFFICE OR UPON PETITION BY THE APPLICANT. SEE 37 CFR 1.313 AND MPEP 1308.

THE ISSUE FEE AND PUBLICATION FEE (IF REQUIRED) MUST BE PAID WITHIN <u>THREE MONTHS</u> FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS NOTICE OR THIS APPLICATION SHALL BE REGARDED AS ABANDONED. <u>THIS STATUTORY PERIOD CANNOT BE EXTENDED</u>. SEE 35 U.S.C. 151. THE ISSUE FEE DUE INDICATED ABOVE DOES NOT REFLECT A CREDIT FOR ANY PREVIOUSLY PAID ISSUE FEE IN THIS APPLICATION. IF AN ISSUE FEE HAS PREVIOUSLY BEEN PAID IN THIS APPLICATION (AS SHOWN ABOVE), THE RETURN OF PART B OF THIS FORM WILL BE CONSIDERED A REQUEST TO REAPPLY THE PREVIOUSLY PAID ISSUE FEE TOWARD THE ISSUE FEE NOW DUE.

HOW TO REPLY TO THIS NOTICE:

I. Review the ENTITY STATUS shown above. If the ENTITY STATUS is shown as SMALL or MICRO, verify whether entitlement to that entity status still applies.

If the ENTITY STATUS is the same as shown above, pay the TOTAL FEE(S) DUE shown above.

If the ENTITY STATUS is changed from that shown above, on PART B - FEE(S) TRANSMITTAL, complete section number 5 titled "Change in Entity Status (from status indicated above)".

For purposes of this notice, small entity fees are 1/2 the amount of undiscounted fees, and micro entity fees are 1/2 the amount of small entity fees.

II. PART B - FEE(S) TRANSMITTAL, or its equivalent, must be completed and returned to the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) with your ISSUE FEE and PUBLICATION FEE (if required). If you are charging the fee(s) to your deposit account, section "4b" of Part B - Fee(s) Transmittal should be completed and an extra copy of the form should be submitted. If an equivalent of Part B is filed, a request to reapply a previously paid issue fee must be clearly made, and delays in processing may occur due to the difficulty in recognizing the paper as an equivalent of Part B.

III. All communications regarding this application must give the application number. Please direct all communications prior to issuance to Mail Stop ISSUE FEE unless advised to the contrary.

IMPORTANT REMINDER: Utility patents issuing on applications filed on or after Dec. 12, 1980 may require payment of maintenance fees. It is patentee's responsibility to ensure timely payment of maintenance fees when due.

PTOL-85 (Rev. 02/11)

Page 1 of 3

PART B - FEE(S) TRANSMITTAL

Complete and send this form, together with applicable fee(s), to: Mail Mail Stop ISSUE FEE

Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 or <u>Fax</u> (571)-273-2885

INSTRUCTIONS: This form should be used for transmitting the ISSUE FEE and PUBLICATION FEE (if required). Blocks 1 through 5 should be completed where appropriate. All further correspondence including the Patent, advance orders and notification of maintenance fees will be mailed to the current correspondence address as indicated unless corrected below or directed otherwise in Block 1, by (a) specifying a new correspondence address; and/or (b) indicating a separate "FEE ADDRESS" for maintenance fee notifications.

CURRENT CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS (Note: Use Block 1 for any change of address)

32841 7590 11/06/2014 **BAHRET & ASSOCIATES** 320 NORTH MERIDIAN STREET SUITE 510 INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46204

Authorized Signature _

Typed or printed name

PTOL-85 Part B (10-13) Approved for use through 10/31/2013.

Note: A certificate of mailing can only be used for domestic mailings of the Fee(s) Transmittal. This certificate cannot be used for any other accompanying papers. Each additional paper, such as an assignment or formal drawing, must have its own certificate of mailing or transmission.

Certificate of Mailing or Transmission I hereby certify that this Fee(s) Transmittal is being deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage for first class mail in an envelope addressed to the Mail Stop ISSUE FEE address above, or being facsimile transmitted to the USPTO (571) 273-2885, on the date indicated below.

(Depositor's name)	
(Signature)	
(Date)	

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
13/117,301	05/27/2011	Christopher S. Froderman	13044-9A	7354

TITLE OF INVENTION: BIO-BASED OIL COMPOSITION AND METHOD FOR PRODUCING THE SAME

nonprovisional SMALL \$480 \$0 \$0 \$480 EXAMINER ART UNIT CLASS-SUBCLASS PRAKASH, SUBBALAKSHMI 1793 426-601000 1. Change of correspondence address or indication of "Fee Address" (37 2 1 CFR 1.363.0 Change of correspondence address (or Change of Correspondence Address" indication form PTO/SB/422) attached. 1 1 "Fee Address" indication (or "Fee Address" Indication form PTO/SB/47; Rev 03-02 or more recent) attached. Use of a Customer 2 2 Store Torrespondence address or indication form PTO/SB/47; Rev 03-02 or more recent) attached. Use of a Customer 1 1 1 Number is required. 3 3 3 3 3. ASSIGNEE NAME AND RESIDENCE DATA TO BE PRINTED ON THE PATENT (print or type) 3 3 3 PLEASE NOTE: Unless an assignee is identified below, no assignee data will appear on the patent. If an assignee is identified below, the documer recordation as set forth in 37 CFR 3.11. Completion of this form is NOT a substitute for filing an assignment. (A) NAME OF ASSIGNEE (B) RESIDENCE: (CITY and STATE OR COUNTRY) Please check the appropriate assignee category or categories (will not be printed on the patent): Individual Corporation or other private group entil 4a. The following fee(s) are submitted: 4b. Payment of Fee(s): (Please		•		-				
EXAMINER ART UNIT CLASS-SUBCLASS PRAKASH, SUBBALAKSHMI 1793 426-601000 1. Change of correspondence address or indication of "Fee Address" (37 CFR 1.363). 2. For printing on the patent front page, list (1) The names of up to 3 registered patent attorneys address form PTO/SB/122) attached. 1 Image of correspondence address (or Change of Correspondence Address infaction (or "Fee Address" Indication form PTO/SB/47; Rev 03-02 or more recent) attached. Use of a Customer 2. (2) The name of a single firm (having as a member a geistered attorney or agent) and the names of up to 2 registered patent attorneys or agents. If no name is listed, no name will be printed. 2. 3. ASSIGNEE NAME AND RESIDENCE DATA TO BE PRINTED ON THE PATENT (print or type) PLEASE NOTE: Unless an assignee is identified below, no assignee data will appear on the patent. If an assignee is identified below, the documer recordation as set forth in 37 CFR 3.11. Completion of this form is NOT a substitute for filing an assignment. (A) NAME OF ASSIGNEE Please check the appropriate assignee category or categories (will not be printed on the patent) : Individual Corporation or other private group entit 4a. The following fee(s) are submitted: Publication Fee (No small entity discount permitted) Acheck is enclosed. Payment of Fee(s): (Please first reapply any previously paid issue fee shown Advance Order - # of Copies A check is enclosed. Publication Fee (No status indicated above) Payment to Perosit Account Number (enclose an extra SOTE: Absent	APPLN. TYPE	ENTITY STATUS	ISSUE FEE DUE	PUBLICATION FEE DUE	PREV. PAID ISSUE FEE	TOTAL FEE(S) DUE	DATE DUE	
PRAKASH, SUBBALAKSHMI 1793 426-601000 1. Change of correspondence address or indication of "Fee Address" (37 CHR 1.563). 2. For prining on the patent front page, list (1) The names of up to 3 registered patent attorneys Address form PTO/SB/122) attached. 2. Image of correspondence address (or Change of Correspondence Address form PTO/SB/422) attached. 2. 2. Image of correspondence address (or Change of Correspondence Address form PTO/SB/47; Rev 03-02 or more recent) attached. Use of a Customer Number is required. 1. 2. 3. ASSIGNEE NAME AND RESIDENCE DATA TO BE PRINTED ON THE PATENT (print or type) PLEASE NOTE: Unless an assignee is identified below, no assignee data will appear on the patent. If an assignee is identified below, the documer recordation as set forth in 37 CFR 3.11. Completion of this form is NOT a substitute for filing an assignment. (A) NAME OF ASSIGNEE Please check the appropriate assignee category or categories (will not be printed on the patent) : Individual Corporation or other private group entited a. The following fee(s) are submitted: Issue Fee Advance Order - # of Copies Advance order - # of Copies Payment of Fee(s): (Please first reapply any previously paid issue fee shown Advance Order - # of Copies Advance Order - # of Copies Orgen to the printed cate order or the prive or the prive or the prive or the prive orgen the orgen or the prive orgen the indicated above) Applicant certifysing micro entity status. See 37 CFR 1.29 NOTE: Absent a valid certificat	nonprovisional	SMALL	\$480	\$0	\$0	\$480	02/06/2015	
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CFR 1.363). (1) The names of up to 3 registered patent attorneys 1 Change of correspondence address (or Change of Correspondence Address" indication form PTO/SB/122) attached. (1) The names of up to 3 registered patent attorneys or agents OR, alternatively, 1 (2) The name of a single firm (having as a member a registered attorney or agent) and the names of up to 2 registered patent attorneys or agents. If no name is listed, no name will be printed. 2 3. ASSIGNEE NAME AND RESIDENCE DATA TO BE PRINTED ON THE PATENT (print or type) 2 3 PLEASE NOTE: Unless an assignee is identified below, no assignee data will appear on the patent. If an assignee is identified below, the documer recordation as set forth in 37 CFR 3.11. Completion of this form is NOT a substitute for filing an assignment. (A) NAME OF ASSIGNEE Please check the appropriate assignee category or categories (will not be printed on the patent) : Individual Corporation or other private group entited attorney or group entited on the patent) : 4a. The following fee(s) are submitted: 4b. Payment of Fee(s): (Please first reapply any previously paid issue fee shown advance Order - # of Copies A check is enclosed. Payment by credit card. Form PTO-2038 is attached. 5. Change in Entity Status (from status indicated above) Applicant certifying micro entity status. See 37 CFR 1.29 NOTE: Absent a valid certification of Micro Entity Status (see forms PTO/SB/12)	PRAKASH, SU	BBALAKSHMI	1793	426-601000	-			
PLEASE NOTE: Unless an assignee is identified below, no assignee data will appear on the patent. If an assignee is identified below, the documer recordation as set forth in 37 CFR 3.11. Completion of this form is NOT a substitute for filing an assignment. (A) NAME OF ASSIGNEE (B) RESIDENCE: (CITY and STATE OR COUNTRY) Please check the appropriate assignee category or categories (will not be printed on the patent): Individual Corporation or other private group entited 4a. The following fee(s) are submitted: 4b. Payment of Fee(s): (Please first reapply any previously paid issue fee shown Issue Fee A check is enclosed. Publication Fee (No small entity discount permitted) Payment by credit card. Form PTO-2038 is attached. Advance Order - # of Copies The Director is hereby authorized to charge the required fee(s), any deficience overpayment, to Deposit Account Number (enclose an extra NOTE: Absent a valid certification of Micro Entity Status (see forms PTO/SB/12 fee payment in the micro entity amount will not be accepted at the risk of applicat	CFR 1.363). Change of corresp Address form PTO/S "Fee Address" ind PTO/SB/47; Rev 03-1	oondence address (or Cha B/122) attached. lication (or "Fee Address 02 or more recent) attach	inge of Correspondence	 (1) The names of up to or agents OR, alternativ (2) The name of a singl registered attorney or a 2 registered patent atto 	3 registered patent attorr rely, e firm (having as a memb igent) and the names of u rneys or agents. If no nam	er a 2 p to		
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Applicant asserting small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27 NOTE: If the application was previously under micro entity status, checking this to be a notification of loss of entitlement to micro entity status. Applicant changing to regular undiscounted fee status. NOTE: Checking this box will be taken to be a notification of loss of entitlement entity status, as applicable.	Applicant certifyi	ng micro entity status. Se ng small entity status. See	e 37 CFR 1.29 37 CFR 1.27	fee payment in the micro <u>NOTE:</u> If the application to be a notification of loss <u>NOTE:</u> Checking this box	entity amount will not be was previously under mic s of entitlement to micro e s will be taken to be a noti	accepted at the risk of ap ro entity status, checking ntity status.	plication abandonment. g this box will be taken	

Page 2 of 3 OMB 0651-0033

HYDRITE EXHIBIT	1002
(20 OF	231)

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Date ___

Registration No.



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

			UNITED STATES DEPAR United States Patent and ' Address: COMMISSIONER F P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 223 www.uspto.gov	Frademark Office OR PATENTS
APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
13/117,301	05/27/2011	Christopher S. Froderman	13044-9A	7354
32841 7:	590 11/06/2014		EXAM	INER
BAHRET & AS 320 NORTH MER			PRAKASH, SU	BBALAKSHMI
SUITE 510			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
INDIANAPOLIS,	IN 46204		1793	

DATE MAILED: 11/06/2014

Determination of Patent Term Adjustment under 35 U.S.C. 154 (b)

(Applications filed on or after May 29, 2000)

The Office has discontinued providing a Patent Term Adjustment (PTA) calculation with the Notice of Allowance.

Section 1(h)(2) of the AIA Technical Corrections Act amended 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(3)(B)(i) to eliminate the requirement that the Office provide a patent term adjustment determination with the notice of allowance. See Revisions to Patent Term Adjustment, 78 Fed. Reg. 19416, 19417 (Apr. 1, 2013). Therefore, the Office is no longer providing an initial patent term adjustment determination with the notice of allowance. The Office will continue to provide a patent term adjustment determination with the Issue Notification Letter that is mailed to applicant approximately three weeks prior to the issue date of the patent, and will include the patent term adjustment on the patent. Any request for reconsideration of the patent term adjustment determination (or reinstatement of patent term adjustment) should follow the process outlined in 37 CFR 1.705.

Any questions regarding the Patent Term Extension or Adjustment determination should be directed to the Office of Patent Legal Administration at (571)-272-7702. Questions relating to issue and publication fee payments should be directed to the Customer Service Center of the Office of Patent Publication at 1-(888)-786-0101 or (571)-272-4200.

OMB Clearance and PRA Burden Statement for PTOL-85 Part B

The Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995 requires Federal agencies to obtain Office of Management and Budget approval before requesting most types of information from the public. When OMB approves an agency request to collect information from the public, OMB (i) provides a valid OMB Control Number and expiration date for the agency to display on the instrument that will be used to collect the information and (ii) requires the agency to inform the public about the OMB Control Number's legal significance in accordance with 5 CFR 1320.5(b).

The information collected by PTOL-85 Part B is required by 37 CFR 1.311. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450. Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Privacy Act Statement

The Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579) requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

- 1. The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether disclosure of these records is required by the Freedom of Information Act.
- 2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.
- 3. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.
- 4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).
- 5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.
- 6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).
- 7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (i.e., GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.
- 8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspection or an issued patent.
- 9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

Notice of Allowability Image: second se		Application No.	Applicant(
All daims being allowable, PROSECUTION CN THE MEINTS IS (OR REMAINS) CLOSED in this application. If not included herewith (or previously mailed), a Notice of Allowate (PTOL-89) or other appropriate communication will be mailed in due course. THIS NOTCE OF ALLOWABILITY IS NOT A GRANT OF PATENT RIGHTS. This application is subject to withdrawal from issue at the initiative of the Office or upon petition by the applicant. Set of 76 H 1300 by was/were filed on	Notice of Allowability	Examiner	Art Unit	AIA (First Inventor to File) Status
A declaration(s)/affidavit(s) under 37 CFR 1.130(b) was/were filed on	All claims being allowable, PROSECUTION ON THE MERITS IS herewith (or previously mailed), a Notice of Allowance (PTOL-85) NOTICE OF ALLOWABILITY IS NOT A GRANT OF PATENT R	(OR REMAINS) CLOSED in this or other appropriate communica IGHTS. This application is subje	application. If no tion will be mailed	ot included d in due course. THIS
requirement and election have been incorporated into this action. 3. St The allowed claim(s) is/are <u>6.8</u> , 11-14, 18-26. As a result of the allowed claim(s), you may be eligible to benefit from the Patent Prosecution Highway program at a participating intellectual property office for the corresponding application. For more information, please see http://www.uspto.gov/patentis/init_events/pph/index.jsp or send an inquiry to <u>PPHieedback@uspto.gov</u> . 4		s/were filed on <u> </u>		
Prosecution Highway program at a participating intellectual property office for the corresponding application. For more information, please see http://www.usplo.dov/patenta/init_events/ph/index/sp or send an inquiry to PH/secback@usplo.dov. 4	_ , ,, ,	•	ng the interview o	n; the restriction
Certified copies: a) All b) Some "to) None of the: a) All b) Some "to) None of the: a) Carified copies of the priority documents have been received.	Prosecution Highway program at a participating intellectua	al property office for the correspo	nding application.	For more information,
a) All b) Some *c) None of the: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No	4. C Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under	er 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).		
1	Certified copies:			
Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No Certified copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this national stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * Certified copies not received: Applicant has THREE MONTHS FROM THE "MAILING DATE" of this communication to file a reply complying with the requirements noted below. Failure to timely comply will result in ABANDONMENT of this application. THIS THREE-MONTH PERIOD IS NOT EXTENDABLE. CORRECTED DRAWINGS (as "replacement sheets") must be submitted. including changes required by the attached Examiner's Amendment / Comment or in the Office action of Paper No./Mail Date Identifying indicia such as the application number (see 37 CFR 1.84(c)) should be written on the drawings in the front (not the back) of each sheet. Replacement sheet(s) should be labeled as such in the header according to 37 CFR 1.121(d). Correct Comment regarding REQUIREMENT FOR THE DEPOSIT OF BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL. Examiner's comment regarding REQUIREMENT FOR THE DEPOSIT OF BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL. Comment Tegarding REQUIREMENT FOR THE DEPOSIT OF BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL. Comment Regarding Requirement for Deposit of Biological Material Conformation Disclosure Statements (PTO/SB/08), Paper No./Mail Date	a) 🔲 All b) 🗌 Some *c) 🔲 None of the:			
3. □ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this national stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * Certified copies not received:				
International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * Certified copies not received: Applicant has THREE MONTHS FROM THE "MAILING DATE" of this communication to file a reply complying with the requirements noted below. Failure to timely comply will result in ABANDONMENT of this application. THIS THREE-MONTH PERIOD IS NOT EXTENDABLE. 5. CORRECTED DRAWINGS (as "replacement sheets") must be submitted.				
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Applicant has THREE MONTHS FROM THE "MAILING DATE" of this communication to file a reply complying with the requirements noted below. Failure to timely comply will result in ABANDONMENT of this application. THIS THREE-MONTH PERIOD IS NOT EXTENDABLE. 5. CORRECTED DRAWINGS (as "replacement sheets") must be submitted.				
noted below. Failure to timely comply will result in ABANDONMENT of this application. THIS THREE-MONTH PERIOD IS NOT EXTENDABLE. 5. □ CORRECTED DRAWINGS (as "replacement sheets") must be submitted. □ including changes required by the attached Examiner's Amendment / Comment or in the Office action of Paper No./Mail Date	* Certified copies not received:			
□ including changes required by the attached Examiner's Amendment / Comment or in the Office action of Paper No./Mail Date Identifying indicia such as the application number (see 37 CFR 1.84(c)) should be written on the drawings in the front (not the back) of each sheet. Replacement sheet(s) should be labeled as such in the header according to 37 CFR 1.121(d). 6. DEPOSIT OF and/or INFORMATION about the deposit of BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL must be submitted. Note the attached Examiner's comment regarding REQUIREMENT FOR THE DEPOSIT OF BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL. Attachment(s) 5. ⊠ Examiner's Amendment/Comment 2. Information Disclosure Statements (PTO/SB/08), Paper No./Mail Date	noted below. Failure to timely comply will result in ABANDONM	of this communication to file a re IENT of this application.	ply complying wit	h the requirements
Paper No./Mail Date Identifying indicia such as the application number (see 37 CFR 1.84(c)) should be written on the drawings in the front (not the back) of each sheet. Replacement sheet(s) should be labeled as such in the header according to 37 CFR 1.121(d). 6. □ DEPOSIT OF and/or INFORMATION about the deposit of BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL must be submitted. Note the attached Examiner's comment regarding REQUIREMENT FOR THE DEPOSIT OF BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL. Attachment(s) 5. ☑ Examiner's Amendment/Comment 1. ☑ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 5. ☑ Examiner's Statement of Reasons for Allowance Paper No./Mail Date 3. □ Examiner's Comment Regarding Requirement for Deposit of Biological Material 7. □ Other 4. □ Interview Summary (PTO-413), Paper No./Mail Date /HUMERA SHEIKH/ Subbalakshmi Prakash/ /HUMERA SHEIKH/ Examiner, Art Unit 1793 Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1784	5. CORRECTED DRAWINGS (as "replacement sheets") mus	t be submitted.		
each sheet. Replacement sheet(s) should be labeled as such in the header according to 37 CFR 1.121(d). 6. □ DEPOSIT OF and/or INFORMATION about the deposit of BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL must be submitted. Note the attached Examiner's comment regarding REQUIREMENT FOR THE DEPOSIT OF BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL. Attachment(s) 5. ☑ Examiner's Amendment/Comment 1. ☑ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 5. ☑ Examiner's Amendment/Comment 2. □ Information Disclosure Statements (PTO/SB/08), Paper No./Mail Date		s Amendment / Comment or in th	ne Office action of	
attached Examiner's comment regarding REQUIREMENT FOR THE DEPOSIT OF BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL. Attachment(s) 1.				(not the back) of
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2. □ Information Disclosure Statements (PTO/SB/08), Paper No./Mail Date 6. ☑ Examiner's Statement of Reasons for Allowance 3. □ Examiner's Comment Regarding Requirement for Deposit of Biological Material 7. □ Other 4. □ Interview Summary (PTO-413), Paper No./Mail Date /HUMERA SHEIKH/ /Subbalakshmi Prakash/ Examiner, Art Unit 1793 /HUMERA SHEIKH/	Attachment(s)			
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3. □ Examiner's Comment Regarding Requirement for Deposit of Biological Material 7. □ Other 4. □ Interview Summary (PTO-413), Paper No./Mail Date 7. □ Other /Subbalakshmi Prakash/ Examiner, Art Unit 1793 /HUMERA SHEIKH/ Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1784	—	6. 🛛 Examiner's Sta	tement of Reason	s for Allowance
Paper No./Mail Date / /Subbalakshmi Prakash/ /HUMERA SHEIKH/ Examiner, Art Unit 1793 Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1784	3. Examiner's Comment Regarding Requirement for Deposit of Biological Material	7. 🗌 Other		
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Examiner, Art Unit 1793 Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1784	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
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Notice of Allowability

Receipt is acknowledged of the Amendment and Response filed 8/5/2014. Claims 6-8, 11-14 and 18-26 are pending in the application. Claims 6, 11 and 12 were amended, claims 1-5, 9, 10 and 15-17 were canceled and new claims 24-26 were added by the applicants. Claims 6-8, 11-14, and 11-16 are allowable. An examiner's amendment to the record is made to correct numbering of claims.

EXAMINER'S AMENDMENT

An examiner's amendment to the record appears below. Should the changes and/or additions be unacceptable to applicant, an amendment may be filed as provided by 37 CFR 1.312. To ensure consideration of such an amendment, it MUST be submitted no later than the payment of the issue fee.

The application has been amended as follows:

6. (Currently amended) The method of extracting oil from the byproduct stream of the bio-based ethanol production process of claim 1 +8, wherein the byproduct stream comprises an aqueous liquid byproduct stream with dissolved solids.

[11] 9. (Currently amended) The method of extracting oil from the byproduct stream of the bio-based ethanol production process of claim <u>1</u> 18, the method further comprising: evaporating water from the byproduct stream prior to said applying step; and drying the byproduct stream after said oil separating step to produce a distillers dried grains product suitable for animal feed.

[12] 10. (Currently amended) An organic composition produced according to the method of claim [18] 1, said organic composition comprising oil derived from a byproduct stream

of a bio- based ethanol production process and an oil concentrator, the oil concentrator comprising a surfactant compound including an ethoxylated sorbitan ester and having a hydrophilic group and a lipophilic group providing the oil concentrator a hydrophile lipophile balance (HLB) of about 12 to about 18.

 $43 \underline{11}$. (Currently amended) The organic composition of claim $42 \underline{10}$, wherein the biobased ethanol production process comprises a process of ethanol production from corn and the byproduct stream is whole stillage remaining from a distillation bottom.

14 <u>12</u>. (Currently amended) The organic composition of claim 12 <u>10</u>, wherein the biobased ethanol production process comprises a process of ethanol production from corn and the byproduct stream is a thin stillage or syrup derived therefrom separated from the whole stillage by centrifugation.

18 <u>1</u>. (Currently amended) A method of extracting oil from a byproduct stream of a biobased ethanol production process, comprising:

mixing an ethoxylated sorbitan ester with the byproduct stream;

centrifuging the mixture of the ethoxylated sorbitan ester and the byproduct stream; and

separating the oil from the mixture.

<u>19</u> <u>2</u>. (Currently amended) The method of claim <u>18</u> <u>1</u>, wherein the ethoxylated sorbitan ester includes polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan.

20 <u>3</u>. (Currently amended) The method of claim <u>19 2</u>, wherein the ethoxylated sorbitan ester is polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monooleate.

21 <u>4</u>. (Currently amended) The method of claim 19 <u>2</u>, wherein the ethoxylated sorbitan ester is polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan trioleate.

22 <u>5</u>. (Currently amended) The method of claim 19 <u>2</u>, wherein the ethoxylated sorbitan ester is polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan tristearate.

23 13. (Currently amended) A method of extracting oil from a liquid stillage byproduct of

a bio-based ethanol production process, comprising:

evaporating water from the liquid stillage to produce a syrup;

processing the syrup to a temperature between 100°F and 212°F and a pH

between 3 and 7;

mixing a polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan ester with the syrup;

centrifuging the mixture; and

separating the oil from the mixture.

24 <u>14</u>. (Currently amended) The method of claim 23 <u>13</u>, wherein the sorbitan ester includes polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monooleate.

25 15. (Currently amended) The method of claim 23 13, wherein the sorbitan ester includes polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan trioleate.

26 16. (Currently amended) The method of claim 23 13, wherein the sorbitan ester includes polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan tristearate.

The following is an examiner's statement of reasons for allowance:

The closest art is *Scheimann* et al. (US 2007/0210007A1).

Scheimann discloses an emulsion polymer, which is an invertible water-in-oil polymer emulsion comprising an anionic polymer, a hydrocarbon oil, a water-in-oil emulsifying agent and potentially an inverting surfactant in separating solids and oil from an aqueous by-product stream from a bioethanol production process. The water-in-oil emulsifying agent useful for preparing the emulsion polymers of *Schiemann* can include ethoxylated sorbitan esters of fatty acids including polyoxyethylene sorbitan. However, Scheimann does not teach the application of ethoxylated sorbitan ester by itself as an oil concentrator in recovering bound oil from a by-product stream from a bio-based ethanol production process. In *Scheimann*, the ethoxylated sorbitan ester is incorporated into an emulsion polymer which also comprises an anionic polymer, hydrocarbon oil, and potentially an inverting surfactant.

Related art published after the filing date of the instant application, is US 2012/0245370 A1 (published September 27, 2012, now US patent number US 8,841,469 B2 September 13, 2014) which discloses sorbitan esters of fatty acids in recovering bound oil from stillage.

Correspondence

Any comments considered necessary by applicant must be submitted no later than the payment of the issue fee and, to avoid processing delays, should preferably accompany the issue fee. Such submissions should be clearly labeled "Comments on Statement of Reasons for Allowance."

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Subbalakshmi Prakash whose telephone number is (571)270-3685. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michele Jacobson can be reached on 571-272-8905. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/HUMERA SHEIKH/ Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1784 /Subbalakshmi Prakash/ Examiner, Art Unit 1793

Notice of References Cited	Application/Control No. 13/117,301	Applicant(s)/Pater Reexamination FRODERMAN ET	
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	Subbalakshmi Prakash	1793	Page 1 of 1

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*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Name	Classification
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*	В	US-2007/0238891 A1	10-2007	Winsness et al.	554/008
*	С	US-2007/0210007 A1	09-2007	Scheimann et al.	210/728
*	D	US-2012/0245370 A1	09-2012	Sheppard et al.	554/204
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	NON-PATENT DOCUMENTS							

	Include as applicable: Author, Title Date, Publisher, Edition or Volume, Pertinent Pages)
U	HUI WANG, TONG WANG, AND LAWRENCE A. JOHNSON Effect of Low-Shear Extrusion on Corn Fermentation and Oil Partition. J. Agric. Food Chem. 2009, 57, 2302–2307
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*A copy of this reference is not being furnished with this Office action. (See MPEP § 707.05(a).) Dates in MM-YYYY format are publication dates. Classifications may be US or foreign.

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTO-892 (Rev. 01-2001)

Notice of References Cited

Part of Paper No. 20141021A

	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
Search Notes	13117301	FRODERMAN ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	SUBBALAKSHMI PRAKASH	1793

CPC- SEARCHED					
Symbol	Date	Examiner			
C11B 1/10, C11B 13/00	10/2014	SP			

CPC COMBINATION SETS - SEARCHED					
Symbol	Date	Examiner			

US CLASSIFICATION SEARCHED							
Class	Class Subclass Date Examiner						
426	601,623	2/2013, 10/2014	SP				
554	204,206						

SEARCH NOTES		
Search Notes	Date	Examiner
EAST: Search Terms: water/aqueous, oil/grease, dissolved solids, separation/extraction/recovery, surfactant/surface active agent/concentrator, byproduct/waste stream, demulsification, emulsification, stillage, corn, ethanol, HLB, inventors, wetting agent, emulsifier, polyoxyethylene, sorbitan ester, Tween, Polysorbate	2/2013,5/2014	SP
Google Scholar	2/2013,5/2014	SP

INTERFERENCE SEARCH								
US Class/ CPC Symbol		US Subclass / CPC Group	Date	Examiner				
426	601.623		5/2014, 10/2014	SP				
554	206							

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Part of Paper No. : 20141021A



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BIB DATA SHEET

CONFIRMATION NO. 7354

SERIAL NUM	BFR	FILING o	r 371(c)		CLASS	GB	OUP ART		ΑΤΤΟ	DRNEY DOCKET
13/117,30	DAT		E		426		1793		NO. 13044-9A	
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APPLICANT	S									
INVENTORS Christopher S. Froderman, Avon, IN; William C. Hildebrand, Indianapolis, IN;										
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BIB (Rev. 05/07).

EAST Search History

EAST Search History (Prior Art)

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	8	stillage sorbitan ((426/601,424,623).ccls. OR (554/8,9.121.204,206).ccls. OR (C11B1/10 OR C11B13/00).cpc.)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2014/10/30 19:48
S1	159	oil byproduct corn (surfactant OR concentrat\$3 OR hydrophli\$3 OR lipophil\$3)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2012/07/24 12:38
S3	17	S1 stillage	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2012/07/24 12:47
S4	20	oil byproduct corn (surfactant OR detergent)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2012/07/24 12:55
S6	41	stillage alkali	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2012/07/24 13:08
S7	4	stillage (oil ADJ recovery)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2012/07/24 13:56
S8	20	HLB ("10" OR "12" OR "18" OR "19") oil	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2012/07/24 14:05
S10	20	(ammonium ADJ oleate) surfactant	US-PGPUB;	NEAR	ON	2012/07/24

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			USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; I.BM_TDB			14:22
S14	63	oil (separation OR recover\$3) (alcohol OR ethanol) fermentation (emulsifier OR surfactant)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2012/07/24 14:32
S15	0	("8008516").URPN.	USPAT	OR	ON	2012/07/24 14:37
S16	9	((Froderman ADJ C) (Hildebrand ADJ W)).in. AND oil	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2012/07/24 15:05
S17	0	((Froderman ADJ C) (Hildebrand ADJ W)).in. AND ethanol	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM TDB	OR	ON	2012/07/24 15:08
S18	0	((Froderman ADJ C) (Hildebrand ADJ W)).in. AND biofuel	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM TDB	OR	ON	2012/07/24 15:09
S19	36	surfactant HLB (oil ADJ recovery)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2012/07/25 20:01
S20	0	surfactant HLB (oil ADJ extraction)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2012/07/25 20:03
S21	21	surfactant HLB extraction oil	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2012/07/25 20:03
S22	718	hlb ADJ "12"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO;	SAME	ON	2012/07/25 20:08

			JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB			
S23	135	S22 oil	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2012/07/25 20:09
S24	1	(corn ADJ oil) recovery HLB	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2012/07/26 12:38
S26	3	(corn ADJ oil) recovery HLB demulsification	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2012/07/26 12:39
S27	23	(oil ADJ recovery) HLB demulsification	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2012/07/26 12:40
S32	22	((oil ADJ recovery) HLB).ab.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2012/07/26 12:49
S34	4	oil stillage HLB	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2012/07/26 14:56
S35	16	("4662990").URPN.	USPAT	OR	ON	2012/07/26 14:57
S36	3	S35 surfactant HLB	USPAT	AND	ON	2012/07/26 15:00
S38	8	(oil NEAR release) (waste OR byproduct) surfactant HLB	USPAT	AND	ON	2012/07/26 15:21
S39	19	("4179369").URPN.	USPAT	OR	ON	2012/07/26 15:25
S40	7	water oil (dissolved ADJ solids) surfactant separation	USPAT	SAME	ON	2012/07/26 15:39
S41	128	water oil (dissolved ADJ solids) surfactant	USPAT	SAME	ON	2012/07/26 15:41
S52	464	(((oil OR grease) NEAR (recover\$3 OR extract\$3)) surfactant).clm.	USPAT	AND	ON	2012/07/26 15:57

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S55	4	((oil ADJ extraction) surfactant).ab.	USPAT	AND	ON	2012/07/26 16:01
S56	6	((oil ADJ extraction) surfactant).clm.	USPAT	AND	ON	2012/07/26 16:01
S60	1	(oil (ethanol ADJ production) surfactant).clm.	USPAT	AND	ON	2012/07/26 16:03
S61	8	("4797214").URPN.	USPAT	OR	ON	2012/07/26 16:07
S62	165	stillage oil surfactant	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/04 12:58
S67	45	("2663718" "5250182" "5662810" "5795477" "6433146" "20030180415" "20040087808" "20050155282" "20060006116" "20080110577" "20080125612" "20090227004" "7601858" "7608729" "20090293344").pn.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/02/04 13:33
S68	1	S67 surfactant	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/04 13:34
S69	0	fermentation (by ADJ product) oil surfactant	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2013/02/04 14:09
S70	406	fermentation oil surfactant	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2013/02/04 14:10
S71	0	fermentation oil surfactant	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2013/02/04 14:10
S72	132	S70 corn	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/04 14:16
S73	24	S72 polyoxyethylene	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR;	AND	ON	2013/02/04 14:17

0 81 0	surfactant HLB oil (waste ADJ stream) surfactant HLB oil (waste ADJ stream) surfactant syrup oil	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB US-PGPUB;	SAME	ON	2013/02/04 16:01 2013/02/04 16:02
	stream)	USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	31
0	surfactant syrup oil				
		US-PGPOB, USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2013/02/04 17:00
3003	surfactant syrup oil	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2013/02/04 17:00
0	S77 stillage	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/04 17:00
1700	S77 corn ethanol	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/04 17:00
336	S77 corn ethanol recovery	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/04 17:01
0	S77 (bio ADJ ethanol)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/04 17:02
		336 S77 corn ethanol recovery	FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB700S77 corn ethanolUS-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB336S77 corn ethanol recoveryUS-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB336S77 (bio ADJ ethanol)US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB0S77 (bio ADJ ethanol)US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDBFPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDBAND AND USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB336\$77 corn ethanol recoveryUS-PGPUB; VSOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDBAND AND USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB0\$77 (bio ADJ ethanol)US-PGPUB; VSOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDBAND USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	FPRS; EPO; JPC; DERWENT; IBM_TDBANDON700\$77 corn ethanolUS-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPC; JPC; DERWENT; IBM_TDBANDON836\$77 corn ethanol recoveryUS-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPC; DERWENT; IBM_TDBANDON0\$77 (bio ADJ ethanol)US-PGPUB; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPC; DERWENT; IBM_TDBANDON0\$77 (bio ADJ ethanol)US-PGPUB; USOCR;

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			USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB			17:02
S83	165	surfactant oil stillage	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/04 17:03
S84	108	\$83 @py<="2011"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/04 17:06
S85	14	S84 sorbitan	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/04 17:11
S86	3	S85 HLB	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/04 17:23
S87	2	surfactant HLB (oil ADJ recovery) pH	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2013/02/04 17:39
S88	8	^{S85} рН	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/04 17:39
S89	399	(corn ADJ oil) hlb	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2013/02/05 14:58
S90	0	(corn ADJ oil) hlb	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT;	NEAR	ON	2013/02/05 14:58

	1		IBM_TDB			
S91	0	(corn ADJ oil) hlb 12-18	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT;	SAME	ON	2013/02/05 14:59
S92	0	(by ADJ product) oil corn (surfactant OR concentrat\$3 OR hydrophli\$3 OR lipophil\$3 OR emulsi\$3 OR demulsi\$3)	IBM_TDB US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2013/02/07 14:27
S93	0	(by ADJ product) oil corn (surfactant OR emulsifier)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2013/02/07 14:27
S94	18715	oil corn (surfactant OR emulsifier)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2013/02/07 14:27
S95	13330	S94 ethanol	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/07 14:28
S96	8194	S95 polyoxyethylene	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/07 14:28
S97	1	S96 stillage	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/07 14:28
S98	40	("20060041153" "20080299632" "20090259060" "5605970" "5662810" "5837776" "5958233" "5985992" "6265477" "7497955" "7566469" "7601858" "7608729" "7641928").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/07 14:30
S99	4	S98 surfactant	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO;	AND	ON	2013/02/07 14:31

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			JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB			
S100	4	S98 (surfactant OR emulsifier)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/07 14:33
S101	0	S98 TWEEN	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/07 14:34
S102	2	S98 polyoxyethylene	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/07 14:34
S103	12	nalco stillage	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/07 17:10
S104	7	S103 (surfactant OR emulsifier)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/07 17:10
S105	0	stillage oil (wetting ADJ agent)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2013/02/07 17:25
S106	11	stillage oil (wetting ADJ agent)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/07 17:25
S107	0	(oil ADJ concentrator) sorbitan	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2014/05/30 11:42
S108	11	(oil ADJ collector) sorbitan	US-PGPUB; USPAT;	AND	ON	2014/05/30 11:43

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			USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB			
S109	0	(concentrated ADJ oil) sorbitan emulsion demulsification	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2014/05/30 11:47
S110	13	(concentrated ADJ oil) surfactant emulsion demulsification	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2014/05/30 11:47
S111	0	aqueous oil surfactant emulsion demulsification stillage	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2014/05/30 11:48
S112	65	aqueous oil surfactant emulsion stillage	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2014/05/30 11:48
S113	0	(oil ADJ removaql) stillage surfactant	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2014/05/30 11:53
S114	13	(oil ADJ removal) stillage surfactant	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2014/05/30 11:54
S115	692	syrup surfactant oil	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	WITH	ON	2014/05/30 16:44
S116	0	S115 stillage	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	WITH	ON	2014/05/30 16:44

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S117	0	S115 stillage	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM TDB	AND	ON	2014/05/30 16:45
S118	0	S115 bioethanol	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2014/05/30 16:45
S119	0	syrup surfactant oil recovery	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	WITH	ON	2014/05/30 16:45
S120	0	syrup surfactant oil recover	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	WITH	ON	2014/05/30 16:45
S121	0	syrup surfactant oil recover	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2014/05/30 16:45
S122	2	syrup sorbitan oil recover	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2014/05/30 16:46
S123	48	sorbitan oil recover	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2014/05/30 16:46

EAST Search History (Interference)

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L2		stillage sorbitan ((426/601,424,623).ccls. OR (554/8,9.121.204,206).ccls. OR (C11B1/10 OR C11B13/00).cpc.)	US- PGPUB; USPAT; UPAD	AND	ON	2014/10/30 19:49
S124	0	((Froderman ADJ C) (Hildebrand ADJ W)).in. AND oil	US- PGPUB; USPAT;	OR	ON	2014/06/01 02:23

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I		L	UPAD	l		
S125	0	stillage sorbitan	US- PGPUB; USPAT; UPAD	WITH	ON	2014/06/01 02:24
S126	29	stillage sorbitan	US- PGPUB; USPAT; UPAD	AND	ON	2014/06/01 02:24

10/30/2014 7:51:49 PM

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	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
Issue Classification	13117301	FRODERMAN ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	SUBBALAKSHMI PRAKASH	1793

CPC	PC					
Symbol		Туре	Version			

CPC Combination Sets					
Symbol	Туре	Set	Ranking	Version	

/SUBBALAKSHMI PRAKASH/ Examiner.Art Unit 1793	10/30/14		ns Allowed:	
(Assistant Examiner)	(Date)	16		
/HUMERA SHEIKH/ Supervisory Patent Examiner.Art Unit 1784	11/01/2014	O.G. Print Claim(s)	O.G. Print Figure	
(Primary Examiner)	(Date)	1	1	
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office Part of Paper No. 2014				

	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
Issue Classification	13117301	FRODERMAN ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	SUBBALAKSHMI PRAKASH	1793

US ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION						INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION						ON		
	CLASS SUBCLASS							С	LAIMED		N	ION-	CLAIMED	
426	426 601				С	1	1	В	3 / 16 (2006.0)					
CROSS REFERENCE(S)						С	1	1	В	13 / 00 (2006.0)				
CLASS	SUB	CLASS (ONE	SUBCLAS	S PER BLO	СК)									
554	206													
426	623													

/SUBBALAKSHMI PRAKASH/ Examiner.Art Unit 1793	10/30/14	Total Claims Allowed:		
(Assistant Examiner)	(Date)	1	0	
/HUMERA SHEIKH/ Supervisory Patent Examiner.Art Unit 1784	11/01/2014	O.G. Print Claim(s)	O.G. Print Figure	
(Primary Examiner)	(Date)	1	1	
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office		Part	of Paper No. 20141021A	

	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
Issue Classification	13117301	FRODERMAN ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	SUBBALAKSHMI PRAKASH	1793

	Claims re	numbere	d in the s	ame orde	er as prese	ented by a	applicant		СР	A C] T.D.	[] R.1.4	47	
Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original
	1		17												
	2	1	18												
	3	2	19												
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	5	4	21												
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	10	16	26												
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10	12														
11	13														
12	14														
	15														
	16														

/SUBBALAKSHMI PRAKASH/ Examiner.Art Unit 1793	10/30/14	Total Claims Allowed:			
(Assistant Examiner)	(Date)	1	6		
/HUMERA SHEIKH/ Supervisory Patent Examiner.Art Unit 1784	11/01/2014	O.G. Print Claim(s)	O.G. Print Figure		
(Primary Examiner)	(Date)	1	1		
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office		Part	of Paper No. 20141021A		

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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In re patent application of:

Christopher S. Froderman et al

Application No. 13/117,301

Filed May 27, 2011

BIO-BASED OIL COMPOSITION AND) METHOD FOR PRODUCING THE SAME)

Before the Examiner

Subbalakshmi Prakash

Group Art Unit 1793

Date of Filing: August 5, 2014

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being filed electronically through the USPTO EFS-Web System on the date indicated above.

> /William F. Bahret/ William F. Bahret, Reg. No. 31,087

AMENDMENT AFTER THIRD ACTION

Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

Please enter the following amendment in response to the June 5, 2014, Office Action. Please provide any extension of time which may be necessary and charge any fees which may be due for extra claims or otherwise, except for the issue fee, to Deposit Account No. 50-2176.

Page 1 of 6 of Amendment After Third Action

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend paragraph [0024] as set forth below:

[0024] One aspect of the present invention is that it was discovered that an oil concentrator may be used to enhance oil recovery by interfering with the interaction between the naturally occurring oil sequestering components and the triglycerides so that the triglycerides are capable of interacting with each other so as to form a distinct oil phase. In illustrative embodiments, the oil concentrator comprises a surfactant compound having a hydrophilic group and a lipophilic group. The lipophilic group may be selected to have a higher affinity for the fatty acid groups of the triglycerides than the naturally present oil sequestering component. Thus, the triglycerides separate from the oil sequestering component. As used herein, this effect is [[a]] referred to as a "detergent effect." Essentially, the detergent effect is a "washing" of the triglycerides from the starches, waxes, gums, and proteins that are included in the bio-based byproduct stream. The hydrophilic group provides solubility for the lipophilic group enabling aqueous solubility.

Page 2 of 6 of Amendment After Third Action

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please cancel claims 1-5, 9, 10 and 15-17. Please amend claims 6, 11 and 12, and add new claims 24-26, as set forth below:

1-5. (Cancelled)

6. (Currently amended) The method of extracting oil from the byproduct stream of the bio-based ethanol production process of elaim 1 claim 18, wherein the byproduct stream comprises an aqueous liquid byproduct stream with dissolved solids.

7. (Original) The method of extracting oil from the byproduct stream of the bio-based ethanol production process of claim 6, wherein the byproduct stream comprises a thin stillage or syrup derived therefrom.

8. (Original) The method of extracting oil from the byproduct stream of the bio-based ethanol production process of claim 6, wherein adding the oil concentrator into the aqueous liquid byproduct stream includes adding an amount of oil concentrator so that the oil concentrator concentration is below a critical micellar concentration for the oil concentrator in the aqueous liquid byproduct stream.

9-10. (Cancelled)

grains product suitable for animal feed.

11. (Currently amended) The method of extracting oil from the byproduct stream of the bio-based ethanol production process of claim 1 claim 18, the method further comprising: evaporating water from the byproduct stream prior to said applying step; and drying the byproduct stream after said oil separating step to produce a distillers dried

Page 3 of 6 of Amendment After Third Action

12. (Currently amended) An organic composition <u>produced according to the method of</u> <u>claim 18, said organic composition</u> comprising oil derived from a byproduct stream of a biobased ethanol production process and an oil concentrator, the oil concentrator comprising a surfactant compound including an ethoxylated sorbitan ester-and having a hydrophilic group and a lipophilic group providing the oil concentrator a hydrophile-lipophile balance (HLB) of about 12 to about 18.

13. (Original) The organic composition of claim 12, wherein the bio-based ethanol production process comprises a process of ethanol production from corn and the byproduct stream is whole stillage remaining from a distillation bottom.

14. (Original) The organic composition of claim 12, wherein the bio-based ethanol production process comprises a process of ethanol production from corn and the byproduct stream is a thin stillage or syrup derived therefrom separated from the whole stillage by centrifugation.

15-17. (Cancelled)

18. (Previously presented) A method of extracting oil from a byproduct stream of a biobased ethanol production process, comprising:

mixing an ethoxylated sorbitan ester with the byproduct stream;

centrifuging the mixture of the ethoxylated sorbitan ester and the byproduct stream; and separating the oil from the mixture.

19. (Previously presented) The method of claim 18, wherein the ethoxylated sorbitan ester includes polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan.

20. (Previously presented) The method of claim 19, wherein the ethoxylated sorbitan ester is polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monooleate.

Page 4 of 6 of Amendment After Third Action

21. (Previously presented) The method of claim 19, wherein the ethoxylated sorbitan ester is polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan trioleate.

22. (Previously presented) The method of claim 19, wherein the ethoxylated sorbitan ester is polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan tristearate.

23. (Previously presented) A method of extracting oil from a liquid stillage byproduct of a bio-based ethanol production process, comprising:

evaporating water from the liquid stillage to produce a syrup;

processing the syrup to a temperature between 100° F and 212° F and a pH between

3 and 7;

mixing a polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan ester with the syrup; centrifuging the mixture; and separating the oil from the mixture.

24. (New) The method of claim 23, wherein the sorbitan ester includes polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monooleate.

25. (New) The method of claim 23, wherein the sorbitan ester includes polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan trioleate.

26. (New) The method of claim 23, wherein the sorbitan ester includes polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan tristearate.

Page 5 of 6 of Amendment After Third Action

REMARKS

The Examiner reopened prosecution in view of the arguments in Applicants' appeal brief, and allowed claims 18-23 and rejected claims 1-17. Applicants hereby cancel rejected claims 1-5, 9, 10 and 15-17. Claims 6, 11 and 12 are amended to depend on allowed claim 18, and claims 6-8 and 11-14 are allowable for that reason among others. Claims 1-17 are cancelled or amended as set forth above in order to expedite the allowance of the application, without acquiescence in the rejections and without prejudice to Applicants' right to submit such claims in a continuation application.

Paragraph [0024] of the specification is amended to correct a typographical error.

This application is therefore believed to be in condition for immediate allowance, and such action is respectfully requested. The Examiner is invited to call the undersigned attorney if a discussion of any remaining issues might expedite the allowance of this application.

Respectfully submitted,

/William F. Bahret/ William F. Bahret, Reg. No. 31,087 Bahret & Associates LLC 320 N. Meridian St., Suite 510 Indianapolis, Indiana 46204 (317) 423-2300

Page 6 of 6 of Amendment After Third Action

Electronic Acl	knowledgement Receipt
EFS ID:	19781919
Application Number:	13117301
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	7354
Title of Invention:	BIO-BASED OIL COMPOSITION AND METHOD FOR PRODUCING THE SAME
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Christopher S. Froderman
Customer Number:	32841
Filer:	William F. Bahret/Joyce Eden
Filer Authorized By:	William F. Bahret
Attorney Docket Number:	13044-9A
Receipt Date:	05-AUG-2014
Filing Date:	27-MAY-2011
Time Stamp:	17:02:45
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted wi	th Payment	no	no						
File Listin	g:								
Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)				
1		AmendmentAfterThirdAction. pdf	27471 60730eb5002f36aec2e35cf4ff7f1f63ec91c0 1b	yes	6				

	Multipart Description/PDF files in .zip description								
	Document Description	Start	End						
	Amendment/Req. Reconsideration-After Non-Final Reject	1	1						
	Specification	2	2						
	Claims	3	5						
	Applicant Arguments/Remarks Made in an Amendment	6	6						
Warnings:		I							
Information:									

27471

This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.

New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

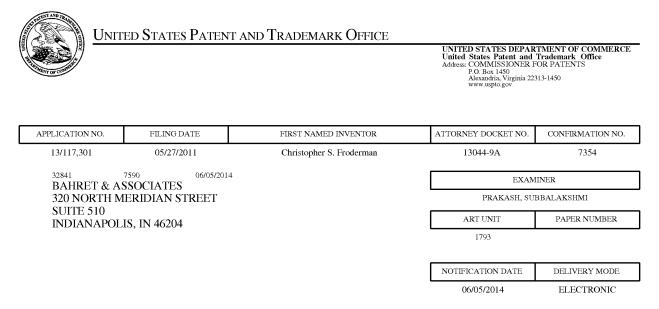
New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

PTO/SB/06 (09-11) Approved for use through 1/31/2014. OMB 0651-0032 U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

P	ATENT APPL	ICATION I		ERMINATION		Applicatio	to a collection of informatio n or Docket Number 3/117,301	n unless it displays a valid OMB control numbe Filing Date 05/27/2011 To be Mailed
				APPLIC	ATION AS FILE	D – PAR		ARGE 🛛 SMALL 🗌 MICRO
			(Column 1)	(Column 2)			
	FOR		NUMBER FIL	.ED	NUMBER EXTRA		RATE (\$)	FEE (\$)
	BASIC FEE (37 CFR 1.16(a), (b), c	or (c))	N/A		N/A		N/A	
	SEARCH FEE (37 CFR 1.16(k), (i), c	or (m))	N/A		N/A		N/A	
	EXAMINATION FE (37 CFR 1.16(o), (p), (c)	E	N/A		N/A		N/A	
	TAL CLAIMS CFR 1.16(i))	. (4//	mir	us 20 = *			X \$ =	
IND	EPENDENT CLAIM CFR 1.16(h))	S	m	inus 3 = *			X \$ =	
	APPLICATION SIZE 37 CFR 1.16(s))	FEE fo fra	paper, the a	application size f	gs exceed 100 sh ee due is \$310 (\$ onal 50 sheets or . 41(a)(1)(G) and	155		
	MULTIPLE DEPEN	IDENT CLAIM	PRESENT (3	7 CFR 1.16(j))				
* If f	he difference in colu	ımn 1 is less th	nan zero, ente	r "0" in column 2.			TOTAL	
ΝT		(Column 1 CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMEN	à	(Column 2) HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	(Column 3) PRESENT EXT	RA	RATE (\$)	ADDITIONAL FEE (\$)
AMENDMENT	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	*	Minus	**	=		X \$ =	
ND	Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	*	Minus	***	=		X \$ =	
AME	Application Si	ze Fee (37 CF	R 1.16(s))					
		ITATION OF MU	LTIPLE DEPEN	DENT CLAIM (37 CFF	R 1.16(j))			
		(Column 1)	(Column 2)	(Column 3)		TOTAL ADD'L FEE	Ξ
L	08/05/2014	CLAIMS REMAININ AFTER AMENDMEN		HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	PRESENT EXT	RA	RATE (\$)	ADDITIONAL FEE (\$)
AMENDMENT	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	* 16	Minus	** 20	= 0		x \$40 =	0
NDN	Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	* 3	Minus	*** 3	= 0		x \$210 =	0
MEN	Application Si	ze Fee (37 CF	R 1.16(s))					
A	FIRST PRESEN	ITATION OF MU	LTIPLE DEPEN	DENT CLAIM (37 CFF	R 1.16(j))			
** lf *** l	the entry in column the "Highest Numbe f the "Highest Numb	er Previously P er Previously I	Paid For" IN TH Paid For" IN T	HS SPACE is less	than 20, enter "20". s than 3, enter "3".		TOTAL ADD'L FEE LIE /Chantae Dess ppropriate box in colun	sau/

The "Highest Number Previously Paid For" (Total or Independent) is the highest number found in the appropriate box in column 1. This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.16. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.** *If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select option 2.*



Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

joyce@bahretlaw.com bahret@bahretlaw.com rfrisk@bahretlaw.com

PTOL-90A (Rev. 04/07)

	Application No. 13/117,301	Applicant(FRODERM	
Office Action Summary	Examiner Subbalakshmi Prakash	Art Unit 1793	AIA (First Inventor to File) Status No
The MAILING DATE of this communication app	l bears on the cover sheet with th	e corresponde	
Period for Reply			
 A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY THIS COMMUNICATION. Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period v Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). 	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS fr , cause the application to become ABANDC	e timely filed rom the mailing date ONED (35 U.S.C. § 1	of this communication. 33).
Status			
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on $1/28$	<u>/2014</u> .		
A declaration(s)/affidavit(s) under 37 CFR 1. 1	130(b) was/were filed on	<u>.</u>	
2a) This action is FINAL . 2b) \square This	action is non-final.		
3) An election was made by the applicant in resp			ring the interview on
; the restriction requirement and election	-		
4) Since this application is in condition for allowa			
closed in accordance with the practice under <i>E</i>	<i>x parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11,	453 O.G. 213	
Disposition of Claims*			
5) Claim(s) <u>1-23</u> is/are pending in the application			
5a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw	wn from consideration.		
6)X Claim(s) <u>18-23</u> is/are allowed.			
7) Claim(s) <u>1-17</u> is/are rejected.			
8) Claim(s) is/are objected to.			
9) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o			
* If any claims have been determined <u>allowable</u> , you may be e			hway program at a
participating intellectual property office for the corresponding a	•••		
http://www.uspto.gov/patents/init_events/pph/index.jsp or senc	I an inquiry to <u>PPHfeedback@usp</u>	to.gov.	
Application Papers			
10) The specification is objected to by the Examine	er.		
11) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acc	epted or b) 🗌 objected to by th	e Examiner.	
Applicant may not request that any objection to the	drawing(s) be held in abeyance.	See 37 CFR 1.8	5(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct	tion is required if the drawing(s) is	objected to. See	e 37 CFR 1.121(d).
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign	priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119	(a)-(d) or (f).	
Certified copies:			
a) All b) Some** c) None of the:			
1. Certified copies of the priority documen	ts have been received.		
2. Certified copies of the priority documen	ts have been received in Appli	cation No	
3. Copies of the certified copies of the price	prity documents have been rec	eived in this Na	ational Stage
application from the International Burea			
** See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certific	ed copies not received.		
Attachment(s)		(27.0	
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	3) Interview Summ		
2) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08a and/or PTO/ Paper No(s)/Mail Date	Paper No(s)/Mai SB/08b) 4) 🗌 Other:		
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTOL-326 (Rev. 11-13) Office Action	Summary	Part of Paper I	No./Mail Date 20140429

HYDRITE EXHIBIT 1002 (56 OF 231)

DETAILED ACTION

In view of the Appeal Brief filed on January 28, 2014, PROSECUTION IS HEREBY REOPENED. A new ground of rejection is set forth below.

To avoid abandonment of the application, appellant must exercise one of the following two options:

(1) file a reply under 37 CFR 1.111 (if this Office action is non-final) or a reply under 37 CFR 1.113 (if this Office action is final); or,

(2) initiate a new appeal by filing a notice of appeal under 37 CFR 41.31 followed by an appeal brief under 37 CFR 41.37. The previously paid notice of appeal fee and appeal brief fee can be applied to the new appeal. If, however, the appeal fees set forth in 37 CFR 41.20 have been increased since they were previously paid, then appellant must pay the difference between the increased fees and the amount previously paid.

A Supervisory Patent Examiner (SPE) has approved of reopening prosecution by signing below:

/HUMERA SHEIKH/ Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1793

Withdrawn Rejections

The rejection of claims 1-17 and 19 under 35 USC 112 second paragraph are withdrawn. The previous rejections under 35 USC 103(a) are withdrawn in view of the arguments presented in the appeal brief. However, upon further consideration, a new ground of rejection is made.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claims 1,2, and 8-10 are rejected under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Winsness et al. (US2007238891 (A1) (R7) cited by the applicants) in view of Wang et al. (*J. Agric. Food Chem.* 2009, *57*, 2302–2307 (R6))

The method in R7 differs from the instantly claimed method only in that the method in R7 does not use an oil concentrator in separating bound oil from whole and thin stillage from a bio-based ethanol process. However, R6 discloses a method of extracting oil from a byproduct stream of a bio-based ethanol production process under conditions in which there is an attraction between oil and oil sequestering components in the byproduct stream, the method comprising applying the oil concentrator (dish detergent) to the byproduct stream, the oil concentrator having a chemical composition capable of reducing the effect of oil sequestering components in the byproduct stream, wherein separation is achieved by centrifugation as in claim 9 to separate an oil phase and aqueous phase as in claim 10. (page 2304 col.2 first full paragraph). The stream (thin stillage) is expected to have a pH in the recited range, in view of the disclosure in R7 wherein the subsequent centrifugation step is carried out under these conditions of pH. R7 discloses that the concentrate delivered to the disk

stack centrifuge is at a pH of between about 3 and 6. One of ordinary skill in the art would therefore apply these pH conditions to ensure separation of oil by centrifugation in the subsequent step. Motivation to modify the method in R7 with the application of a surfactant as in R6, is provided by the disclosure in R6 wherein oil was more efficiently extracted from surfactant treated stillage, as compared to untreated stillage (Figure 5).

Regarding claim 8 one of ordinary skill in the art would know that applying concentration of surfactant below the CMC, would enable mobilization of oil droplets to effect oil separation. One of ordinary skill in the art looking to efficiently separate oil from a by-product stream of bioethanol process would therefore apply a method as in R6 with a reasonable expectation of success. Further the detergent composition in R6 is expected to have an HLB value of about 16-20 which is close to the disclosed range in claim 2, and the composition was successfully applied to a by-product stream from a bio-based ethanol production process motivating one of ordinary skill in the art to apply surfactants providing HLB values in the recited range, in a method as claimed.

Claims 1, 2 and 8-10 are therefore prima facie obvious in view of the art.

Claims 3-7, 11-17 are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over R7 in view of R6 and further in view of Scheimann et al. (US 2007/0210007 Al (R4)).

Although R6 does not specifically discloses the surfactants recited in claim 3, R4 discloses the application of surfactants in a method of extracting oil from a byproduct stream of a bio-based ethanol production process thin stillage, as in claim 7 [0012] which is an aqueous liquid byproduct of a bio-based ethanol production process with

dissolved solids as in as in claim 6 [0012], under conditions under which there is an attraction between oil and oil sequestering components in the byproduct stream, the method comprising applying an oil concentrator having a chemical composition capable of reducing the effect the oil sequestering components in the byproduct stream, mixing the oil concentrator with the byproduct stream and separating the oil from the byproduct stream. Specifically, in the method in R1, [0012] suspended solids, fats, oils and grease from thin stillage of a dry grind ethanol process stream by the steps of [0013] (i) adding to the thin stillage process stream an effective flocculating amount of one or more anionic polymers, the anionic polymers comprising one or more anionic monomers selected from acrylic acid sodium salt, 2-acrylamido-2-methyl-l-propanesulfonic acid sodium salt and methacrylic acid sodium salt and optionally one or more acrylamide monomers to form a mixture of water and coagulated and flocculated solids; and (ii) separating the water from the flocculated solids using a solids/liquids separation device. As instant independent claim 1 does not specifically identify the "oil concentrator" and the dependent claims use the open ended transitional phrase "comprises" in identifying a surfactant compound, it is probable that the "oil concentrator " of the invention comprises a blend or emulsion as in R4. It is expected that the pH of thin stillage in R4, would be in the recited range of 3-7, as claimed.

As in claim 3, the oil concentrator in R4 comprises a surfactant [0022] having a hydrophilic group and a lipophilic group providing the oil concentrator a HLB value of about 12 to about 18, as the anionic polymer in the invention is disclosed to be in the form of an emulsion polymer which is an invertible water-in-oil emulsion an invertible

water-in-oil polymer emulsion comprising an anionic polymer according to this invention in the aqueous phase, a hydrocarbon oil for the oil phase, a water-in-oil emulsifying agent and, potentially, an inverting surfactant; wherein the inverting surfactants include sorbitan esters of fatty acids, ethoxylated sorbitan esters of fatty acids, and the like or mixtures thereof. Preferred emulsifying agents include sorbitan monooleate, polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, and the like, as in instant claims 12 and 17, which singly or in combination are expected to provide HLB values in the ranges disclosed in claims 3-5 and 12. For example, polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate provides HLB of about 15 as in claims 5 and 16, and has a lipophilic group comprising a fatty acid and a hydrophilic group comprising polyethylene oxide, as in claim 15.

One of ordinary skill in the art would therefore apply surfactants as claimed in a method as in R6 with a reasonable expectation of successfully separating oil from thin stillage, derived from centrifugal separation from whole stillage as in claims 13 and 14 (see R6 cross-reference 4). One would substitute the detergent in R6 with a food grade oil concentrator as in R4, with a reasonable expectation of success.

R6 does not specifically disclose an evaporation step and a drying step as in claim 11. However, R7 discloses these steps in treating whole and thin stillage to separate bound oil, and one would apply these steps to an oil concentrator treated byproduct stream with a reasonable expectation of success.

Claims 1-17 are therefore *prima facie* obvious in view of the art.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 18-23 are free of the art.

The closest art is Scheimann et al. Scheimann discloses an emulsion polymer, which is an invertible water-in-oil polymer emulsion comprising an anionic polymer, a hydrocarbon oil, a water-in-oil emulsifying agent and potentially an inverting surfactant in separating solids and oil from an aqueous by-product stream from a bioethanol production process. The water-in-oil emulsifying agent useful for preparing the emulsion polymers of Schiemann can include ethoxylated sorbitan esters of fatty acids including polyoxyethylene sorbitan. However, Scheimann does not teach the application of ethoxylated sorbitan ester by itself as an oil concentrator in recovering bound oil from a by-product stream from a bio-based ethanol production process. In Scheimann, the ethoxylated sorbitan ester is incorporated into an emulsion polymer which also comprises an anionic polymer, a hydrocarbon oil, and potentially an inverting surfactant.

Related art published after the filing date (May 27, 2011) of the instant application, is US 2012/0245370 A1 (published September 27, 2012, provisional application filed March 21, 2011) which discloses and claims the instantly claimed surfactants in recovering bound oil from stillage.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments in the Appeal Brief with respect to the rejection(s) of claims 1-17 and 19 under 35 USC 112 second paragraph and 35 USC 103(a) have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejections have been **withdrawn**.

However, upon further consideration, new grounds of rejection are made, as detailed in the current Office action.

Correspondence

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Subbalakshmi Prakash whose telephone number is (571)270-3685. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Humera Sheikh can be reached on 571-272-0604. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/HUMERA SHEIKH/ Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1793 /Subbalakshmi Prakash/ Examiner, Art Unit 1793

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Application/Control Number: 13/117,301 Art Unit: 1793

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Notice of References Cited	Application/Control No. 13/117,301	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination FRODERMAN ET AL.		
Notice of Herences Cheu	Examiner	Art Unit	_	
	Subbalakshmi Prakash	1793	Page 1 of 1	

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Name	Classification
	А	US-			
*	В	US-2007/0238891 A1	10-2007	Winsness et al.	554/008
*	С	US-2007/0210007 A1	09-2007	Scheimann et al.	210/728
*	D	US-2012/0245370 A1	09-2012	Sheppard et al.	554/204
	Е	US-			
	F	US-			
	G	US-			
	н	US-			
	-	US-			
	J	US-			
	к	US-			
	L	US-			
	М	US-			

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Country	Name	Classification					
	Ν										
	0										
	Р										
	Q										
	R										
	s										
	Т										
	NON-PATENT DOCUMENTS										

*		Include as applicable: Author, Title Date, Publisher, Edition or Volume, Pertinent Pages)
	U	HUI WANG, TONG WANG, AND LAWRENCE A. JOHNSON Effect of Low-Shear Extrusion on Corn Fermentation and Oil Partition. J. Agric. Food Chem. 2009, 57, 2302–2307
	v	
	w	
	x	

*A copy of this reference is not being furnished with this Office action. (See MPEP § 707.05(a).) Dates in MM-YYYY format are publication dates. Classifications may be US or foreign.

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTO-892 (Rev. 01-2001)

Notice of References Cited

Part of Paper No. 20140429

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HVDRITE EXHIBIT

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
S1	159	oil byproduct corn (surfactant OR concentrat\$3 OR hydrophli\$3 OR lipophil\$3)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2012/07/24 12:38
53	17	S1 stillage	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2012/07/24 12:47
S4	20	oil byproduct corn (surfactant OR detergent)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2012/07/24 12:55
S6	41	stillage alkali	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2012/07/24 13:08
S7	4	stillage (oil ADJ recovery)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2012/07/24 13:56
S8	20	HLB ("10" OR "12" OR "18" OR "19") oil	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2012/07/24 14:05
S10	20	(ammonium ADJ oleate) surfactant	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2012/07/24 14:22
S14	63	oil (separation OR recover\$3) (alcohol	US-PGPUB;	SAME	ON	2012/07/24

EAST Search History

EAST Search History (Prior Art)

		OR ethanol) fermentation (emulsifier OR surfactant)	USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB			14:32
S15	0	("8008516").URPN.	USPAT	OR	ON	2012/07/24 14:37
S16	9	((Froderman ADJ C) (Hildebrand ADJ W)).in. AND oil	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2012/07/24 15:05
S17	0	((Froderman ADJ C) (Hildebrand ADJ W)).in. AND ethanol	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2012/07/24 15:08
S18	0	((Froderman ADJ C) (Hildebrand ADJ W)).in. AND biofuel	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2012/07/24 15:09
S19	36	surfactant HLB (oil ADJ recovery)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2012/07/25 20:01
S20	0	surfactant HLB (oil ADJ extraction)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2012/07/25 20:03
S21	21	surfactant HLB extraction oil	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2012/07/25 20:03
S22	718	hlb ADJ "12"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2012/07/25 20:08
\$23	135	S22 oil	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO;	SAME	ON	2012/07/25 20:09

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			JPO; DERWENT; I BM_TDB			
S24	1	(corn ADJ oil) recovery HLB	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2012/07/26 12:38
S26	3	(corn ADJ oil) recovery HLB demulsification	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2012/07/26 12:39
S27	23	(oil ADJ recovery) HLB demulsification	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2012/07/26 12:40
S32	22	((oil ADJ recovery) HLB).ab.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2012/07/26 12:49
S34	4	oil stillage HLB	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2012/07/26 14:56
S35	16	("4662990").URPN.	USPAT	OR	ON	2012/07/26 14:57
S36	3	S35 surfactant HLB	USPAT	AND	ON	2012/07/26 15:00
S38	8	(oil NEAR release) (waste OR byproduct) surfactant HLB	USPAT	AND	ON	2012/07/26 15:21
S39	19	("4179369").URPN.	USPAT	OR	ON	2012/07/26 15:25
S40	7	water oil (dissolved ADJ solids) surfactant separation	USPAT	SAME	ON	2012/07/26 15:39
S41	128	water oil (dissolved ADJ solids) surfactant	USPAT	SAME	ON	2012/07/26 15:41
S52	464	(((oil OR grease) NEAR (recover\$3 OR extract\$3)) surfactant).clm.	USPAT	AND	ON	2012/07/26 15:57
S55	4	((oil ADJ extraction) surfactant).ab.	USPAT	AND	ON	2012/07/26 16:01
S56	6	((oil ADJ extraction) surfactant).clm.	USPAT	AND	ON	2012/07/26 16:01
S60	1	(oil (ethanol ADJ production) surfactant).clm.	USPAT	AND	ON	2012/07/26 16:03

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S61	8	("4797214").URPN.	USPAT	OR	ON	2012/07/26 16:07
S62	165	stillage oil surfactant	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/04 12:58
S67	45	("2663718" "5250182" "5662810" "5795477" "6433146" "20030180415" "20040087808" "20050155282" "20060006116" "20080110577" "20080125612" "20090227004" "7601858" "7608729" "20090293344").pn.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/02/04 13:33
S68	1	S67 surfactant	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/04 13:34
S69	0	fermentation (by ADJ product) oil surfactant	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2013/02/04 14:09
S70	406	fermentation oil surfactant	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2013/02/04 14:10
S71	0	fermentation oil surfactant	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2013/02/04 14:10
S72	132	S70 corn	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/04 14:16
S73	24	S72 polyoxyethylene	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/04 14:17
S74	0	surfactant HLB oil (waste ADJ stream)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR;	SAME	ON	2013/02/04 16:01

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			FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB			
S75	81	surfactant HLB oil (waste ADJ stream)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/04 16:02
S76	0	surfactant syrup oil	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2013/02/04 17:00
S77	3003	surfactant syrup oil	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2013/02/04 17:00
S78	0	S77 stillage	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/04 17:00
S79	1700	S77 corn ethanol	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/04 17:00
S80	336	S77 corn ethanol recovery	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/04 17:01
S81	0	S77 (bio ADJ ethanol)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/04 17:02
S82	7	surfactant (bio ADJ ethanol)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2013/02/04 17:02

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			USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB			17:03
S84	108	\$83 @py<="2011"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/04 17:06
S85	14	S84 sorbitan	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/04 17:11
S86	3	S85 HLB	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/04 17:23
S87	2	surfactant HLB (oil ADJ recovery) pH	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2013/02/04 17:39
S88	8	S85 рН	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/04 17:39
S89	399	(corn ADJ oil) hlb	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2013/02/05 14:58
S90	0	(corn ADJ oil) hlb	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2013/02/05 14:58
S91	0	(corn ADJ oil) hlb 12-18	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT;	SAME	ON	2013/02/05 14:59

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]		IBM_TDB			
S92	0	(by ADJ product) oil corn (surfactant OR concentrat\$3 OR hydrophli\$3 OR lipophil\$3 OR emulsi\$3 OR demulsi\$3)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2013/02/07 14:27
S93	0	(by ADJ product) oil corn (surfactant OR emulsifier)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2013/02/07 14:27
S94	18715	oil corn (surfactant OR emulsifier)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2013/02/07 14:27
S95	13330	S94 ethanol	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/07 14:28
S96	8194	S95 polyoxyethylene	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/07 14:28
S97	1	S96 stillage	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/07 14:28
S98	40	("20060041153" "20080299632" "20090259060" "5605970" "5662810" "5837776" "5958233" "5985992" "6265477" "7497955" "7566469" "7601858" "7608729" "7641928").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/07 14:30
S99	4	S98 surfactant	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/07 14:31
S100	4	S98 (surfactant OR emulsifier)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO;	AND	ON	2013/02/07 14:33

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			JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB			
S101	0	S98 TWEEN	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/07 14:34
S102	2	S98 polyoxyethylene	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/07 14:34
S103	12	nalco stillage	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/07 17:10
S104	7	S103 (surfactant OR emulsifier)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/07 17:10
S105	0	stillage oil (wetting ADJ agent)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2013/02/07 17:25
S106	11	stillage oil (wetting ADJ agent)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/07 17:25
S107	0	(oil ADJ concentrator) sorbitan	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2014/05/30 11:42
S108	11	(oil ADJ collector) sorbitan	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2014/05/30 11:43
S109	0	(concentrated ADJ oil) sorbitan emulsion demulsification	US-PGPUB; USPAT;	AND	ON	2014/05/30 11:47

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			USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB			
S110	13	(concentrated ADJ oil) surfactant emulsion demulsification	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2014/05/30 11:47
S111	0	aqueous oil surfactant emulsion demulsification stillage	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2014/05/30 11:48
S112	65	aqueous oil surfactant emulsion stillage	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2014/05/30 11:48
S113	0	(oil ADJ removaql) stillage surfactant	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2014/05/30 11:53
S114	13	(oil ADJ removal) stillage surfactant	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2014/05/30 11:54
S115	692	syrup surfactant oil	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	WITH	ON	2014/05/30 16:44
S116	0	S115 stillage	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	WITH	ON	2014/05/30 16:44
S117	0	S115 stillage	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2014/05/30 16:45

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S118	0	S115 bioethanol	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2014/05/30 16:45
S119	0	syrup surfactant oil recovery	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	WITH	ON	2014/05/30 16:45
S120	0	syrup surfactant oil recover	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	WITH	ON	2014/05/30 16:45
S121	0	syrup surfactant oil recover	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2014/05/30 16:45
S122	2	syrup sorbitan oil recover	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2014/05/30 16:46
S123	48	sorbitan oil recover	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2014/05/30 16:46

EAST Search History (Interference)

Ref #	Hits	Search Query		Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	0	((Froderman ADJ C) (Hildebrand ADJ W)).in. AND oil	US-PGPUB; USPAT; UPAD	OR	ON	2014/06/01 02:23
L2	0	stillage sorbitan	US-PGPUB; USPAT; UPAD	WITH	ON	2014/06/01 02:24
L3	29	stillage sorbitan	US-PGPUB; USPAT; UPAD	AND	ON	2014/06/01 02:24

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	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
Search Notes	13117301	FRODERMAN ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	SUBBALAKSHMI PRAKASH	1793

CPC- SEARCHED		
Symbol	Date	Examiner

CPC COMBINATION SETS - SEARCHED					
Symbol Date Examiner					

US CLASSIFICATION SEARCHED						
Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner			
See Search		2/2013	SP			
History						
printout						

SEARCH NOTES		
Search Notes	Date	Examiner
EAST: Search Terms: water/aqueous, oil/grease, dissolved solids, separation/extraction/recovery, surfactant/surface active agent/concentrator, byproduct/waste stream, demulsification, emulsification, stillage, corn, ethanol, HLB, inventors, wetting agent, emulsifier, polyoxyethylene, sorbitan ester, Tween, Polysorbate	2/2013,5/2014	SP
Google Scholar	2/2013,5/2014	SP

	INTERFERENCE SEARCH		
US Class/ CPC Symbol	US Subclass / CPC Group	Date	Examiner
See Search History printout		5/2014	SP

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

Part of Paper No. : 20140429

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

In re patent application of:		
Christopher S. Froderman et al	Before the Examiner	Date of Filing: January 28, 2014
Application No. 13/117,301	Subbalakshmi Prakash	I hereby certify that this correspondence is being filed electronically through the USPTO EFS-Web System on the date indicated above.
Filed May 27, 2011	Group Art Unit 1793	/William F. Bahret/ William F. Bahret, Reg. No. 31,087
BIO-BASED OIL COMPOSITION AND () METHOD FOR PRODUCING THE SAME ()		

APPEAL BRIEF

This is an appeal from the final rejection of claims 1-23 in the above-identified patent application. These claims were indicated as finally rejected in an Office Action mailed February 14, 2013.

HYDRITE EXHIBIT 1002 (77 OF 231)

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I. Real Party in Interest

The real party in interest in this appeal is Superior Oil Company, as evidenced by an Assignment from inventors Christopher S. Froderman and William C. Hildebrand to Superior Oil Company, recorded on May 27, 2011, at Reel 026354, Frame 0608, and an Assignment from inventor Robert Mark Sickels to Superior Oil Company, recorded on July 8, 2011, at Reel 026561, Frame 0409.

II. Related Appeals and Interferences

There are no related appeals or interferences.

III. Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

The pending claims are directed to a method used to extract oil from a byproduct stream of a bio-based ethanol production process (Specification, $\P[0001]$). The method is configured such that an oil concentrator is used on the byproduct stream so that the oil can be separated from the byproduct stream (*Id.*, $\P[0009]$). The pending claims are also directed to an organic composition comprising oil derived from a byproduct stream of a bio-based ethanol production process and an oil concentrator (*Id.*, $\P[0010]$). Embodiments of the method enhance the efficiency of recovering oil from the byproduct stream (*Id.*, $\P[0018]$). The method results in an organic composition of oil and oil concentrator (*Id.*, $\P[0010]$), embodiments of which are edible (*Id.*, $\P[0034]$).

None of the claims on appeal, which include pending claims 1-23, contain means plus function language.

Claim 1 is an independent claim directed to a method of extracting oil from a byproduct stream of a bio-based ethanol production process. The method includes applying an oil concentrator to the byproduct stream (*Id.*, ¶[0021], referring to FIG. 3), mixing the oil concentrator with the byproduct stream (Id., ¶[0021], referring to FIG. 3), and separating the oil from the byproduct stream (Id., ¶[0021], referring to FIG. 3). The method requires conditions in which there is an attraction between oil and oil sequestering components in the byproduct stream (Id., ¶[0024]). The method further requires conditions that include the byproduct stream being at

a pH of between 3 and 7 (Id., $\P[0021]$). The method also requires that the oil concentrator has a chemical composition capable of reducing the effect of the oil sequestering components in the byproduct stream (Id., $\P[0024]$).

Claim 2 depends from claim 1 and requires that the oil concentrator comprises a surfactant compound having a hydrophilic group and a lipophilic group providing the oil concentrator a hydrophile-lipophile balance (HLB) of about 12 to about 18. Support for the limitations of claim 2 may be found at least at ¶[0028] of the Specification.

Claim 3 depends from claim 2 and requires that the lipophilic group is a fatty acid group and the hydrophilic group is a polyethylene oxide. Support for the limitations of claim 3 may be found at least at ¶[0029] and ¶[0030] of the Specification.

Claim 4 depends from claim 2 and requires the hydrophile-lipophile balance (HLB) is about 14 to about 16. Support for the limitations of claim 4 may be found at least at ¶[0028] of the Specification.

Claim 5 depends from claim 2 and requires the hydrophile-lipophile balance (HLB) is about 15. Support for the limitations of claim 5 may be found at least at ¶[0028] of the Specification.

Claim 6 depends from claim 1 and requires the byproduct stream comprises an aqueous liquid byproduct stream with dissolved solids. Support for the limitations of claim 6 may be found at least at ¶[0020] of the Specification, which refers to FIG. 2.

Claim 7 depends from claim 6 and requires that the byproduct stream comprises a thin stillage or syrup derived therefrom. Support for the limitations of claim 7 may be found at least at ¶[0020] of the Specification, which refers to FIG. 2.

Claim 8 depends from claim 6 and requires that adding the oil concentrator into the aqueous liquid byproduct stream includes adding an amount of oil concentrator so that the oil concentrator concentration is below a critical micellar concentration for the oil concentrator in the aqueous liquid byproduct stream. Support for the limitations of claim 8 may be found at least at ¶[0039] of the Specification.

Claim 9 depends from claim 6 and requires the method to further comprise applying centrifugal force after mixing the oil concentrator with the byproduct stream. Support for the limitations of claim 9 may be found at least at ¶[0021] of the Specification, which refers to FIG. 3.

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Claim 10 depends from claim 9 and requires applying centrifugal force after mixing the oil concentrator to enable the formation of a separable oil phase and aqueous phase, wherein the oil concentrator is distributed between the oil phase and the aqueous phase. Support for the limitations of claim 10 may be found at least at [[0021]] and [[0042]].

Claim 11 depends from claim 1 and requires the method further comprises evaporating water from the byproduct stream prior to applying the oil concentrator and drying the byproduct stream after separating the oil away from the byproduct stream to produce a distillers dried grains product suitable for animal feed. Support for the limitations of claim 11 may be found at least at ¶[0020] which refers to FIG. 2.

Claim 12 is an independent claim directed to an organic composition that includes oil derived from a byproduct stream of a bio-based ethanol production process and an oil concentrator (Specification, ¶[0034]). The oil concentrator includes a surfactant compound (Id., ¶[0029]) including an ethoxylate sorbitan ester (Id., ¶[0030]) and having a hydrophilic group and a lipophilic group providing the oil concentrator a hydrophile-lipophile balance (HLB) of about 12 to about 18 (Id., ¶[0031]).

Claim 13 depends from claim 12 and requires the bio-based ethanol production process comprise a process of ethanol production from corn and the byproduct stream is whole stillage remaining from a distillation bottom. Support for the limitations of claim 12 may be found at least at ¶[0020] which refers to FIG. 2.

Claim 14 depends from claim 12 and requires the bio-based ethanol production process comprise a process of ethanol production from corn and the byproduct stream is a thin stillage or syrup derived therefrom separated from the whole stillage by centrifugation. Support for the limitations of claim 12 may be found at least at ¶[0019].

Claim 15 depends from claim 12 and requires the lipophilic group comprises a fatty acid and the hydrophilic group comprises a polyethylene oxide. Support for the limitations of claim 15 may be found at least at ¶[0029] and ¶[0030] of the Specification.

Claim 16 depends from claim 12 and requires the fatty acid and the polyether provide the oil concentrator with a hydrophile-lipophile balance (HLB) of about 14 to about 16. Support for the limitations of claim 16 may be found at least at ¶[0028] of the Specification.

Claim 17 depends from claim 12 and requires the oil concentrator is an FDA acceptable direct food additive for humans and animals, said food additive selected from the group

consisting of polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monostearate (Polysorbate 60), polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan tristearate (Polysorbate 65), and polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monooleate (Polysorbate 80). Support for the limitations of claim16 may be found at least at ¶[0034] of the Specification and at Table 1, which can be found prior to ¶[0036].

Claim 18 is an independent claim directed to a method of extracting oil from a byproduct stream of a bio-based ethanol production process. The method includes mixing an ethoxylated sorbitan ester ($\P[0030]$) with the byproduct stream ($\P[0040]$). The method also includes centrifuging the mixture of the ethoxylated sorbitan ester and the byproduct stream and separating the oil from the mixture ($\P[0021]$).

Claim 19 depends from claim 18 and requires the ethoxylated sorbitan ester includes polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan. Support for the limitations of claim 19 may be found at least at Table 1, which can be found prior to ¶[0036] of the Specification.

Claim 20 depends from claim 19 and requires the ethoxylated sorbitan ester be polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monooleate. Support for the limitations of claim 20 may be found at least at Table 1, which can be found prior to ¶[0036] of the Specification.

Claim 21 depends from claim 19 and requires the ethoxylated sorbitan ester be polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan trioleate. Support for the limitations of claim 21 may be found at least at Table 1, which can be found prior to ¶[0036] of the Specification.

Claim 22 depends from claim 19 and requires the ethoxylated sorbitan ester be polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan tristearate. Support for the limitations of claim 22 may be found at least at Paragraph [0030] and Table 1, which can be found prior to ¶[0036] of the Specification.

Claim 23 is an independent claim directed to a method of extracting oil from a liquid stillage byproduct of a bio-based ethanol production process. The method includes evaporating water from the liquid stillage to produce a syrup ($\P[0020]$). The method also includes processing the syrup to a temperature between 100° F and 212° F and a pH between 3 and 7 ($\P[0020]$). The method includes mixing a polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan ester (Table 1, which can be found prior to $\P[0036]$) of the Specification with the syrup ($\P[0020]$). The method includes centrifuging the mixture and separating the oil from the mixture ($\P[0020]$).

IV. Argument

A. 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, Rejection of claims 1 and 11

The Final Office Action of Feb. 14, 2013 rejected claim 1-17 and 19 under 35 U.S.C. \$112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which the inventor or a joint inventor, or for pre-AlA the applicant regards as the invention.

35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph of the Patent Act requires that a patent specification conclude with one or more claims "particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention." 35 U.S.C. §112, ¶ 2. The Federal Court has repeatedly cautioned that the standard for assessing whether a patent claim is sufficiently definite to satisfy the statutory requirement is as follows: If one skilled in the art would understand the bounds of the claim when read in light of the specification, then the claim satisfies 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph. *See Miles Labs., Inc. v. Shandon, Inc.,* 997 F.2d 870, 875, 27 USPQ2d 1123, 1126 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

An indefiniteness inquiry requires a determination of whether those skilled in the art would understand what is claimed when the claim is read in light of the specification.¹ MPEP 2173.02 III.A states that the Examiner must establish a clear record and that "when a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, is appropriate based on the Examiner's determination thata claim term or phrase is indefinite, the Examiner should clearly communicate in an Office action any findings and reasons which support the rejection and avoid a mere conclusion that the claim term or phrase is indefinite." Applicants respectfully submit that while the 35 U.S.C. \$112, second paragraph, rejections appear to be based on a lack of understanding; this lack of understanding is not representative of one of ordinary skill in the art. Rather, one of ordinary skill in the art would, with even a cursory review of the Specification, understand the claims currently under appeal. Applicants respectfully request that the rejections be overturned.

The indefiniteness rejection of claim 1 appears to allege that "the conditions in which the oil component is sequestered" and the chemical composition of the concentrator that would be "capable of reducing the effect of the oil sequestering components" is unclear. First, this rejection is merely conclusory and does not provide a legally defensible basis for this conclusion. Second, the specification provides sufficient information regarding this concept so

¹See MPEP §706.03 and 707.07(g).

that one of ordinary skill in the art understands what is claimed. In particular, Applicants point to the Specification at Paragraph [0023] which states:

[I]t is common for byproduct streams to include oil sequestering components that emulsify and/or stabilize the oil within the liquid solution. For example, a syrup byproduct stream may include soluble starches, proteins, gums, and waxes that interact with the oil (primarily triglycerides) to prevent its separation from solution. The molecular structure of a triglyceride includes a glycerol backbone with three fatty acids groups bound through ester bonds. Each of the fatty acid groups of a particular triglyceride can be composed of a variety of fatty acids with different molecular weights and lipophilicity. The overall oil profile may include a relatively diverse range of triglycerides having a diverse range of fatty acids bound thereon. The result is a potentially broad distribution of lipophilicity amongst the population of triglycerides that makes up the oil profile of a given source. Furthermore, the oil profile varies according to the source species, breed, and even with variable environmental and seasonal factors under which the source grew. The sequestering components interact with the triglycerides to prevent the triglycerides from interacting with each other in a manner which would result in the formation of a distinct oil phase. Instead, the oil tends to remain dispersed in the aqueous phase stabilized by the starches, proteins, gums, and waxes.

Furthermore, ¶[0024] further describes that the oil concentrator acts through a detergent effect to interfere with the interaction between the oil sequestering components and the oil. ¶[0025] goes on to further describe the oil concentrator operating through an "interfacial capacity" to reduce the effect of the oil sequestering components. Without addressing these paragraphs of the Specification and without an explanation as to why one of ordinary skill in the art would fail to appreciate the scope of the claims, the Examiner's rejection is merely conclusory and should be overturned. As a consequence of the above discussion, Applicants respectfully submit that it is evident from the patent specification that one of ordinary skill in the art, informed by the specification, would easily have been able to determine the appropriate dimensions of the disputed term.

The Examiner further alleges that separately reciting a step of <u>applying</u> an oil concentrator to a byproduct stream and <u>mixing</u> the oil concentrator with the byproduct stream makes the claim unclear. Applicants submit that these steps would not only be clear to one of ordinary skill in the art, but also to any ordinary person. Applicants submit that a step of applying and a step of mixing are routinely separated within instructions so as to enhance clarity (*e.g.*, add water to flour and then mix the water and the flour). The supposition that having these two distinct steps within a single method renders the claim unclear is akin to the statement that standard cookbooks are unclear.

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Applicants point to the Specification at Paragraph [0021], which refers to FIG. 3, which states, "As shown in FIG. 3, according to one embodiment of the present invention, an oil concentrator may be applied to a syrup that has been heated (e.g. between 100° F and 212° F) and pH adjusted (e.g. between a pH of 3 and 7). The composition can then be mixed in a baffled tank or other mixing unit for a time sufficient for the oil concentrator to act on the sequestered oil." FIG. 3 also shows one process step that reads "apply oil concentrator" and another process step that reads "mix." Applicants argue that one skilled in the art would readily understand what is claimed in light of the specification. Further, the Examiner has provided no objective evidence that one skilled in the art would not readily understand what is claimed; instead, the Examiner makes only conclusory statements without a reasoned basis or supporting facts. Applicants submit the claims have met the threshold requirements of clarity and precision according to MPEP 2173.02:

The examiner's focus during examination of claims for compliance with the requirement for definiteness of 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, is whether the claim meets the threshold requirements of clarity and precision, not whether more suitable language or modes of expression are available. When the examiner is satisfied that patentable subject matter is disclosed, and it is apparent to the examiner that the claims are directed to such patentable subject matter, he or she should allow claims which define the patentable subject matter with a reasonable degree of particularity and distinctness.²

Regarding claim 11, the Examiner erroneously alleges "evaporating water from the byproduct stream prior to said applying step" is indefinite because one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably apprised of the sequence of the method steps in the claim. The Specification clearly sets forth the order of steps claimed both in the written description and the Drawings. In particular, FIG. 2 is a schematic showing a method of extracting oil from the whole stillage byproduct stream from FIG. 1 (See Paragraph [0020]). FIG. 2 shows an "evaporate" step as a process step that converts the liquid stillage into syrup with the byproduct of water. The process step "concentrate and separate oil" is shown performed on the "syrup." It is respectfully submitted that the claim very clearly recites the sequence: "evaporating water from the byproduct stream <u>prior to said applying step</u>." The Examiner's rejection is not legally sustainable and should be overturned.

²MPEP 2173.02. Section II.

B. 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, Rejection of claims 12-17

Regarding claims 12-17, the Examiner alleges that the term "organic composition" renders the claims indefinite because it is allegedly unclear what the term "organic" means. Applicants submit that one of ordinary skill in the art would apply a normal definition from the field of chemistry and understand that organic is an adjective meaning "of, relating to, or belonging to the class of chemical compounds that are formed from carbon."³

C. 35 U.S.C. §103Rejections

The Final Office Action of Feb. 14, 2013 rejected all claims under 35 U.S.C. §103, as being unpatentable over a combination or selection of Cantrell et al. (US2006/0041152 A1 (R1)) in view of Darling et al. (US 2,606,916 (R2)); and further in view of known principles and methods in the art of using surfactants for oil recovery from various matrices, for example, as disclosed in Cooper, et al. (The Canadian Journal of Chemical Engineering, Vol. 58, 1980; 576-579 (R3)), Scheimann et al. (US 2007/0210007 AI (R4)) and Bonanno (US 4,702,798 (R5)) included as extrinsic evidence.

1. The Cited Art

R1: Cantrell et al. (US2006/0041152) discloses a method of recovering oil from a concentrated byproduct, such as evaporated thin stillage formed during a dry milling process used for producing ethanol. The method involves forming a concentrate through evaporating and centrifuging and, in particular, a disk stack centrifuge.⁴

R2: Darling et al. (US 2,606,916) discloses a process for the selective separation of the oil and proteins contained in cereal products. The objective stated was to pre-treat certain cereal products (dry milled corn, soy bean flour, cottonseed, comminuted peanuts)⁵ which contain oil, proteins, and starch, so that the latter two materials may be more effectively subsequently separated.⁶ The pre-treatment involved adding ammonium hydroxide to suspended cereals.⁷

R3: Cooper, et al. *The Canadian Journal of Chemical Engineering*, Vol. 58, 1980; 576-579 discloses the relevance of HLB to De-emulsification of a mixture of heavy oil, water and

³The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition copyright ©2000 by Houghton Mifflin Company.Updated in 2009. (accessed through http://www.thefreedictionary.com/organic)

 $^{{}^{4}}R1$ at Abstract and $\P[0013]$.

⁵ R2 at Column 1, Line 15.

⁶ R2 at Column 1, Line 38.

⁷ R2 at Column 3, Line 21.

clay.⁸ The stated purpose of the research was to find a range of HLB values which would be characteristic of a surfactant with good potential for coalescing heavy oil-water-clay emulsions.⁹

R4: Scheimann et al. (US 2007/0210007) discloses a method dewatering thin stillage process streams generated in the processing of grain to ethanol comprising adding to the process streams an effective flocculating amount of an anionic copolymer comprising acrylic acid sodium salt, methacrylic acid sodium salt or 2-acrylamido-2-methyl-1-propanesulfonic acid sodium salt to form a mixture of water and flocculated solids; and separating the water from the flocculated solids using a dewatering device.¹⁰

R5: Bonanno (US 4,702,798) discloses a process for dehydrating solids in aqueous solids mixtures and recovering the solids for further use.¹¹ The process describes the use of surface active agents as an aid to causing a suspension or condition of miscibility, in a multiple phase system of oil, water and solids for the efficient concentration and drying of products such as food, food wastes, chemicals, pharmaceutical wastes and sewage in a fluidizing oil.¹²

2. Burden of Proving Obviousness under 35 U.S.C. §103

In rejecting claims under 35 U.S.C. §103, the Examiner bears the initial burden of presenting a *prima facie* case of obviousness.¹³ A *prima facie* case of obviousness is established when the teachings of the prior art itself would appear to have suggested the claimed subject matter to one of ordinary skill in the art.¹⁴ Any rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103 must be supported by an explicit analysis of obviousness.¹⁵ The analysis of obviousness must be resolved on the basis of the scope and content of the prior art.¹⁶ It must also include an analysis of the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue. If the Examiner misconstrues the scope and content of the prior art and the claims at issue and the claims will be improperly reasoned and the rejection will be improper.

⁸R3 at Title.

⁹R3 at 576, Column 1, last line.

¹³In re Rijckaert, 9 F.3d 1531, 1532, 28 USPQ2d 1955, 1956 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

¹⁵KSR Int'l. Co. v. Teleflex, Inc. et al., 127 S.Ct. 1727,1741 (U.S. 2007).

¹⁰R4 at Abstract.

¹¹ R5 at Column 1, Line 9.

¹² R5 at Column 1, Line 66 - Column 2, Line 4.

¹⁴*In re Bell*, 991 F.2d 781, 783, 26 USPQ2d 1529, 1531 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

¹⁶Graham v. John Deere, Co., 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966).

"All words in a claim must be considered in judging the patentability of that claim against the prior art."¹⁷ "If an independent claim is nonobvious under35 U.S.C. 103, then any claim depending therefrom is nonobvious."¹⁷ To show obviousness, an Examiner must show that the improvement is only "the predictable use of prior art elements according to their established functions."¹⁸ "A statement that modifications of the prior art to meet the claimed invention would have been 'well within the ordinary skill of the art at the time the claimed invention was made' because the references relied upon teach that all aspects of the claimed invention were individually known in the art is not sufficient to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness without some objective reason to combine the teachings of the references."¹⁹

Rejections on obviousness cannot be sustained by mere conclusory statements; instead, there must be some articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness.²⁰ "If the proposed modification or combination of the prior art would change the principle of operation of the prior art invention being modified, then the teachings of the references are not sufficient to render the claims *prima facie* obvious."²¹ A conclusory statement to the contrary is insufficient to rebut such an indicia of nonobviousness.²² Further, "the proposed modification cannot render the prior art unsatisfactory for its intended purpose."²³ Obviousness must not be distorted by using hindsight bias or ex post reasoning.²⁴ Secondary considerations may also be provided to show that an asserted combination would not render claimed subject matter predictable or obvious.²⁵ These secondary considerations include failure of others, unexpected results and the prior art teaching away from the invention.²⁶

3. 35 U.S.C. §103 Rejection of Claim 1.

The Examiner has combined R1 and R2 without considering the references as a whole, and as a result has combined the references despite their <u>teaching away</u> from such combination. Specifically, (1) the modifications proposed by the Examiner to reach the claimed invention are

¹⁷MPEP §2143.03
¹⁸*Id.*¹⁹MPEP §2143.01.
²⁰KSR at 1741.
²¹*Id.*²²MPEP §2143.01.
²³*Id.*²⁴KSR at 1742 citing *Graham* at 36.
²⁵*Graham* at 17-18.
²⁶*Id.*

explicitly taught against within the references, (2) the combination of references would be inoperable because the references teach conditions which are disparate and incompatible, and (3) the references facially disparage approaches like those presented in the other. As such, the combination of references is in error.

Regarding claim 1, Applicants point out that that one aspect of the claim is "applying an oil concentrator to the byproduct stream of the bio-based ethanol production process with the byproduct stream at a pH between 3 and 7, the oil concentrator having a chemical composition capable of reducing the effect of the oil sequestering components in the byproduct stream." With respect to R1, the Examiner correctly identifies that R1 does not describe the use of an oil concentrator. To teach an oil concentrator, the Examiner relies on R2. The Examiner has recognized that R1 concerns the same problem to be solved as the present invention; however, the solution proposed by R1 (1) is distinguished from the present claim, (2) teaches away from elements of the present claim, (3) disparages the claimed approach, and (4) evidences the failure of others having attempted to solve the same problem.

R1 discloses a method of recovering oil from a concentrated byproduct, such as evaporated thin stillage formed during a dry milling process used for producing ethanol. The method disclosed in R1 involves forming a concentrate through evaporating and centrifuging (e.g. a disk stack centrifuge).²⁷ R1 focuses on purely mechanical means (centrifugation) to separate the oil from the byproduct stream. To enhance recovery, R1 teaches the concentration of the syrup (e.g. through evaporation). Importantly, R1 specifically states that, despite the commercial significance of recovering the oil, efforts to efficiently and economically separate oil from the byproduct stream have all failed.²⁸

R1 discloses a method inferior to the presently claimed approach despite each of the references relied on by the Examiner being "known principles and methods in the art." Despite the known principles and methods in the art, R1 states that there are no adequate means available for recovering this oil. "Efforts to recover the valuable oil from this byproduct have not been successful in terms of efficiency or economy."²⁹ R1 is completely devoid of any teaching or disclosure related to an oil concentrator despite the Examiner's hindsight conclusion that applying a concentrator would have been obvious. Instead of suggesting an oil concentrator, R1

²⁷R1 at Abstract and ¶[0013]. ²⁸R1 at [0006].

²⁹R1 ¶[0006].

specifically teaches against the formation of emulsions in that forming an emulsion has a negative impact on the yield of the oil recovered (*e.g.*, undesirable emulsion phase).³⁰ While similar with respect to the problem to be solved, R1 is completely devoid of any teaching or suggestion that an oil concentrator be applied.

Prior to citing additional art, the Examiner takes a position of obviousness without a basis in any fact or reference by stating that "the use of surfactants to enhance oil recovery from various matrices is well known in the chemical arts."³¹ After this unsupported statement, R2 is essentially added to teach recovering oil from agricultural biomass. The Examiner construes R2 to disclose a method for the liberation and recovery of oil from materials containing starch, proteins, and oil such as in a matrix derived from dry milling of corn; wherein ammonium oleate is the surfactant or concentrator.³²

The rejection is improper, for one thing, because the Examiner misconstrues the scope of R2. R2, as a whole, is understood to teach that oil recovery from cereal products can be enhanced by subjecting the cereal to a basic solution of ammonia (*e.g.* ammonium hydroxide). R2 describes the invention most succinctly saying the "actual operation" is combining "92 gallons of water and one liter of <u>concentrated ammonium hydroxide</u>" and "235 pounds"³³ of a "material" described as the "typical by-product of the making of hominy grits."³⁴ The "material" is a solid by-product stream as indicated by its passage through a mesh to define its particle size.³⁵ After a second liter of ammonium hydroxide was added, the pH of this solution was defined at 9.75 to 9.85.³⁶ Without the addition of any other compounds, R2 discloses that an oil-in-water emulsion was formed.³⁷ Separation of the oil was accomplished through centrifugation.³⁸ "The oil-in-water emulsion so that the oil gradually rose to the top and formed a separate layer on the liquor."³⁹ The Examiner relies on the statement "[i]t was found advantageous to use a small amount of ammonium oleate in the original solution of ammonium

³⁰R1 ¶[0006].

³¹Final Office Action, Page 5, second complete paragraph.

³² Final Office Action, Page 5, referring to R2 (column 2 lines 37-43).

³³R2 at Column 3, line 21ff.

³⁴ R2 at Column 2, line 55.

³⁵ R2 at Column 3, lines 5-20.

³⁶ R2 at Column 3, line 36.

³⁷ R2 at Column 3, line 41.

³⁸R2 at Column 3, line 44ff.

³⁹ R2 at Column 3, line 62.

hydroxide as this enhanced the yield, and also made emulsification of the oil more rapid and complete"⁴⁰ to teach applying an oil concentrator as claimed. To summarize the teachings of R2, R2 teaches (1) that adding a base to a cereal suspended in water enhances the formation of an oil-in-water emulsion (2) which can be separated away from the solids by centrifugation, and (3) that the separated emulsion can be "broken" by acidification.

The Examiner relies on R2 for disclosing ammonium oleate despite this being an optional component, but ignores R2's disclosure of adding a base despite this being the most important aspect of the disclosure. Instead of an oil concentrator, R2 teaches adding a base to enhance formation of an emulsion. While R2 discloses that adding a "small amount of ammonium oleate"⁴¹ forms a more complete emulsion, R2 states that this is not necessary⁴² and that making the solution basic is the primary mode by which the objective of forming the emulsion is met. Considering R2 as a whole, one of ordinary skill in the art would understand that <u>R2 requires the emulsion step to be done at a basic pH</u>. Present claims 1 and 23 require the pH be between 3 and 7 (*i.e.* not basic). The mechanism for recovering oil taught by R2 (adding base) is specifically outside the scope of the present claims.

The combination of R1 and R2 is improper because the references teach away from the proposed combination. R1 teaches against the formation of emulsions in that forming an emulsion has a negative impact on the yield of the oil recovered (*e.g.*, undesirable emulsion phase).⁴³ The objective of R2 is to form an emulsion and to separate the emulsion from the solid cereals. One of ordinary skill in the art would not combine the teaching of avoiding the formation of an emulsion and the purposeful formation of an emulsion because the objectives are opposites. R2 discloses the inclusion of an emulsifying agent.⁴⁴ The emulsifying agent, by its functional name, achieves that which is taught against in R1 (*i.e.*, R1 teaches against forming an emulsion).⁴⁵ R2 then states that the emulsifying agent "should be of the type that can subsequently be rendered ineffective." R2 goes on to describe that very little emulsifying agent is needed and that actually the amount in the "biomass" may be sufficient so that applying

⁴⁰ R2 at Column 3, line 69 to 73.

⁴¹ R2 at Column 3, line 69.

 $^{^{42}}$ R2 at Column 4, line 4.

⁴³R1 ¶[0006].

⁴⁴R2 Column 2, line 30.

⁴⁵R1 ¶[0006].

additional emulsifying agent is not necessary.⁴⁶ According to this approach, extracting oil from the "biomass" requires only the application of a base. To that end, R2 extensively describes the importance of the type of base.⁴⁷ Thus, while <u>R1 teaches the importance of avoiding emulsions</u> and <u>present claims 1 and 23 require "a pH between 3 and 7,"</u> the Examiner adds a reference which teaches adding <u>a base to reach a pH of 9.75 to 10.58⁴⁸ to form an emulsion</u>. This is a clear error. Additionally, the claimed method does not include rendering the oil concentrators ineffective, which is a <u>required</u> attribute of the emulsifying agents of R2. Instead, the claimed oil concentrators are effective to separate the oil from the byproduct stream.

A further indication of the impropriety of combining R1 and R2 is that one would not apply the solution described in R2 with a reasonable expectation of success against the problem disclosed in R1. As described above, R2 relates generally to the use of alkaline components (e.g., ammonium hydroxide) for separating oil from dry milled flours. One of ordinary skill in the art understands that dry-milled flours and the byproduct stream of a bio-based ethanol production process are extraordinarily different in composition and attributes. As such, one would not apply solutions found suitable to one to the other with a reasonable expectation of success.

R2 states that care should be taken to avoid solubulization of the dispersion of the proteins and gelation of the starches.⁴⁹ The starting material of R2 is dry flour with intact starches. This flour is a solid which is only being suspended in liquid. R2 describes a method of removing the oil which focuses on keeping the flour from being solubilized or dispersed in the liquid. The reagents employed are uniquely applied to maintain the fidelity of the starch in the starting material, with the starch recovered "in the form of unchanged starch granules" (col. 1, lines 46-47).

In complete contrast to the "object" of R2 is the objective stated in R1. The starting material in R1 is a starch depleted liquid stillage (the starch has been largely converted into ethanol). Thus, the central "object" of R2 is primarily absent from R1. In contrast to R2, the waste stream of R1 includes solubilized proteins as the entire dry-milled product has been subjected to fermentation and distillation. The wetted flour described in R2 and the stillage

⁴⁶R2 Column 3, line 69, through Column 4, line 24.

⁴⁷R2 Columns 2-3.

⁴⁸R2 Column 4, lines 31-34.

⁴⁹ R2 Columns 1-2.

described in R1 are uniquely different materials from which to separate oil. A solution found appropriate for R2 is not an obvious solution for the material in R1, or vice versa. Instead, R2 explicitly describes avoiding conditions which would result in the formation of materials like those described in R1 (*e.g.*, solubilized proteins). Presently appealed claim 1 recites reducing the effect of the oil sequestering components within the method. Oil sequestering components are disclosed as soluble starches, proteins, gums, and waxes that interact with the oil (primarily triglycerides) to prevent its separation from solution.⁵⁰ R2 teaches that forming these in solution should be avoided, undoubtedly because they would confound oil recovery, while the present claims specifically address recovery from these oil sequestering components.

One of ordinary skill in the art would not look to R2 for teachings with any expectation of success for at least these reasons. This argument is supported explicitly by the disclosure in R1 which states that no viable solution to the problem described therein had been developed, despite the disclosure of R2 being public for fifty years. For at least these reasons, the rejection of Claim 1 is improper and should be reversed.

4.35 U.S.C. §103 Rejection of Claim 2.

Claim 2 includes all the limitations of Claim 1 and additionally requires "the oil concentrator comprises a surfactant compound having a hydrophilic group and a lipophilic group providing the oil concentrator a hydrophile-lipophile balance (HLB) of about 12 to about 18." In addition to the arguments set forth in Section IV.C.3. of this Brief with respect to the failure of R1 and R2 to teach or suggest each element of Claim 1, the addition of "known principles and methods in the art of using surfactants for oil recovery"⁵¹ fails to teach or suggest each element of Claim 2. The Examiner does not rely on the specific teaching of any of the references R3, R4 or R5, but instead relies on them superficially as evidence of "known principles and methods in the art of using surfactants for oil recovery." Applicants submit that the rejection is improper because the combination of R1, R2, and "known principles and methods" fails to teach that "the oil concentrator comprises a surfactant compound having a hydrophilic group and a lipophilic group providing the oil concentrator a hydrophile-lipophile balance (HLB) of about 12 to about 18."

⁵⁰Specification, ¶[0023].

⁵¹ Final Office Action at page 4, final paragraph.

One statement that the Examiner contends is a known principle and method in the art of using surfactants for oil recovery is that "[i]n selecting a suitable surfactant system for the purpose, one would use standard methods in the art such as determining HLB criteria for optimal emulsion formation and subsequent demulsification; and optimal surfactant concentrations to ensure that the surfactant concentration is below a critical micellar concentration (CMC) for the surfactant in the liquid byproduct stream..."⁵² "One would therefore logically select a surfactant or surfactant composition with HLB value in the range specified in claims 2..."⁵³ Applicants submit that neither R1 nor R2 teaches or discloses any reference to HLB nor a specific range of appropriate HLB values. The extrinsic evidence provided by the Examiner does not provide a teaching of a particular range or an appropriate approach for establishing an appropriate HLB range relevant to the present application.

Applicants submit that the Examiner is relying on these references as extrinsic evidence only because there is no reasonable nexus between these references and either the pending claims or references R1 and R2. In particular, R3 discloses the relevance of HLB to de-emulsification of a mixture of heavy oil, water and clay.⁵⁴ Applicants submit that the problem to be solved, the various chemicals, the scale, the industry, and the teachings associated therewith are so removed from the present specification as to be lacking in any significant teaching that is relevant to the present invention. The stated purpose of the research was to find a range of HLB values which would be characteristic of a surfactant with good potential for coalescing heavy oil-water-clay emulsions.⁵⁵

Without acquiescing to the Examiner's contention that R3 evidences that "standard methods in the art such as determining HLB criteria for optimal emulsion formation and subsequent demulsification" exist, Applicants submit that the teachings of R3 do not teach "the oil concentrator comprises a surfactant compound having a hydrophilic group and a lipophilic group providing the oil concentrator a hydrophile-lipophile balance (HLB) of about 12 to about 18." The combination of R1 and R2 fail to teach the oil concentrator comprises a surfactant compound having a hydrophile group providing the oil concentrator and R2 fail to teach the oil concentrator comprises a surfactant compound having a hydrophilic group and a lipophilic group providing the oil concentrator and R2 fail to teach the oil concentrator comprises a surfactant compound having a hydrophilic group and a lipophilic group providing the oil concentrator a hydrophilic group providing the oil concentrator and R2 fail to teach the oil concentrator comprises a surfactant compound having a hydrophilic group and a lipophilic group providing the oil concentrator and R2 fail to teach the oil concentrator comprises a surfactant compound having a hydrophilic group and a lipophilic group providing the oil concentrator and R2 fail to teach the oil concentrator comprises a surfactant compound having a hydrophilic group and a lipophilic group providing the oil concentrator and R2 fail to teach the oil concentrator comprises a surfactant compound having a hydrophilic group and a lipophilic group providing the oil concentrator and R2 fail to teach the oil concentrator comprises a surfactant compound having a hydrophilic group and a lipophilic group providing the oil concentrator and R2 fail to teach the oil concentrator failed for the oil concentrator f

⁵²Final Office Action at page 6, first full paragraph.

⁵³Final Office Action at page 6, second full paragraph.

⁵⁴R3 at Title.

⁵⁵R3 at 576, Column 1, last line.

hydrophile-lipophile balance (HLB) of about 12 to about 18" and none of R3, R4 or R5 remedy this failure.

R3 is evidenced in light of R1 and R2 to teach that HLB can be "optimized." As a reference in relation to R1 and R2, R3 is highly divergent in field/content/disclosure. R3 essentially teaches compositions useful for the removal of clay from oil. R3 is not relied on for, nor does it make up for, the deficiencies described with respect to R1 and R2. The Examiner alleges that R3 teaches compounds having an HLB of 2 to 12. Indeed, R3 teaches HLB values in that range and substantially outside that range, e.g., 30 (see figures). Depending on the desired outcome and the class of surfactant, relationships between the efficiency of the surfactant and the HLB could be deduced. However, R3 explicitly describes and shows (Fig. 1 and Fig. 2) that the relationship between HLB and performance is not predictable nor deduced without significant experimentation. For example, the efficacy of clay removal has two distinct maxima at distinct HLB values (e.g., Fig. 2, maxima at HLB = 7 and 27). Adding references to teach a claimed HLB value within the context of the claimed method can only be based on hindsight reasoning. Applicants respectfully submit that it would have been impossible for the Examiner or a person of ordinary skill in the art to accurately predict the claimed HLB values without access to the present disclosure. Instead, the present disclosure presents a known problem, e.g., extracting oil from a byproduct stream, according to a new perspective, *e.g.*, the concept of the "oil sequestering components," and applies ingenuity and extensive experimentation to deduce an approach to solving that problem. The blanket assertion by the Examiner that "the use of surfactants to enhance oil recovery from various matrices is well known in the chemical arts" is an unsustainable legal position that lies upon a multitude of clear factual and legal errors.

R4 and R5 were not relied on nor do they remedy the deficiencies noted herein with respect to R1, R2 and R3.

5. 35 U.S.C. §103 Rejection of Claim 3.

Claim 3 includes all the limitations of Claim 2 and additionally requires "the lipophilic group is a fatty acid group and the hydrophilic group is a polyethylene oxide." In addition to the arguments set forth in Sections IV.C.3-4. of this Brief with respect to the failure of R1 and R2 to teach or suggest each element of Claim 1, the addition of "known principles and methods in the

art of using surfactants for oil recovery"⁵⁶ fails to teach each element of Claim 3. "Known principles and methods" fail to teach "the lipophilic group is a fatty acid group and the hydrophilic group is a polyethylene oxide." By citing R3, R4, and R5 as extrinsic evidence, these references are not appropriately used to teach particular elements of the pending claims, but are instead limited to modifying those teachings of R1 and R2.

The Examiner specifically states that "R4 for example, suggests a surfactant which is chemically a polyethylene oxide with terminal fatty acid units, as in instant claims 3 and 15, for use in food systems, such as corn stillage to separate oil and suspended solids from an aqueous phase, which is expected to have a pH value as instantly claimed." While the Examiner has relied on R4, a recitation by column and line number is not present within any office action. While R4 discloses adding surfactants, the surfactants disclosed are referred to as a "flocculating amount of one or more anionic polymers, the anionic polymers comprising one or more anionic monomers selected from acrylic acid sodium salt, 2-acrylamido-2-methyl-1-propanesulfonic acid sodium salt and methacrylic acid sodium salt and optionally one or more acrylamide monomers to form a mixture of water and coagulated and flocculated solids."⁵⁷ The logical nexus between the flocculating anionic polymers and the present claims or any of the cited references has not been articulated by the Examiner and cannot be discerned on the present record with its superficial citation of R4. Again, the burden is on the Examiner in the first instance to present a *prima facie* case of obviousness, and that case must have articulated reasoning with rational underpinning as described above.

The blanket assertion by the Examiner that "the use of surfactants to enhance oil recovery from various matrices is well known in the chemical arts" is an unsustainable legal position that lies upon a multitude of clear factual and legal errors.

6. 35 U.S.C. §103 Rejection of Claim 4.

Claim 4 includes all the limitations of Claim 2 and additionally requires "the hydrophilelipophile balance (HLB) is about 14 to about 16." In addition to the arguments set forth in Sections IV.C.3-4. of this Brief with respect to the failure of R1 and R2 to teach or suggest each element of Claim 1, the addition of "known principles and methods in the art of using surfactants

⁵⁶ Final Office Action at page 4, final paragraph.

⁵⁷ R4 at ¶[0013]

for oil recovery"⁵⁸ fails to teach element of Claim 4. "Known principles and methods" fail to teach "the hydrophile-lipophile balance (HLB) is about 15."

The blanket assertion by the Examiner that "the use of surfactants to enhance oil recovery from various matrices is well known in the chemical arts" is an unsustainable legal position that lies upon a multitude of clear factual and legal errors. R4 and R5 were not relied on nor do they remedy the deficiencies noted herein with respect to R1, R2 and R3.

7.35 U.S.C. §103 Rejection of Claim 5.

Claim 5 includes all the limitations of Claim 2 and additionally requires "the hydrophilelipophile balance (HLB) is about 15." In addition to the arguments set forth in Sections IV.C.3-4. of this Brief with respect to the failure of R1 and R2 to teach or suggest each element of Claim 1, the addition of "known principles and methods in the art of using surfactants for oil recovery"⁵⁹ fails to teach each element of Claim 3. "Known principles and methods" fail to teach "the hydrophile-lipophile balance (HLB) is about 15."

The blanket assertion by the Examiner that "the use of surfactants to enhance oil recovery from various matrices is well known in the chemical arts" is an unsustainable legal position that lies upon a multitude of clear factual and legal errors. R4 and R5 were not relied on nor do they remedy the deficiencies noted herein with respect to R1, R2 and R3.

8.35 U.S.C. §103 Rejection of Claim 6.

Claim 6 includes all the limitations of Claim 1 and additionally requires the byproduct stream comprises an aqueous liquid byproduct stream with dissolved solids. The Examiner relies on R1 to teach the additional requirement of claimed in Claim 6. However, R1 specifically describes evaporating the thin stillage prior to centrifugation. Accordingly, the combination of R1 and R2 fails to teach each element of Claim 6. R3, R4, and R5 were not relied on nor do they remedy the deficiencies noted herein with respect to R1 and R2.

9.35 U.S.C. §103 Rejection of Claim 7.

Claim 7 includes all the limitations of Claim 6 and additionally requires the byproduct stream comprises a thin stillage or syrup derived therefrom. The Examiner relies on R1 to teach

⁵⁸ Final Office Action at page 4, final paragraph.

⁵⁹ Final Office Action at page 4, final paragraph.

the additional requirement of claimed in Claim 7. However, R1 specifically describes evaporating the thin stillage prior to centrifugation. Accordingly, the combination of R1 and R2 fails to teach each element of Claim 7. R3, R4, and R5 were not relied on nor do they remedy the deficiencies noted herein with respect to R1 and R2.

10.35 U.S.C. §103 Rejection of Claim 8.

Claim 8 includes all the limitations of Claim 6 and additionally requires adding an amount of oil concentrator so that the oil concentrator concentration is below a critical micellar concentration for the oil concentrator in the aqueous liquid byproduct stream. In addition to the arguments set forth in Sections IV.C.3-4. of this Brief with respect to the failure of R1 and R2 to teach or suggest each element of Claim 1, the addition of "known principles and methods in the art of using surfactants for oil recovery"⁶⁰ fails to teach each element of Claim 3. "Known principles and methods" fail to teach "the hydrophile-lipophile balance (HLB) is about 15."

The blanket assertion by the Examiner that "one would use standard methods in the art such as determining HLB criteria for optimal emulsion formation and subsequent demulsification; and optimal surfactant concentrations to ensure that the surfactant concentration is below a critical micellar concentration (CMC) for the surfactant in the liquid byproduct stream," is an unsustainable legal position that lies upon a multitude of clear factual and legal errors. The rejection so lacks clarity that it is not presently discernable upon which reference the Examiner relies to teach that the surfactant concentration be below a critical micellar concentration.

11.35 U.S.C. §103 Rejection of Claim 9.

Claim 9 includes all the limitations of Claim 1 and additionally requires a further step of applying centrifugal force after mixing the oil concentrator with the byproduct stream. The arguments set forth in Sections IV.C.3-4. of this Brief describe the error in combining R1 and R2. Additionally, both R1 and R2 lack a step of applying an oil concentrator and thus do not inform on any step that may occur subsequently. R3, R4, and R5 were not relied on nor do they remedy the deficiencies noted herein with respect to R1 and R2.

⁶⁰ Final Office Action at page 4, final paragraph.

12.35 U.S.C. §103 Rejection of Claim 10.

Claim 10 includes all the limitations of Claim 9 and additionally requires applying centrifugal force after mixing the oil concentrator enables the formation of a separable oil phase and aqueous phase, wherein the oil concentrator is distributed between the oil phase and the aqueous phase. The arguments set forth in Sections IV.C.3-4. of this Brief describe the error in combining R1 and R2. Additionally, both R1 and R2 lack a step of applying an oil concentrator and thus do not inform on any step that may occur subsequently. R3, R4, and R5 were not relied on nor do they remedy the deficiencies noted herein with respect to R1 and R2.

13.35 U.S.C. §103 Rejection of Claim 11.

Claim 11 includes all the limitations of Claim 1 and additionally requires evaporating water from the byproduct stream prior to said applying step and drying the byproduct stream after said oil separating step to produce a distillers dried grains product suitable for animal feed. The arguments set forth in Sections IV.C.3-4. of this Brief describe the error in combining R1 and R2. The Examiner relies on R1 to teach that the distillers dried grains product suitable for animal feed animal feed. However, the method of claim 11 produces a superior animal feed as described in paragraphs [0007] and [0008]. That is, the animal feed, not having been subjected to high temperatures and pressures has not been degraded. R1 specifically describes using elevated temperatures and pressures to evaporate the water prior to centrifugally concentrating the oil.

14.35 U.S.C. §103 Rejection of Claim 12.

Applicants submit that while claim 12 was cited as rejected on Page 4 of the Office Action as part of a list (*i.e.* "Claims 1-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)"), there is no explicit analysis as to why this claim was rejected. Applicants point out that claim 12 requires an organic composition comprising oil derived from a byproduct stream of a bio-based ethanol production process and an oil concentrator. As pointed out in Sections IV.C.3-4. of this Brief, R1 and R2 are not combinable and do not teach an oil concentrator. Applicants further submit that the references do not teach a surfactant compound including an ethoxylated sorbitan ester and having a hydrophilic group and a lipophilic group providing the oil concentrator a hydrophilelipophile balance (HLB) of about 12 to about 18. Applicants point out that the Examiner does not combine R4 with any of the other references to make a rejection, but instead relies on as extrinsic evidence of what is known in the art. However, the Examiner also states, "R4 discloses sorbitan esters of fatty acids, ethoxylated sorbitan esters of fatty acids" in the first paragraph of page 7. This reference appears to be relied on to teach that specifically claimed surfactant compounds were known in the art. Again, it appears that the Examiner has taken this approach because the relied upon teaching from Paragraphs [0026]-[0027] are taken completely out of context. R4 relates to using flocculating anionic polymers to byproduct streams. The portions of R4 the Examiner relies on relates to the use of surfactants to manufacture these anionic polymers. Not anywhere in the disclosure does R4 suggest that these surfactants be used on the byproduct streams.

15.35 U.S.C. §103 Rejection of Claim 13.

Claim 13 includes all the limitations of Claim 12 and additionally requires the bio-based ethanol production process comprises a process of ethanol production from corn and the byproduct stream is whole stillage remaining from a distillation bottom. As with Claim 12, Claim 13 has not been addressed by the Examiner with an explicit analysis of obviousness.

16.35 U.S.C. §103 Rejection of Claim 14.

Claim 14 includes all the limitations of Claim 12 and additionally requires the bio-based ethanol production process comprises a process of ethanol production from corn and the byproduct stream is a thin stillage or syrup derived therefrom separated from the whole stillage by centrifugation. As with Claim 12, Claim 14 has not been addressed by the Examiner with an explicit analysis of obviousness.

17.35 U.S.C. §103 Rejection of Claim 15.

Claim 15 includes all the limitations of Claim 12 and additionally requires the lipophilic group comprises a fatty acid and the hydrophilic group comprises a polyethylene oxide. As with Claim 12, Claim 15 has not been addressed by the Examiner with an explicit analysis of obviousness.

22

18.35 U.S.C. §103 Rejection of Claim 16.

Claim 16 includes all the limitations of Claim 15 and additionally requires the fatty acid and the polyether provide the oil concentrator with a hydrophile-lipophile balance (HLB) of about 14 to about 16.As with Claim 12, Claim 16 has not been addressed by the Examiner with an explicit analysis of obviousness.

19.35 U.S.C. §103 Rejection of Claim 17.

Claim 17 includes all the limitations of Claim 12 and additionally requires the oil concentrator be an FDA acceptable direct food additive for humans and animals, said food additive selected from the group consisting of polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monostearate (Polysorbate 60), polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan tristearate (Polysorbate 65), and polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monooleate (Polysorbate 80). As with Claim 12, Claim 17 has not been addressed by the Examiner with an explicit analysis of obviousness.

20. 35 U.S.C. §103 Rejection of Claim 18.

Applicants point out that claim 18 recites a method of extracting oil from a byproduct stream of a bio-based ethanol production process comprising mixing an ethoxylated sorbitan ester with the byproduct stream; centrifuging the mixture of the ethoxylated sorbitan ester and the byproduct stream; and separating the oil from the mixture.

As pointed out in Sections IV.C.3-4. of this Brief, the combination of R1 and R2 is improper. Applicants further submit that the combination of R1 and R2 is completely devoid of any teaching or disclosure of an ethoxylated sorbitan ester.

Applicants point out that the Examiner does not combine R4 with any of the other references to make a rejection, but instead relies on as extrinsic evidence of what is known in the art. However, the Examiner also states, "R4 discloses sorbitan esters of fatty acids, ethoxylated sorbitan esters of fatty acids" in the first paragraph of page 7. This reference appears to be relied on to teach that specifically claimed surfactant compounds were known in the art. Again, it appears that the Examiner has taken this approach because the relied upon teaching from Paragraphs [0026]-[0027] are taken completely out of context. R4 relates to using flocculating anionic polymers to byproduct streams. The portions of R4 the Examiner relies on relates to the use of surfactants to manufacture these anionic polymers. Not anywhere in the disclosure does

R4 suggest that these surfactants be used on the byproduct streams. R5 is mentioned as teaching surfactants, but there is no clear basis provided by the Examiner for relying on this reference. The rejection, with respect to R5, clearly does not reach the level of explicit analysis of obviousness.

21.35 U.S.C. §103 Rejection of Claim 19.

Claim 19 includes all the limitations of Claim 18 and additionally requires the ethoxylated sorbitan ester includes polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan. In addition to the combination of references not teaching every element of Claim 19, the arguments set forth in the preceding sections are applicable to Claim 19.

22.35 U.S.C. §103 Rejection of Claim 20.

Claim 20 includes all the limitations of Claim 19 and additionally requires the ethoxylated sorbitan ester is polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monooleate. In addition to the combination of references not teaching every element of Claim 20, the arguments set forth in the preceding sections are applicable to Claim 20.

23.35 U.S.C. §103 Rejection of Claim 21.

Claim 21 includes all the limitations of Claim 19 and additionally requires the ethoxylated sorbitan ester is polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan trioleate. In addition to the combination of references not teaching every element of Claim 21, the arguments set forth in the preceding sections are applicable to Claim 21.

24. 35 U.S.C. §103 Rejection of Claim 22.

Claim 22 includes all the limitations of Claim 19 and additionally requires the ethoxylated sorbitan ester is polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan tristearate. In addition to the combination of references not teaching every element of Claim 22, the arguments set forth in the preceding sections are applicable to Claim 22.

25. 35 U.S.C. §103 Rejection of Claim 23.

The Applicants point out that claim 23 recites a method of extracting oil from a liquid stillage byproduct of a bio-based ethanol production process, comprising evaporating water from

the liquid stillage to produce a syrup; processing the syrup to a temperature between 100° F and 212° F and a pH between 3 and 7; mixing a polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan ester with the syrup; centrifuging the mixture; and separating the oil from the mixture.

The Examiner states that "[t]the invention as a whole is therefore prima facie obvious in view of the art" on page 9 of the Office Action; however, the rejection lacks any clarity around how each element of the claim is disclosed or suggested by the prior art. The lack of explicit analysis clearly does not meet the Examiner's burden of establishing a prima facie case of obviousness.

V. Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons, Applicants respectfully submit that the rejection of claims 1-23 should be reversed.

Respectfully submitted,

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VI. Claims Appendix

Claims 1-23 are on appeal:

 A method of extracting oil from a byproduct stream of a bio-based ethanol production process under conditions in which there is an attraction between oil and oil sequestering components in the byproduct stream, the method comprising:

applying an oil concentrator to the byproduct stream of the bio-based ethanol production process with the byproduct stream at a pH between 3 and 7, the oil concentrator having a chemical composition capable of reducing the effect of the oil sequestering components in the byproduct stream;

mixing the oil concentrator with the byproduct stream; and separating the oil from the byproduct stream.

2. The method of extracting oil from the byproduct stream of the bio-based ethanol production process of claim 1, wherein the oil concentrator comprises a surfactant compound having a hydrophilic group and a lipophilic group providing the oil concentrator a hydrophile-lipophile balance (HLB) of about 12 to about 18.

3. The method of extracting oil from the byproduct stream of the bio-based ethanol production process of claim 2, wherein the lipophilic group is a fatty acid group and the hydrophilic group is a polyethylene oxide.

4. The method of extracting oil from the byproduct stream of the bio-based ethanol production process of claim 2, wherein the hydrophile-lipophile balance (HLB) is about 14 to about 16.

5. The method of extracting oil from the byproduct stream of the bio-based ethanol production process of claim 2, wherein the hydrophile-lipophile balance (HLB) is about 15.

A1

6. The method of extracting oil from the byproduct stream of the bio-based ethanol production process of claim 1, wherein the byproduct stream comprises an aqueous liquid byproduct stream with dissolved solids.

7. The method of extracting oil from the byproduct stream of the bio-based ethanol production process of claim 6, wherein the byproduct stream comprises a thin stillage or syrup derived therefrom.

8. The method of extracting oil from the byproduct stream of the bio-based ethanol production process of claim 6, wherein adding the oil concentrator into the aqueous liquid byproduct stream includes adding an amount of oil concentrator so that the oil concentrator concentration is below a critical micellar concentration for the oil concentrator in the aqueous liquid byproduct stream.

9. The method of extracting oil from the byproduct stream of the bio-based ethanol production process of claim 1, the method further comprising:

applying centrifugal force after mixing the oil concentrator with the byproduct stream.

10. The method of extracting oil from the byproduct stream of the bio-based ethanol production process of claim 9, wherein applying centrifugal force after mixing the oil concentrator enables the formation of a separable oil phase and aqueous phase, wherein the oil concentrator is distributed between the oil phase and the aqueous phase.

11. The method of extracting oil from the byproduct stream of the bio-based ethanol production process of claim 1, the method further comprising:

evaporating water from the byproduct stream prior to said applying step; and

drying the byproduct stream after said oil separating step to produce a distillers dried grains product suitable for animal feed.

A2

12. An organic composition comprising oil derived from a byproduct stream of a biobased ethanol production process and an oil concentrator, the oil concentrator comprising a surfactant compound including an ethoxylated sorbitan ester and having a hydrophilic group and a lipophilic group providing the oil concentrator a hydrophile-lipophile balance (HLB) of about 12 to about 18.

13. The organic composition of claim 12, wherein the bio-based ethanol production process comprises a process of ethanol production from corn and the byproduct stream is whole stillage remaining from a distillation bottom.

14. The organic composition of claim 12, wherein the bio-based ethanol production process comprises a process of ethanol production from corn and the byproduct stream is a thin stillage or syrup derived therefrom separated from the whole stillage by centrifugation.

15. The organic composition of claim 12, wherein the lipophilic group comprises a fatty acid and the hydrophilic group comprises a polyethylene oxide.

16. The organic composition of claim 15, wherein the fatty acid and the polyether provide the oil concentrator with a hydrophile-lipophile balance (HLB) of about 14 to about 16.

17. The organic composition of claim 12, wherein the oil concentrator is an FDA acceptable direct food additive for humans and animals, said food additive selected from the group consisting of polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monostearate (Polysorbate 60), polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan tristearate (Polysorbate 65), and polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monooleate (Polysorbate 80).

18. A method of extracting oil from a byproduct stream of a bio-based ethanol production process, comprising:

mixing an ethoxylated sorbitan ester with the byproduct stream; centrifuging the mixture of the ethoxylated sorbitan ester and the byproduct stream; and separating the oil from the mixture. 19. (Previously presented) The method of claim 18, wherein the ethoxylated sorbitan ester includes polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan.

20. The method of claim 19, wherein the ethoxylated sorbitan ester is polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monooleate.

21. The method of claim 19, wherein the ethoxylated sorbitan ester is polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan trioleate.

22. The method of claim 19, wherein the ethoxylated sorbitan ester is polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan tristearate.

23. A method of extracting oil from a liquid stillage byproduct of a bio-based ethanol production process, comprising:

evaporating water from the liquid stillage to produce a syrup;

processing the syrup to a temperature between 100° F and 212° F and a pH between 3

and 7;

mixing a polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan ester with the syrup;

centrifuging the mixture; and

separating the oil from the mixture.

Attorney Docket No. 13044-9A

VII. Evidence Appendix

None

HYDRITE EXHIBIT 1002 (110 OF 231)

Attorney Docket No. 13044-9A

VIII. Related Proceedings Appendix

None

HYDRITE EXHIBIT 1002 (111 OF 231)

HYDRITE EXHIBIT 1002 (112 OF 231)

Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal						
Application Number:	13117301					
Filing Date:	27-May-2011					
Title of Invention:	BIO-BASED OIL COMPOSITION AND METHOD FOR PRODUCING THE SAME					
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Christopher S. Froder	man				
Filer:	William F. Bahret/Joy	te Eden				
Attorney Docket Number:	13044-9A					
Filed as Small Entity						
Utility under 35 USC 111(a) Filing Fees						
Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD(\$)		
Basic Filing:						
Pages:						
Claims:						
Miscellaneous-Filing:						
Petition:						
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:						
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:						
Extension-of-Time:						
Extension - 4 months with \$0 paid	2254	1	1100	1100		

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD(\$)
Miscellaneous:				
	Tot	al in USD	(\$)	1100

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt					
EFS ID:	18051035				
Application Number:	13117301				
International Application Number:					
Confirmation Number:	7354				
Title of Invention:	BIO-BASED OIL COMPOSITION AND METHOD FOR PRODUCING THE SAME				
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Christopher S. Froderman				
Customer Number:	32841				
Filer:	William F. Bahret/Joyce Eden				
Filer Authorized By:	William F. Bahret				
Attorney Docket Number:	13044-9A				
Receipt Date:	28-JAN-2014				
Filing Date:	27-MAY-2011				
Time Stamp:	18:03:14				
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)				

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	yes				
Payment Type	Credit Card				
Payment was successfully received in RAM	\$1100				
RAM confirmation Number	4553				
Deposit Account	502176				
Authorized User	BAHRET, WILLIAM F				
The Director of the USPTO is hereby authorized to charg	The Director of the USPTO is hereby authorized to charge indicated fees and credit any overpayment as follows:				
Charge any Additional Fees required under 37 C.F.R. Section 1.16 (National application filing, search, and examination fees)					
Charge any Additional Fees required under 37 C.F.R. Se	ction 1.17 (Patent application and reexamination processing fees)				

File Listin	g:						
Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)		
1	Appeal Brief Filed	Appeal_Brief.pdf	156971	no	35		
			65bd0239fa8d6aba4984b24f45e5c2889ee 4d412				
Warnings: Information:							
information:			20205				
2	Fee Worksheet (SB06)	fee-info.pdf	30205 fb6d5a642a1f1d6ae86c131e6dac4d8eac57	no	2		
Warnings:			18a0				
Information							
		Total Files Size (in bytes): 18	37176			
This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503. New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111 If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application. National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371 If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course. New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.							

HYDRITE EXHIBIT 1002 (115 OF 231)

	ed States Paten	T AND TRADEMARK OFFICE	UNITED STATES DEPAR United States Patent and Address: COMMISSIONER F P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22: www.uspto.gov	FOR PATENTS
APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
13/117,301	05/27/2011	Christopher S. Froderman	13044-9A	7354
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320 NORTH M	IERIDIAN STREET		PRAKASH, SU	BBALAKSHMI
SUITE 510 INDIANAPOL	IS IN 46204		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
	15, 11, 10201		1793	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			08/28/2013	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of Panel Decisio	Application No		Applicant(s)					
	13/117 301		FRODERMAN ET AL.					
from Pre-Appeal Brie	Examiner		Art Unit					
Review	Subbalakshmi	Prakash	1793					
This is in response to the Pre-Appeal Brief Request for Review filed 1. Improper Request – The Request is improper and a conference will not be held for the following reason(s): Improper Request – The Request is improper and a conference will not be held for the following reason(s): Improper Request – The Request is improper and a conference will not be held for the following reason(s): Improper Request – The Request is improper and a conference will not be held for the following reason(s): Improper Request – The Request is improper and a conference will not be held for the following reason(s): Improper Request – The Request is improper and a conference will not be held for the following reason(s): Improper Request – The Request is improper and a conference will not be held for the following reason(s): Improper Request – The Request is improper and a conference will not be held for the following reason(s): Improper Request – The Request is improper and a conference will not be held for the following reason(s): Improper Request – The Request is improper and a conference will not be held for the following reason(s): Improper Request – The Request is improper and a conference will not be held for the following reason(s): Improper Request – The Request is improper and a conference will not be held for the following reason(s): Improper Request – The Request is improper and a conference will not be held for the following reason with the Pre-Appeal Brief Request. Improper Request – The Request is improper and with the Pre-Appeal Brief request. <								
 2. X Proceed to Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences – A Pre-Appeal Brief conference has been held. The application remains under appeal because there is at least one actual issue for appeal. Applicant is required to submit an appeal brief in accordance with 37 CFR 41.37. The time period for filing an appeal brief will be reset to be one month from mailing this decision, or the balance of the two-month time period running from the receipt of the notice of appeal, whichever is greater. Further, the time period for filing of the appeal brief is extendible under 37 CFR 1.136 based upon the mail date of this decision or the receipt date of the notice of appeal, as applicable. X The panel has determined the status of the claim(s) is as follows: Claim(s) allowed: Claim(s) objected to: Claim(s) rejected: <u>1-23</u>. 								
 Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration: 3. Allowable application – A conference has been held. The rejection is withdrawn and a Notice of Allowance will be mailed. Prosecution on the merits remains closed. No further action is required by applicant at this time. 4. Reopen Prosecution – A conference has been held. The rejection is withdrawn and a new Office action will be mailed. No further action is required by applicant at this time. 								
All participants:								
(1) <u>Subbalakshmi Prakash</u> .		(3) <u>Christopher</u>	Fiorilla.					
(2) <u>Humera Sheikh</u> .		(4)						
Examiner, Art Unit 1793								
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTO-2297 (Rev. 02/11)		I	Part of Paper No. 20130815					

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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In re patent application of:

Christopher S. Froderman et al

Application No. 13/117,301

Filed May 27, 2011

BIO-BASED OIL COMPOSITION AND) METHOD FOR PRODUCING THE SAME)

Before the Examiner

Subbalakshmi Prakash

Group Art Unit 1793

Date of Filing: July 15, 2013

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being filed electronically through the USPTO EFS-Web System on the date indicated above.

> /William F. Bahret/ William F. Bahret, Reg. No. 31,087

ARGUMENT IN SUPPORT OF REQUEST FOR REVIEW

Applicants respectfully submit that there are clear errors in the final rejection set forth in the Office Action mailed February 14, 2013, and respectfully request review of the rejections prior to filing of an appeal brief. Applicants submit that the following are clearly improper:

I. The rejection of claims 1 and 11 under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph;

II. The rejection of claims 1-17 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over R1 – R5; and

III. The rejection of claims 18-22, 23 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over R1, R2, R4, and R5.

Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. §112

The indefiniteness rejection of claim 1 essentially alleges that oil sequestering is unclear and further that separately reciting a step of <u>applying</u> an oil concentrator to a byproduct stream and <u>mixing</u> the oil concentrator with the byproduct stream makes the claim unclear. As to the latter point, this is clear error as these steps would not only be clear to one of ordinary skill in the art, but also to any ordinary person. Applicants submit that a step of applying and a step of mixing are routinely separated within instructions so as to enhance clarity (*e.g.*, add water to flour and then mix the water and the flour). The supposition that having these two distinct steps within a single method renders the claim unclear is akin to the statement that standard cookbooks are unclear. The Examiner also alleges that "<u>oil sequestering components</u>" is unclear. However, the nature of these components is described in extensive detail in paragraph [0023] and following so that one of ordinary skill in the art would fully appreciate and be

Page 1 of 5 of Argument in Support of Request for Review

HYDRITE EXHIBIT 1002 (118 OF 231) enlightened by the present disclosure. It is a clear error for the Examiner to reject the present claims due to a failure to appreciate this topic despite its conspicuous and clear description.

Regarding claim 11, it is respectfully submitted that the claim very clearly recites the sequence: "evaporating water from the byproduct stream prior to said applying step."

Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. §103

The Examiner alleges that the present invention is obvious in light of the combination of R1 and R2, adding R3 to teach the optimization of HLB, R4 to teach that some surfactants have been used in food systems, and R5 to teach that surfactants have been used to aid evaporation. In a first clear error, the Examiner has combined R1 and R2 without considering the references as a whole, and as a result has combined the references despite their clear teaching away from such combination. The modifications proposed by the Examiner to reach the claimed invention are explicitly taught against within the references. The combination of references would be inoperable, the references teach conditions which are disparate and incompatible, the solutions presented relate to such distinct problems that one of ordinary skill in the art would not draw from one for the application to the other, and the references facially disparage approaches like those presented in the other. As such, the combination of references is clear error.

Teaching Away: R1 discloses a solution to the same problem as disclosed in the present application, that is, extracting oil from a by-product stream. As would be expected with an overlap in the problem to be solved, the scope and content of R1 is fairly well described within the background of the present application. While similar with respect to the problem to be solved, R1 is completely devoid of any teaching or suggestion that an oil concentrator be applied. Rather, it teaches against such an approach and instead describes the negative impact of an emulsion forming on the yield of the oil (*e.g.*, undesirable emulsion phase - paragraph [0006]). Prior to citing additional art, the Examiner establishes a position of obviousness without a basis in any fact or reference by stating, "the use of surfactants to enhance oil recovery from various matrices is well known in the chemical arts." After this unsupported statement, R2 is essentially added to teach recovering oil from agricultural biomass.

The Examiner's reliance on R2 is a clear error because it teaches away from the claimed invention and against the combination with R1. In particular, in column 2, line 30, R2 mentions

Page 2 of 5 of Argument in Support of Request for Review

the inclusion of an emulsifying agent. The emulsifying agent, by its functional name, achieves exactly that which is taught against in R1 paragraph [0006], i.e., R1 teaches against forming an emulsion. R2 then states that the emulsifying agent "should be of the type that can subsequently be rendered ineffective." R2 goes on to describe (column 3, line 69, through column 4, line 24) that very little emulsifying agent is needed and that actually the amount in the "biomass" may be sufficient so that applying additional emulsifying agent is not necessary. According to this approach, extracting oil from the "biomass" requires only the application of an alkali (*i.e.*, a base). To that end, R2 extensively describes the importance of the type of base (see cols. 2-3). Thus, while R1 teaches the avoidance of emulsions and present claims 1 and 23 require "a pH between 3 and 7." the Examiner adds a reference which teaches adding a base to form an emulsion. This is a clear error. Additionally, the claimed method does not include rendering the oil concentrators ineffective, which is a required attribute of the emulsifying agents of R2. Instead, the claimed oil concentrators are not rendered ineffective to separate the oil from the byproduct stream.

As described above, R2 relates generally to the use of alkaline components (e.g., ammonium hydroxide) for separating oil from dry milled flours. One of ordinary skill in the art understands that dry-milled flours and the byproduct stream of a bio-based ethanol production process are extraordinarily different in composition and attributes. As such, one would not apply solutions found suitable to one to the other with a reasonable expectation of success. Instead, R2 states that care should be taken to avoid solubulization of the dispersion of the proteins and gelation of the starches (cols. 1-2). The starting material of R2 is dry flour with intact starches. This flour is a solid which is only being suspended in liquid. R2 describes a method of removing the oil which focuses on keeping the flour from being solubilized or dispersed in the liquid. The reagents employed are uniquely applied to maintain the fidelity of the starch in the starting material, with the starch recovered "in the form of unchanged starch granules" (col. 1, lines 46-47). In complete contrast to this "object" of the invention of R2, is R1. The starting material in R1 is a starch depleted (the starch has been largely converted into ethanol) liquid stillage. Thus, the central "object" of R2 is primarily absent from R1. In contrast to R2, the waste-stream of R1 includes solubilized proteins as the entire dry-milled product has been subjected to fermentation and distillation. As such, the wetted flour described in R2 and the stillage described in R1 are uniquely different materials from which to separate oil. As such, a solution found appropriate

Page 3 of 5 of Argument in Support of Request for Review

for R2 is not an obvious solution for the material in R1, or vice versa. Instead, R2 explicitly describes avoiding conditions which would result in the formation of materials like those described in R1 as normal (*e.g.*, solubilized proteins). Furthermore, the conditions in R2 were designed explicitly for the preservation of the native starches while the starting materials in R1 are necessarily starch depleted. One of ordinary skill in the art would not look to R2 for teachings with any expectation of success for at least these reasons. This argument is supported explicitly by the disclosure in R1 which states that no viable solution to the problem described therein had been developed, despite the disclosure of R2 being public for fifty years.

R3 is added to R1 and R2 to teach that HLB can be "optimized." As a reference in relation to R1 and R2, R3 is highly divergent in field/content/disclosure. R3 essentially teaches compositions useful for the removal of clay from oil. R3 is not relied on for, nor does it make up for, the deficiencies described with respect to R1 and R2. The Examiner alleges that R3 teaches compounds having an HLB of 2 to 12. Indeed, R3 teaches HLB values in that range and substantially outside that range, e.g., 30 (see figures). Depending on the desired outcome and the class of surfactant, relationships between the efficiency of the surfactant and the HLB could be deduced. However, R3 explicitly describes and shows (Fig. 1 and Fig. 2) that the relationship between HLB and performance is not predictable nor deduced without significant experimentation. For example, the efficacy of clay removal has two distinct maxima at distinct HLB values (e.g., Fig. 2, maxima at HLB = 7 and 27). Adding references to teach a claimed HLB value within the context of the claimed method can only rely on hindsight reasoning. Applicants respectfully submit that it would have been impossible for the Examiner or a person of ordinary skill in the art to accurately predict the claimed HLB values without access to the present disclosure. Instead, the present disclosure presents a known problem, e.g., extracting oil from a byproduct stream, according to a new perspective, *e.g.*, the concept of the "oil sequestering components," and applies ingenuity and extensive experimentation to deduce an approach to solving that problem. The blanket assertion by the Examiner that "the use of surfactants to enhance oil recovery from various matrices is well known in the chemical arts" is an unsustainable legal position that lies upon a multitude of clear factual and legal errors. R4 and R5 were not relied on nor do they remedy the deficiencies noted herein with respect to R1, R2 and R3.

Page 4 of 5 of Argument in Support of Request for Review

Attorney Docket No. 13044-9A

Conclusion

In view of the foregoing remarks and in consideration of the clear errors identified, Applicants request that the rejections be withdrawn and that the application be found allowable. The Examiner is invited to call the undersigned attorney if a discussion of any issues relating to this amendment could expedite the allowance of this application.

Respectfully submitted,

/William F. Bahret/ William F. Bahret, Reg. No. 31,087 Bahret & Associates LLC 320 N. Meridian St., Suite 510 Indianapolis, Indiana 46204 (317) 423-2300

Page 5 of 5 of Argument in Support of Request for Review

HYDRITE EXHIBIT 1002 (122 OF 231)

Title of Invention:	BIC	BIO-BASED OIL COMPOSITION AND METHOD FOR PRODUCING THE SAME				
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Ch	ristopher S. Froderr	nan			
Filer:	Wi	lliam F. Bahret/Joyc	e Eden			
Attorney Docket Number:	13	044-9A				
Filed as Small Entity						
Utility under 35 USC 111(a) Filing Fees						
Description		Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD(\$)	
Basic Filing:						
Pages:						
Claims:						
Miscellaneous-Filing:						
Petition:						
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:						
Notice of Appeal		2401	1	400	400	
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:						
Extension-of-Time:						
			HV	DRITE EX	HIBIT 1002	

Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal

13117301

27-May-2011

Application Number:

Filing Date:

JZ TIDNIL (123 OF 231)

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD(\$)		
Extension - 2 months with \$0 paid	2252	1	300	300		
Miscellaneous:						
	Tot	al in USD	(\$)	700		

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt					
EFS ID:	16318063				
Application Number:	13117301				
International Application Number:					
Confirmation Number:	7354				
Title of Invention:	BIO-BASED OIL COMPOSITION AND METHOD FOR PRODUCING THE SAME				
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Christopher S. Froderman				
Customer Number:	32841				
Filer:	William F. Bahret/Joyce Eden				
Filer Authorized By:	William F. Bahret				
Attorney Docket Number:	13044-9A				
Receipt Date:	15-JUL-2013				
Filing Date:	27-MAY-2011				
Time Stamp:	17:22:15				
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)				

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	yes			
Payment Type	Credit Card			
Payment was successfully received in RAM	\$700			
RAM confirmation Number	5359			
Deposit Account	502176			
Authorized User	BAHRET, WILLIAM F			
The Director of the USPTO is hereby authorized to charge indicated fees and credit any overpayment as follows:				
Charge any Additional Fees required under 37 C.F.R. Section 1.17 (Patent application and reexamination processing fees)				

File Listing	g:						
Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)		
1	Notice of Appeal Filed	Notice_of_Appeal.pdf	217021	no	2		
			5b32d4b6486a957df5f30ee4066d89a8220 7d547				
Warnings:							
Information:			,				
2	2 Miscellaneous Incoming Letter	PreAppeal_Brief_Request_for_ Review.pdf	233906	no	2		
			e28beb78f215381f65d22bb9b0e235d7edd 973a3				
Warnings:							
Information:							
3	Amendment/Argument after Notice of	PABR.pdf	35111	no	5		
	Appeal		1d0c4736601fd8f8e5df4c37ead0f1bc4b71 15f6				
Warnings:							
Information:							
4	4 Fee Worksheet (SB06)	fee-info.pdf	31978	no	2		
			b00f617b6a825619961c0fb243194c54f87c 5050				
Warnings:							
Information:							
		Total Files Size (in bytes)	: 5 ⁻	18016			
This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503. New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111 If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application. National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371 If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course. New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office If a new international application is being filed and the international application of the International Application Number an of the International filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.							

PTO/SB/31 (09-12)

					P	10/36/31 (09-12)
		Appro	oved for us	e through	01/31/2013	OMB 0651-0031
0			1 0 00			or contrarted

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respo		nd Trademark Offic	e; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE s it displays a valid OMB control number.		
NOTICE OF APPEAL FROM THE EXAMINER TO THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD		Docket Number			
I hereby certify that this correspondence is being facsimile transmitted to the USPTO EFS-Web transmitted to the USPTO, or or deposited with the	In re Application of Christopher S. Froderman et al.				
United States Postal Service with sufficient postage as first class mail in an envelope addressed to "Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450" [37 CFR 1.8(a)]	Application N 13/117,30		Filed 05/27/2011		
on	For BIO-BASE	For BIO-BASED OIL COMPOSITION AND METHOD FOR PRODUCING THE SAME			
Signature	Art Unit		Examiner		
Typed or printed name	1793		Subbalakshmi Prakash		
Applicant hereby appeals to the Patent Trial and Appeal Board from the la The fee for this Notice of Appeal is (37 CFR 41.20(b)(1))	st decision of th	e examiner.	\$ <u>800.00</u>		
Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27. Therefore, the fee shown above is reduced by half, and the resulting fee is:					
A check in the amount of the fee is enclosed.					
Payment by credit card. Form PTO-2038 is attached.	Payment by credit card. Form PTO-2038 is attached.				
The Director has already been authorized to charge fees in this application to a Deposit Account.					
The Director is hereby authorized to charge any fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 502176					
A petition for an extension of time under 37 CFR 1.136(a) (PTO/SB/22) is enclosed.					
WARNING: Information on this form may become public. Credit card information should not be included on this form. Provide credit card information and authorization on PTO-2038.					
I am the					
applicant/inventor.		/William F. Bahret/ Signature			
assignee of record of the entire interest.		William F. Bahret			
See 37 CFR 3.71. Statement under 37 CFR 3.73(b) is enclosed. (Form PTO/SB/96)		Typed or printed name			
✓ attorney or agent of record. 31087 Registration number		317-423-2300			
		Tel	ephone number		
attorney or agent acting under 37 CFR 1.34. Registration number if acting under 37 CFR 1.34.	July 15, 2013				
	Date				
NOTE: Signatures of all the inventors or assignees of record of the entire interest or their representative(s) are required. Submit multiple forms if more than one signature is required, see below*.					
r *Total of 1 forms are submitted					

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 41.31. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11, 1.14 and 41.6. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

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The **Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579)** requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

- The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether disclosure of these records is required by the Freedom of Information Act.
- 2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.
- 3. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.
- 4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).
- 5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.
- 6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).
- 7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (*i.e.*, GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.
- 8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspection or an issued patent.
- A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

Doc Code: AP.PRE.REQ

PTO/SB/33 (0	07-09)
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Approved for use through 07/31/2012. OMB 0651-0031 U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

	Docket Number (Optional)				
PRE-APPEAL BRIEF REQUEST FOR REVIEW		13044-9A			
I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage as first class mail	Application Number		Filed		
in an envelope addressed to "Mail Stop AF, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450" [37 CFR 1.8(a)]	13/177,301		05/27/2011		
on	First Named	First Named Inventor			
Signature	Christopher S. Froderman et al.				
	Art Unit		Examiner		
Typed or printed name	1793		Subbalakshmi Prakash		
This request is being filed with a notice of appeal. The review is requested for the reason(s) stated on the attached sheet(s). Note: No more than five (5) pages may be provided.					
l am the		/Willia	m F. Bahret/		
applicant/inventor.	Signature				
assignee of record of the entire interest. See 37 CFR 3.71. Statement under 37 CFR 3.73(b) is enclosed.	William F. Bahret				
(Form PTO/SB/96)	Typed or printed name				
Attorney or agent of record. 31087		317-423-2300			
	Telephone number				
attorney or agent acting under 37 CFR 1.34.		July 15, 2013			
Registration number if acting under 37 CFR 1.34	– Date				
NOTE: Signatures of all the inventors or assignees of record of the entire interest or their representative(s) are required. Submit multiple forms if more than one signature is required, see below*.					
*Total of <u>1</u> forms are submitted.					

This collection of information is required by 35 U.S.C. 132. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11, 1.14 and 41.6. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Mail Stop AF, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

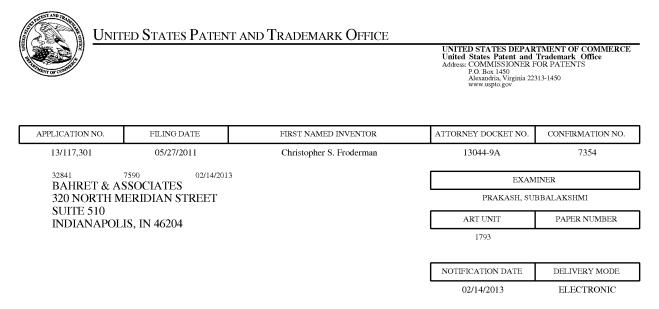
If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select option 2.

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The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

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- 2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.
- 3. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.
- 4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).
- 5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.
- 6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).
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- 8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspection or an issued patent.
- A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.



Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

joyce@bahretlaw.com bahret@bahretlaw.com rfrisk@bahretlaw.com

PTOL-90A (Rev. 04/07)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	13/117,301	FRODERMAN ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Subbalakshmi Prakash	1793				
The MAILING DATE of this communication ap Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address				
 A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). 						
Status						
1) \boxtimes Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>03 L</u>	December 2012.					
	s action is non-final.					
3) An election was made by the applicant in resp		set forth during the interview on				
; the restriction requirement and electio						
4) Since this application is in condition for allowa						
closed in accordance with the practice under	<i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 45	53 O.G. 213.				
Disposition of Claims						
5) Claim(s) <u>1-23</u> is/are pending in the application	1.					
5a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra						
6) Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
7) \boxtimes Claim(s) <u>1-23</u> is/are rejected.						
8) Claim(s) is/are objected to.						
9) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	or election requirement.					
* If any claims have been determined <u>allowable</u> , you may be eligible to benefit from the Patent Prosecution Highway program at a participating intellectual property office for the corresponding application. For more information, please see <u>http://www.uspto.gov/patents/init_events/pph/index.jsp</u> or send an inquiry to <u>PPHfeedback@uspto.gov</u> .						
Application Papers						
10) The specification is objected to by the Examin	er.					
11) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).						
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of: 						
1.						
2.						
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage						
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).						
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.						
Attachment(s)						
1) 🛛 Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	3) 🔲 Interview Summary					
 Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>12/3/2012</u>. 	Paper No(s)/Mail Da 4)	ate				
I.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTOL-326 (Rev. 09-12) Office A	Action Summary Pa	rt of Paper No./Mail Date 20130201				

HYDRITE EXHIBIT 1002 (132 OF 231)

DETAILED ACTION

Status of the Application

Receipt is acknowledged of the Amendment and response filed 12/3/2012.

Claims 1-23 are pending in this action. Claims 1, 9, 11,12 and 17 were amended and

new claims 18-23 were added by the applicants.

Claims 1-23 are rejected.

Information Disclosure Statement

The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 12/3/2012 was filed

after the mailing date of the first Office action, but before the close of prosecution. The

submission is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the

information disclosure statement is being considered by the examiner.

Withdrawn Rejections

Applicants' amendment of claims 1, 11 and 17 traverses the previously made

rejection under 35 USC 112 second paragraph. The rejection is therefore withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 112(b):

(B) CONCLUSION.—The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the inventor or a joint inventor regards as the invention.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 112 (pre-AIA), second paragraph:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1-17 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112(b) or 35 U.S.C. 112

(pre-AIA), second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point

out and distinctly claim the subject matter which the inventor or a joint inventor, or for pre-AIA the applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 1 recites "under conditions in which there is an attraction between oil and oil sequestering components in the byproduct stream", a step of "applying an oil concentrator to the byproduct stream", "the oil concentrator having a chemical composition capable of reducing the effect of the oil sequestering components in the byproduct stream"; and "mixing the oil concentrator with the byproduct stream". One of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably apprised of the scope of the invention, as the conditions in which the oil component is sequestered, and the chemical composition of the concentrator that would be "capable of reducing the effect of the oil sequestering the effect of the oil sequestering components" is unclear. Further, the claim recites an "applying" step and a "mixing" step for the same material. The method steps are therefore not clear and one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably apprised of the scope of the invention. Claims dependent on claim 1 are therefore indefinite. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim 11 recites "evaporating water from the byproduct stream prior to said applying step". One of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably apprised of the sequence of the method steps in the claim. Appropriate clarification is required.

Claim 8 recites "wherein adding the oil concentrator into the aqueous liquid byproduct stream includes adding an amount of oil concentrator so that the oil concentrator is below a critical micelle concentration for the oil concentrator in the aqueous byproduct stream." One of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably

apprised of the scope of the invention as the method of adding the oil concentrator is unclear. Appropriate clarification is required.

Claim 16 recites "polyether" in the composition of claim 15. There is insufficient antecedent basis for "polyether" in the claim.

Claims 12-17 recite "organic composition". It is unclear what "organic" means. One of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably apprised of the scope of the invention because the oil concentrator in claim 12 is recited as "comprising a surfactant compound including an ethoxylated sorbitan ester". One of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably apprised of the scope of the term "organic" in this recitation. Appropriate clarification is required.

Claim 19 recites "includes polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan" in describing an ethoxylated sorbitan ester. The identity of this compound is indefinite. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claims 1-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cantrell et al. (US2006/0041152 A1 (R1)) in view of Darling et al. (US 2,606,916 (R2)); and further in view of known principles and methods in the art of using surfactants for oil recovery from various matrices, for example, as disclosed in Cooper, et al. (The Canadian Journal of Chemical Engineering, Vol. 58, 1980; 576579 (R3)), Scheimann et al. (US 2007/0210007 Al (R4)) and Bonanno (US 4,702,798 (R5)) included herein as extrinsic evidence.

R1 describes a method of extracting oil from a byproduct stream of a bio-based ethanol production process, and separating the oil from the byproduct stream, as in instant claim 1 (see abstract); wherein the byproduct stream comprises an aqueous liquid byproduct stream as in claim 6; which comprises a thin stillage or syrup derived therefrom, as in claim 7 (paragraph [0010]); wherein the oil is separated from the stream by centrifugation as in claim 9 (paragraph [0013]); a stable flowable product for animal feed is produced as in claim 11 (paragraph [0025]); a byproduct stream of whole stillage or thin stillage is fed as in claims 13 and 14 (paragraphs [0010]-[0014]); these feed streams being produced during the process of ethanol production from corn, as instantly claimed (paragraph [0009]).

R1 does not specifically describe the use of a surfactant or oil concentrator in the process to recover oil from byproduct streams of ethanol production from corn. However, the use of surfactants to enhance oil recovery from various matrices is well known in the chemical arts. With reference to agricultural biomass, R2, for example, discloses a method for the liberation and recovery of oil from materials containing starch, proteins, and oil such as in a matrix derived from dry milling of corn; wherein ammonium oleate is the surfactant or concentrator (column 2 lines 37-43). R2 additionally discloses that it has been found to be advantageous to have present certain emulsifying agents that tend to produce oil-in-water emulsion, although they should be of a type that can be subsequently rendered ineffective so that the emulsion produced

may be readily broken and resolved into separate layers of oil and aqueous substrate (column 2 lines 30-35).

One of ordinary skill in the art looking to improve a method as in R1 would consider adding a suitable surfactant to enhance oil recovery in a centrifugation step as in instant claim 10; based on the disclosure in R2 (column 3 lines 69-73). In selecting a suitable surfactant system for the purpose, one would use standard methods in the art such as determining HLB criteria for optimal emulsion formation and subsequent demulsification; and optimal surfactant concentrations to ensure that the surfactant concentration is below a critical micellar concentration (CMC) for the surfactant in the liquid byproduct stream, as in claim 8.

One would therefore logically select a surfactant or surfactant composition with HLB value in the range specified in claims 2 and 12; to enable forming an oil-in-water emulsion that is easily broken to separate the phases. Additionally, methods to optimize HLB values of surfactants for various applications are well established in the art, (e.g. see R3, page 576, column 1); and R4 for example, suggests a surfactant which is chemically a polyethylene oxide with terminal fatty acid units, as in instant claims 3 and 15, for use in food systems, such as corn stillage to separate oil and suspended solids from an aqueous phase, which is expected to have a pH value as instantly claimed. R3 suggests surfactants with HLB of 15.3, as in instant claim 5; and a surfactant with HLB of about 13- 14, as in instant claim 4 and 16, (page 577, column 2) for de-emulsification of a complex oil bearing matrix to help separate oil and water phases. One of ordinary skill in the art would substitute surfactants approved for food use (either single

surfactants or mixtures) to achieve the recited HLB values, with a reasonable expectation of success. For example, surfactants as instantly claimed are used in removing natural oils from aqueous solids to facilitate the drying process (R5, column 5 lines 1-25). Other examples are available in the art; and the disclosed surfactants are routinely used in the broader chemical arts to enhance oil recovery from mixed aqueous streams, and in the food art to extract oils from oleaginous materials. Furthermore, in selecting a suitable surfactant in extracting products from by-product streams for potential food or feed applications, as in claim 17, one would select surfactants that are commonly used in the food art. In this context, R4 discloses sorbitan esters of fatty acids, ethoxylated sorbitan esters of fatty acids, and the like or mixtures thereof, preferred emulsifying agents include sorbitan monooleate, polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, and the like, (paragraph [0026]) in removing suspended matter and oils from thin stillage obtained in a dry milling process for food and feed grade ethanol. One of ordinary skill in the art would be aware that these surfactants/emulsifiers are routinely used in the food art for diverse applications; and would optimize surfactants for oil recovery from stillage of a bio-ethanol process with a reasonable expectation of success; and use centrifugal separation as in claims 9 and 10 to separate the oil phase from the aqueous phase as in R1.

One would therefore modify the method in R1 without undue experimentation and with a reasonable expectation of the success; based on the successful use of a surfactant in liberating and recovering oil from materials containing starch, proteins and oil; in R2, the successful separation of oil and water phases by centrifugation in the oil

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recovery method from stillage produced during ethanol production from corn, in R1; and the known use of surfactants in improving the separation of oils and suspended matter from thin stillage in the art, as for example, in R4. The resultant separated oil phase would comprise the natural oil and added surfactant as in claims 12-17.

Claims 18-22 are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over R1 in view of R2, R4 and R5.

R1 discloses a method of separating oil stillage byproduct stream of a bioethanol production process; and R2 discloses using a surfactant in such a process. R4 and R5 suggest ethoxylated sorbitan esters to enable separation of oil from aqueous phase in stillage; and one of ordinary skill in the art would select the surfactant or surfactant mixtures by using known methods in the art, as explained in the preceding paragraphs.

Claim 23 is rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over R1 in view of known methods in the art as for example disclosed in R2, R4 and R5.

R1 discloses the instantly claimed method including the recited temperature and pH conditions (paragraph [0010]); Although R1 does not disclose the use of a surfactant in oil recovery, as described in the preceding paragraphs, the use of surfactants in oil recovery from various matrices is well established in the chemical art, and food grade surfactants such as polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan ester are known to improve separation of oil from aqueous phase in separating oil and solids from food matrices including stillage. One of ordinary skill in the art would therefore include a surfactant

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addition step in the method of R1 with a reasonable expectation of successfully separating the residual oil from stillage.

The invention as a whole is therefore prima facie obvious in view of the art.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments to support reconsideration of the rejection of claims 1-17 as amended, and the allowance of newly added claims 18-23 have been fully considered and are partially persuasive.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

Claims 1, 11, and 17 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Applicants' amendment of claims 1 and 11 to clarify the method steps, and amendment of claim 17 to list FDA approved surfactants, traverses the previously made rejection. The rejection is therefore **withdrawn**. However, the claims as amended present new grounds for rejection as explained on pages 2-4 in this Office action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

Claims 1-17 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cantrell et al. (US2006/0041152 A1 (R1)) in view of Darling et al. (US 2,606,916 (R2)); and further in view of known principles and methods in the art of using surfactants for oil recovery from various matrices, for example, as disclosed in Cooper, et al. (The Canadian Journal of Chemical Engineering, Vol. 58, 1980; 576-579 (R3)).

Applicants remarked that "[C]laim 1 as amended recites applying an oil concentrator to a byproduct stream of the bio- based ethanol production process with the byproduct stream at a pH between 3 and 7. R2 (Darling et al.) teaches the use of an alkaline solution, e.g., ammonium hydroxide, at pH 9.75 or more. The process depends on the ammonium hydroxide for the formation of the ammonium oleate which the Examiner cites as a surfactant or concentrator. An alkaline solution as in R2 would be incompatible with the method described in R1 (Cantrell et al.), in which the pH is 6 or less. It is respectfully submitted that R2 would not motivate one of ordinary skill in the art to add a surfactant to improve the method of R1."

Applicants further argued that in "[C]laims 3 and 15 The Examiner cites R3 for suggesting a polyethylene oxide with fatty alcohol units "as in instant claims 3 and 15." However, claims 3 and 15 recite a fatty acid, not a fatty alcohol. These are very different chemical compounds, in different chemical classifications. The cited combination of prior art teachings does not include all the claim limitations. Claims 3 and 15 are respectfully submitted to be allowable for this reason in addition to those stated herein with respect to claims 1 and 12 from which they respectively depend. Claim 12 Claim 12 is hereby amended to recite an ethoxylated sorbitan ester as the surfactant compound in the claimed composition. There is no suggestion in the cited references to include such a compound in an organic composition of the type claimed;" and that "[T]he Examiner appears to refer to Applicants' own disclosure - claim 11 - as part of the basis for the rejection of claim 17. Applicants respectfully question what the underlying factual basis is - outside the present application - for the assertion that one would logically use

an FDA accepted direct food additive in the composition of claim 12 in view of the projected application of the product of a method in a different claim set. It is noted that the Examiner did not refer to any of the cited prior art for evidence of such a logical use. And it is not clear what basis there is outside this application for the assumption that a composition containing oil and an oil concentrator as recited in claim 12 is intended for use in food. It is respectfully submitted that the composition of claim 17 would not have been obvious in view of the prior art to a person of ordinary skill in the art, particularly as the claim is now narrowed."

However, the use of the recited surfactants is well established in the food art and is not restricted to the instant disclosure. Further these surfactants have been used in oil removal/recovery from food processing by-product streams, as described on pages 4-9 in this Office action. The example from the art (R3) was provided earlier as an example from the general art, in view of the indefinite recitation in independent claim 1. Other examples are available in the art, and the current rejection specifically addresses the subject matter in the claims as amended.

Regarding the newly added claims applicants argued that "[C]laim 18 is similar in scope to original claim 1 but is more specific as to the additive used to facilitate separation of oil from the bio-based byproduct stream, reciting an ethoxylated sorbitan ester. There is no suggestion in the cited references to use such a compound in a method of the type claimed. Claims 19-22 depend from claim 18 and more specifically define the ethoxylated sorbitan ester", and that "[N]ew claim 23 is particularly directed toward extracting oil from liquid stillage, which is separated from whole stillage by

centrifugation, for example, and then introduced to an evaporator to create a syrup, as described in the present application and in R1."

However, polyoxyethylene sorbitan esters have been successfully used in extracting oil from waste streams and in bioremediation in the broader art, and methods to arrive at optimal surfactant compositions to achieve optimal oil recovery are known in the art. One of ordinary skill in the art would therefore modify the method in R1 by including a surfactant addition step, more specifically, a food grade surfactant addition step wherein the food grade surfactant is selected based on experimentation by using known methods in the art, with a reasonable expectation of success.

In response to applicant's argument that there is no teaching, suggestion, or motivation to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness may be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See In re Fine, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988), In re Jones, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992), and KSR International Co. v. Teleflex, Inc., 550 U.S. 398, 82 USPQ2d 1385 (2007). In this case, the use of surfactants to enhance oil recovery from various matrices is well known in the chemical arts. Further, surfactants have been successfully used in the art to effectively separate oils and suspended solids form a thin stillage stream produced during dry mill ethanol production for food and feed applications. Furthermore, one of ordinary skill in the art would consider using surfactants that are commonly used in food

applications and with well characterized properties, and would optimize mixtures to achieve the effective HLB values at the normal pH of the by-product stream which is usually in the range of 3-7. In this context, the art discloses the successful use of mixtures of the instantly claimed surfactants in efficiently separating suspended solids and oil from thin stillage, which has a pH in this range. One would therefore modify the method in R1 with a reasonable expectation of success. Therefore, the claimed use of surfactants in recovering oil from a by-product stream in bio-ethanol production, remains obvious over known methods in the art; and the rejection is not based on the applicants' disclosure.

For these reasons, applicants' arguments were not persuasive.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of Application/Control Number: 13/117,301 Art Unit: 1793

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Correspondence

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Subbalakshmi Prakash whose telephone number is (571)270-3685. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 8.30am-5.00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Humera Sheikh can be reached on 571-272-0604. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Humera N. Sheikh/ Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1793 /Subbalakshmi Prakash/ Examiner, Art Unit 1793

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	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Subbalakshmi Prakash	1793	Page 1 of 1

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U.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTO-892 (Rev. 01-2001)

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Part of Paper No. 20130201

				Application Number	13/117,301		
IN	FORMATIC)N	DISCLOSURE	Filing Date	May 27, 2011		
ST	ATEMENT	BY	APPLICANT	First Named Inventor	Christopher S. Froderman et al.		
				Art Unit	1789		
				Examiner Name	Subbalakshmi Prakash		
Sheet	1	of	2	Attorney Docket Number	13044-9A		

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	Examiner Signature	/Subbalakshmi Prakash/ (02/04/2013)	Date Conside red	
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*EXAMINER: Initial if reference considered, whether or not citation is in conformance with MPEP 609. Draw line through citation if not in conformance and not

¹Applicant's unique citation fir form with next communication to applicant ¹Applicant's unique citation designation number (optional). ²See Kind Codes of USPTO Patent Documents at <u>www.uspto.gov</u>. or MPEP 901.04. ³Enter Office that issued the document, by the two-letter code (WIPO Standard ST.3). ⁴For Japanese patent documents, the indication of the year of the reign of the Emperor must precede the serial number of the patent document. ⁵Kind of document by the appropriate symbols as indicated on the document under WIPO Standard ST.16 if possible. ⁶Applicant is to place a check mark here if English language Translation is attached.

ALL REFERENCES CONSIDERED EXCEPT WHERE LINED THROUGH. /S.P./

				Application Number	13/117,301
IN	FORMATI	ON	DISCLOSURE	Filing Date	May 27, 2011
ST	STATEMENT BY APPLICANT			First Named Inventor	Christopher S. Froderman et al.
				Art Unit	1789
		Examiner Name	Subbalakshmi Prakash		
Sheet	2	of	2	Attorney Docket Number	13044-9A

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Examiner Signature

/Subbalakshmi Prakash/ (02/04/2013)

Date Considered

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^{*} EXAMINER: Initial if reference considered, whether or not citation is in conformance with MPEP 609. Draw line through citation if not in conformance and not considered. Include copy of this form with next communication to applicant. ¹ Applicant's unique citation designation number (optional). ² Applicant is to place a check mark here if English language Translation is attached.

EAST Search History

EAST Search History (Prior Art)

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
S1	159	oil byproduct corn (surfactant OR concentrat\$3 OR hydrophli\$3 OR lipophil\$3)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2012/07/24 12:38
S3	17	S1 stillage	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2012/07/24 12:47
S4	20	oil byproduct corn (surfactant OR detergent)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2012/07/24 12:55
S6	41	stillage alkali	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2012/07/24 13:08
S7	4	stillage (oil ADJ recovery)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2012/07/24 13:56
S8	20	oil	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2012/07/24 14:05
S10	20	(ammonium ADJ oleate) surfactant	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2012/07/24 14:22
S14	63	oil (separation OR recover\$3) (alcohol	US-PGPUB;	SAME	ON	2012/07/24

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		OR ethanol) fermentation (emulsifier OR surfactant)	USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM TDB			14:32
S15	0	("8008516").UR P N.	USPAT	OR	ON	2012/07/24 14:37
S16	9	((Froderman ADJ C) (Hildebrand ADJ W)).in. AND oil	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2012/07/24 15:05
S17	0	((Froderman ADJ C) (Hildebrand ADJ W)).in. AND ethanol	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2012/07/24 15:08
S18	0	((Froderman ADJ C) (Hildebrand ADJ W)).in. AND biofuel	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2012/07/24 15:09
S19	36	surfactant HLB (oil ADJ recovery)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2012/07/25 20:01
S20	0	surfactant HLB (oil ADJ extraction)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2012/07/25 20:03
S21	21	surfactant HLB extraction oil	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2012/07/25 20:03
S22	718	hlb ADJ "12"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2012/07/25 20:08
S23	135	S22 oil	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO;	SAME	ON	2012/07/25 20:09

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			JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB			
S24	1	(corn ADJ oil) recovery HLB	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2012/07/26 12:38
S26	3	(corn ADJ oil) recovery HLB demulsification	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2012/07/26 12:39
S27	23	(oil ADJ recovery) HLB demulsification	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2012/07/26 12:40
S32	22	((oil ADJ recovery) HLB).ab.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2012/07/26 12:49
S34	4	oil stillage HLB	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2012/07/26 14:56
S35	16	("4662990").URPN.	USPAT	OR	ON	2012/07/26 14:57
S36	3	S35 surfactant HLB	USPAT	AND	ON	2012/07/26 15:00
S38	8	(oil NEAR release) (waste OR byproduct) surfactant HLB	USPAT	AND	ON	2012/07/26 15:21
S39	19	("4179369").URPN.	USPAT	OR	ON	2012/07/26 15:25
S40	7	water oil (dissolved ADJ solids) surfactant separation	USPAT	SAME	ON	2012/07/26 15:39
S41	128	water oil (dissolved ADJ solids) surfactant	USPAT	SAME	ON	2012/07/26 15:41
S52	464	(((oil OR grease) NEAR (recover\$3 OR extract\$3)) surfactant).clm.	USPAT	AND	ON	2012/07/26 15:57
S55	4	((oil ADJ extraction) surfactant).ab.	USPAT	AND	ON	2012/07/26 16:01
S56	6	((oil ADJ extraction) surfactant).clm.	USPAT	AND	ON	2012/07/26 16:01
S60	1	(oil (ethanol ADJ production) surfactant).clm.	USPAT	AND	ON	2012/07/26 16:03

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S61	8	("4797214").URPN.	USPAT	OR	ON	2012/07/26 16:07
S62	165	stillage oil surfactant	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/04 12:58
S67	45	("2663718" "5250182" "5662810" "5795477" "6433146" "20030180415" "20040087808" "20050155282" "20060006116" "20080110577" "20080125612" "20090227004" "7601858" "7608729" "20090293344").pn.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/02/04 13:33
S68	1	S67 surfactant	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/04 13:34
S69	0	fermentation (by ADJ product) oil surfactant	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2013/02/04 14:09
S70	406	fermentation oil surfactant	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2013/02/04 14:10
S71	0	fermentation oil surfactant	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2013/02/04 14:10
S72	132	S70 corn	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/04 14:16
S73	24	S72 polyoxyethylene	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/04 14:17
S74	0	surfactant HLB oil (waste ADJ stream)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR;	SAME	ON	2013/02/04 16:01

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		FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB			
81	surfactant HLB oil (waste ADJ stream)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/04 16:02
0	surfactant syrup oil	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2013/02/04 17:00
3003	surfactant syrup oil	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2013/02/04 17:00
0	S77 stillage	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/04 17:00
1700	S77 corn ethanol	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/04 17:00
336	S77 corn ethanol recovery	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/04 17:01
0	S77 (bio ADJ ethanol)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/04 17:02
7	surfactant (bio ADJ ethanol)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2013/02/04 17:02
	0 3003 0 1700 336 0	stream) 0 surfactant syrup oil 3003 surfactant syrup oil 0 S77 stillage 0 S77 corn ethanol 336 S77 corn ethanol recovery 0 S77 (bio ADJ ethanol)	IBM_TDB81surfactant HLB oil (waste ADJUS-PGPUB; USPAT;	IBM_TDBIBM_TDB81surfactant HLB oil (waste ADJ stream)US-PGPUB; USCR; PFRS; EPC; JOC; DEFWENT; IBM_TDBAND0surfactant syrup oilUS-PGPUB; USCR; PFRS; EPC; JOC; DEFWENT; IBM_TDBNEAR3003surfactant syrup oilUS-PGPUB; USCR; PFRS; EPC; JPC; DEFWENT; IBM_TDBSAME0Surfactant syrup oilUS-PGPUB; USCR; PFRS; EPC; JPC; DEFWENT; IBM_TDBSAME1700S77 stillageUS-PGPUB; USCCR; PFRS; EPC; JPC; DEFWENT; IBM_TDBAND1700S77 corn ethanolUS-PGPUB; USCCR; PFRS; EPC; JPC; DEFWENT; IBM_TDBAND336S77 corn ethanol recoveryUS-PGPUB; US-PGPUB; USCCR; PFRS; EPC; JPC; DEFWENT; IBM_TDBAND0S77 (bio ADJ ethanol)US-PGPUB; USCCR; PFRS; EPC; JPC; DEFWENT; IBM_TDBAND17surfactant (bio ADJ ethanol)US-PGPUB; USCCR; PFRS; EPC; JPC; DEFWENT; IBM_TDBAND17surfactant (bio ADJ ethanol)US-PGPUB; USCCR; PFRS; EPC; JPC; DEFWENT; IBM_TDBAND17surfactant (bio ADJ ethanol)US-PGPUB; USCCR; PFRS; EPC; JPC; DEFWENT; IBM_TDBSAME17surfactant (bio ADJ ethanol)US-PGPUB; USCCR; PFRS; EPC; JPC; DEFWENT;SAME17surfactant (bio ADJ ethanol)US-PGPUB; USCCR; PFRS; EPC; JPC; DEFWENT;SAME	Image:

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			USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB			17:03
S84	108	S83 @py<="2011"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/04 17:06
S85	14	S84 sorbitan	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/04 17:11
S86	3	S85 HLB	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/04 17:23
S87	2	surfactant HLB (oil ADJ recovery) pH	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2013/02/04 17:39
S88	8	S85 рН	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/04 17:39
S89	399	(corn ADJ oil) hlb	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2013/02/05 14:58
S90	0	(corn ADJ oil) hlb	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2013/02/05 14:58
S91	0	(corn ADJ oil) hlb 12-18	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT;	SAME	ON	2013/02/05 14:59

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	ļ	**	IBM_TDB			
S92	0	(by ADJ product) oil corn (surfactant OR concentrat\$3 OR hydrophli\$3 OR lipophil\$3 OR emulsi\$3 OR demulsi\$3)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2013/02/07 14:27
S93	0	(by ADJ product) oil corn (surfactant OR emulsifier)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2013/02/07 14:27
S94	18715	oil corn (surfactant OR emulsifier)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2013/02/07 14:27
S95	13330	S94 ethanol	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/07 14:28
S96	8194	S95 polyoxyethylene	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/07 14:28
S97	1	S96 stillage	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/07 14:28
S98	40	("20060041153" "20080299632" "20090259060" "5605970" "5662810" "5837776" "5958233" "5985992" "6265477" "7497955" "7566469" "7601858" "7608729" "7641928").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/07 14:30
S99	4	S98 surfactant	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/07 14:31
S100	4	S98 (surfactant OR emulsifier)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO;	AND	ON	2013/02/07 14:33

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EAST Search History

			JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB			
S101	0	S98 TWEEN	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/07 14:34
S102	2	S98 polyoxyethylene	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOOR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/07 14:34
S103	12	nalco stillage	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/07 17:10
S104	7	S103 (surfactant OR emulsifier)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/07 17:10
S105	0	stillage oil (wetting ADJ agent)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2013/02/07 17:25
S106	11	stillage oil (wetting ADJ agent)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2013/02/07 17:25

EAST Search History (Interference)

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	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
Search Notes	13117301	FRODERMAN ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	SUBBALAKSHMI PRAKASH	1793

CPC- SEARCHED		
Symbol	Date	Examiner

CPC COMBINATION SETS - SEARCHED			
Symbol	Date	Examiner	

US CLASSIFICATION SEARCHED					
Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner		
See Search		2/2013	SP		
History					
printout					

SEARCH NOTES		
Search Notes	Date	Examiner
EAST: Search Terms: water/aqueous, oil/grease, dissolved solids, separation/extraction/recovery, surfactant/surface active agent/concentrator, byproduct/waste stream, demulsification, emulsification, stillage, corn, ethanol, HLB, inventors, wetting agent, emulsifier, polyoxyethylene, sorbitan ester, Tween, Polysorbate	2/2013	SP
Google Scholar	2/2013	SP

	INTERFERENCE SEARCH		
US Class/ CPC Symbol	US Subclass / CPC Group	Date	Examiner

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

Part of Paper No. : 20130201

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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In re patent application of:

Christopher S. Froderman et al

Application No. 13/117,301

Filed May 27, 2011

BIO-BASED OIL COMPOSITION AND) METHOD FOR PRODUCING THE SAME)

Before the Examiner

Subbalakshmi Prakash

Group Art Unit 1789

Date of Filing: December 3, 2012

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being filed electronically through the USPTO EFS-Web System on the date indicated above.

> /William F. Bahret/ William F. Bahret, Reg. No. 31,087

AMENDMENT AFTER FIRST ACTION

Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

Please enter the following amendment in response to the August 2, 2012, Office Action. Please provide any extension of time which may be necessary and charge any fees which may be due for extra claims or otherwise, except for the issue fee, to Deposit Account No. 50-2176.

Page 1 of 8 of Amendment After First Action

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please amend claims 1, 9, 11, 12 and 17 and add claims 18-23 as set forth below:

1. (Currently amended) A method of extracting oil from a byproduct stream of a biobased ethanol production process <u>under conditions in which there is an attraction between oil and</u> <u>oil sequestering components in the byproduct stream, the method comprising:</u>

applying an oil concentrator to the byproduct stream of the bio-based ethanol production process[[,]] with the byproduct stream at a pH between 3 and 7, the oil concentrator having a chemical composition capable of reducing the effect of the oil sequestering components in the byproduct stream;

mixing the oil concentrator with the byproduct stream; -so that the oil concentrator reduces interactions between the oil and oil sequestering components of the byproduct stream, and

separating the oil from the byproduct stream.

2. (Original) The method of extracting oil from the byproduct stream of the bio-based ethanol production process of claim 1, wherein the oil concentrator comprises a surfactant compound having a hydrophilic group and a lipophilic group providing the oil concentrator a hydrophile-lipophile balance (HLB) of about 12 to about 18.

3. (Original) The method of extracting oil from the byproduct stream of the bio-based ethanol production process of claim 2, wherein the lipophilic group is a fatty acid group and the hydrophilic group is a polyethylene oxide.

4. (Original) The method of extracting oil from the byproduct stream of the bio-based ethanol production process of claim 2, wherein the hydrophile-lipophile balance (HLB) is about 14 to about 16.

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5. (Original) The method of extracting oil from the byproduct stream of the bio-based ethanol production process of claim 2, wherein the hydrophile-lipophile balance (HLB) is about 15.

6. (Original) The method of extracting oil from the byproduct stream of the bio-based ethanol production process of claim 1, wherein the byproduct stream comprises an aqueous liquid byproduct stream with dissolved solids.

7. (Original) The method of extracting oil from the byproduct stream of the bio-based ethanol production process of claim 6, wherein the byproduct stream comprises a thin stillage or syrup derived therefrom.

8. (Original) The method of extracting oil from the byproduct stream of the bio-based ethanol production process of claim 6, wherein adding the oil concentrator into the aqueous liquid byproduct stream includes adding an amount of oil concentrator so that the oil concentrator concentration is below a critical micellar concentration for the oil concentrator in the aqueous liquid byproduct stream.

9. (Currently amended) The method of extracting oil from the byproduct stream of the bio-based ethanol production process of claim 1, the method further comprising:

applying centrifugal force after mixing the oil concentrator with the byproduct stream.

10. (Original) The method of extracting oil from the byproduct stream of the bio-based ethanol production process of claim 9, wherein applying centrifugal force after mixing the oil concentrator enables the formation of a separable oil phase and aqueous phase, wherein the oil concentrator is distributed between the oil phase and the aqueous phase.

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11. (Currently amended) The method of extracting oil from the byproduct stream of the bio-based ethanol production process of claim 1, the method further comprising: evaporating and drying the byproduct stream to produce a distillers dried grains product suitable for animal feed.

evaporating water from the byproduct stream prior to said applying step; and

drying the byproduct stream after said oil separating step to produce a distillers dried grains product suitable for animal feed.

12. (Currently amended) An organic composition comprising oil derived from a byproduct stream of a bio-based ethanol production process and an oil concentrator, the oil concentrator comprising a surfactant compound <u>including an ethoxylated sorbitan ester and</u> having a hydrophilic group and a lipophilic group providing the oil concentrator a hydrophile-lipophile balance (HLB) of about 12 to about 18.

13. (Original) The organic composition of claim 12, wherein the bio-based ethanol production process comprises a process of ethanol production from corn and the byproduct stream is whole stillage remaining from a distillation bottom.

14. (Original) The organic composition of claim 12, wherein the bio-based ethanol production process comprises a process of ethanol production from corn and the byproduct stream is a thin stillage or syrup derived therefrom separated from the whole stillage by centrifugation.

15. (Original) The organic composition of claim 12, wherein the lipophilic group comprises a fatty acid and the hydrophilic group comprises a polyethylene oxide.

16. (Original) The organic composition of claim 15, wherein the fatty acid and the polyether provide the oil concentrator with a hydrophile-lipophile balance (HLB) of about 14 to about 16.

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17. (Currently amended) The organic composition of claim 12, wherein the oil concentrator is an FDA acceptable direct food additive for humans and animals, said food additive selected from the group consisting of polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monostearate (Polysorbate 60), polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan tristearate (Polysorbate 65), and polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monooleate (Polysorbate 80).

18. (New) A method of extracting oil from a byproduct stream of a bio-based ethanol production process, comprising:

mixing an ethoxylated sorbitan ester with the byproduct stream; centrifuging the mixture of the ethoxylated sorbitan ester and the byproduct stream; and separating the oil from the mixture.

19. (New) The method of claim 18, wherein the ethoxylated sorbitan ester includes polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan.

20. (New) The method of claim 19, wherein the ethoxylated sorbitan ester is polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monooleate.

21. (New) The method of claim 19, wherein the ethoxylated sorbitan ester is polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan trioleate.

22. (New) The method of claim 19, wherein the ethoxylated sorbitan ester is polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan tristearate.

23. (New) A method of extracting oil from a liquid stillage byproduct of a bio-based ethanol production process, comprising:

evaporating water from the liquid stillage to produce a syrup;

processing the syrup to a temperature between 100° F and 212° F and a pH between 3 and 7:

mixing a polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan ester with the syrup; centrifuging the mixture; and separating the oil from the mixture.

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REMARKS

In the first Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 1, 11 and 17 under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite, and rejected claims 1-17 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Cantrell et al. (US 2006/0041152) (R1) in view of Darling et al. (US 2,606,916) (R2) and Cooper et al. (*The Canadian Journal of Chemical Engineering*, Vol. 58, 1980; 576-579) (R3).

Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. §112

Claim 1 is hereby amended to clarify the steps of the method. The preamble is amended to add foundation for the action of the oil concentrator, with reference to the process conditions under which it is designed to be used, and the oil concentrator is defined as having a chemical composition capable of reducing the effect of the oil sequestering components in the byproduct stream. The applying, mixing and separating steps of the method are believed to be sufficiently clear and definite to satisfy 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph.

Claim 11 is also amended to clarify the steps of the method.

Amended claim 17 more particularly points out and distinctly claims a group of FDA acceptable direct food additives for humans and animals. The additives recited are specific examples of the ethoxylated sorbitan esters recited in amended claim 12, and are specified in FDA Part 172, which is incorporated by reference in the present application (paragraph [0034]).

Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. §103

Claim 1

Claim 1 as amended recites applying an oil concentrator to a byproduct stream of the biobased ethanol production process with the byproduct stream at a pH between 3 and 7.

R2 (Darling et al.) teaches the use of an alkaline solution, e.g., ammonium hydroxide, at pH 9.75 or more. The process depends on the ammonium hydroxide for the formation of the ammonium oleate which the Examiner cites as a surfactant or concentrator. An alkaline solution as in R2 would be incompatible with the method described in R1 (Cantrell et al.), in which the pH is 6 or less. It is respectfully submitted that R2 would not motivate one of ordinary skill in the art to add a surfactant to improve the method of R1.

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Claims 3 and 15

The Examiner cites R3 for suggesting a polyethylene oxide with fatty alcohol units "as in instant claims 3 and 15." However, claims 3 and 15 recite a fatty acid, not a fatty alcohol. These are very different chemical compounds, in different chemical classifications. The cited combination of prior art teachings does not include all the claim limitations. Claims 3 and 15 are respectfully submitted to be allowable for this reason in addition to those stated herein with respect to claims 1 and 12 from which they respectively depend.

Claim 12

Claim 12 is hereby amended to recite an ethoxylated sorbitan ester as the surfactant compound in the claimed composition. There is no suggestion in the cited references to include such a compound in an organic composition of the type claimed.

Claim 17

The Examiner appears to refer to Applicants' own disclosure – claim 11 – as part of the basis for the rejection of claim 17. Applicants respectfully question what the underlying factual basis is – outside the present application – for the assertion that one would logically use an FDA accepted direct food additive in the composition of claim 12 in view of the projected application of the product of a method in a different claim set. It is noted that the Examiner did not refer to any of the cited prior art for evidence of such a logical use. And it is not clear what basis there is outside this application for the assumption that a composition containing oil and an oil concentrator as recited in claim 12 is intended for use in food.

It is respectfully submitted that the composition of claim 17 would not have been obvious in view of the prior art to a person of ordinary skill in the art, particularly as the claim is now narrowed to particular Polysorbates as the FDA acceptable direct food additive.

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New claims

Claim 18 is similar in scope to original claim 1 but is more specific as to the additive used to facilitate separation of oil from the bio-based byproduct stream, reciting an ethoxylated sorbitan ester. There is no suggestion in the cited references to use such a compound in a method of the type claimed.

Claims 19-22 depend from claim 18 and more specifically define the ethoxylated sorbitan ester. Support for these claims may be found in the specification, e.g., in paragraphs [0034] and [0037] and Table 1). It is respectfully submitted that the invention recited in these claims is not *prima facie* obvious in view of the prior art.

New claim 23 is particularly directed toward extracting oil from liquid stillage, which is separated from whole stillage by centrifugation, for example, and then introduced to an evaporator to create a syrup, as described in the present application and in R1. The claim recites evaporating the liquid stillage to produce the syrup, processing the syrup to a defined temperature and pH, mixing a particular additive – a polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan ester – with the syrup, centrifuging the mixture, and separating the oil from the mixture. It is respectfully submitted that the cited references and the prior art as whole would not have motivated a person of ordinary skill in the art to make such a modification to the method described in R1, and that the claimed invention would not have been obvious at the time it was made.

Conclusion

In view of the foregoing remarks and amending changes, claims 1-23 in the present application are believed to be in condition for immediate allowance, and such action is respectfully requested.

The Examiner is invited to call the undersigned attorney if a discussion of any issues relating to this amendment could expedite the allowance of this application.

Respectfully submitted,

/William F. Bahret/ William F. Bahret, Reg. No. 31,087 Bahret & Associates LLC 320 N. Meridian St., Suite 510 Indianapolis, Indiana 46204 (317) 423-2300

Page 8 of 8 of Amendment After First Action

Attorney Docket No. 13044-9A

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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In re patent application of:

Christopher S. Froderman et al

Application No. 13/117,301

Filed May 27, 2011

BIO-BASED OIL COMPOSITION AND) METHOD FOR PRODUCING THE SAME)

Before the Examiner

Subbalakshmi Prakash

Group Art Unit 1789

Date of Filing: December 3, 2012

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being filed electronically through the USPTO EFS-Web System on the date indicated above.

> /William F. Bahret/ William F. Bahret, Reg. No. 31,087

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

Submitted herewith on the attached form, entitled Information Disclosure Statement by Applicant, is a list of documents of which Applicants are aware which they believe may be material to the examination of this application, and in respect of which there may be a duty to disclose in accordance with 37 C.F.R. §1.56. Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §1.98(a)(2), copies of the cited U.S. patents are not submitted herewith. Copies of the other cited references are enclosed.

The fee of \$180.00 is enclosed herewith. If any additional fee is due, the Patent and Trademark Office is authorized to charge any such fee except for an issue fee to Deposit Account No. 50-2176.

Respectfully submitted,

/William F. Bahret/ William F. Bahret, Reg. No. 31,087 Bahret & Associates LLC 320 N. Meridian St., Suite 510 Indianapolis, Indiana 46204 (317) 423-2300

> HYDRITE EXHIBIT 1002 (167 OF 231)

				Application Number	13/117,301
INFORMATION DISCLOSURE				Filing Date	May 27, 2011
ST	STATEMENT BY APPLICANT			First Named Inventor	Christopher S. Froderman et al.
				Art Unit	1789
			Examiner Name	Subbalakshmi Prakash	
Sheet	1	of	2	Attorney Docket Number	13044-9A

			U.S. PATENT	DOCUMENTS	
Examiner	Cite	Document Number	Publication Date	Name of Patentee or	Pages, Columns, Lines, Where Relevant
Initials [*]	No. ¹	Number-Kind Code ²	MM-DD-YYYY	Applicant of Cited Document	Passages or Relevant Figures Appear
		US-2,663,718	12-22-1953	Strezynski	
		US-5,250,182	10-05-1993	Bento et al.	
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		US-5,795,477	08-18-1998	Herman et al.	
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		US-7,608,729	10-27-2009	Winsness et al.	
		US-2009/0293344 A1	12-03-2009	O'Brien et al.	
		US-			

	FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS								
Examiner	Cite	Foreign Patent Document Country Code ³ -Number ⁴ -Kind Code ⁵	Publication Date	Name of Patentee or	Pages, Columns, Lines, Where Relevant Passages or	Т6			
Initials	No. ¹	Country Code"-Number '-Kind Code"	MM-DD-YYYY	Applicant of Cited Document	Relevant Figures Appear				
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Examiner	Date	
Signature	Considered	

*EXAMINER: Initial if reference considered, whether or not citation is in conformance with MPEP 609. Draw line through citation if not in conformance and not considered. Include copy of this form with next communication to applicant
¹ Applicant's unique citation designation number (optional). ²See Kind Codes of USPTO Patent Documents at <u>www.uspto.gov</u>. or MPEP 901.04. ³Enter Office that issued the document, by the two-letter code (WIPO Standard ST.3). ⁴For Japanese patent documents, the indication of the year of the reign of the Emperor must precede the serial number of the patent document. ⁵Kind of document by the appropriate symbols as indicated on the document under WIPO Standard ST.16 if possible. ⁶Applicant is to place a check mark here if English language Translation is attached.

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE				Application Number	13/117,301
				Filing Date	May 27, 2011
STATEMENT BY APPLICANT			APPLICANT	First Named Inventor	Christopher S. Froderman et al.
		Art Unit	1789		
		Examiner Name	Subbalakshmi Prakash		
Sheet	2	of	2	Attorney Docket Number	13044-9A

Examiner	Cite	OTHER DOCUMENTS – NON-PATENT LITERATURE DOCUMENTS	T
Examiner Initials [*]	No. ¹	Include name of the author (in CAPITAL LETTERS), title of the article (when appropriate), title of the item (book, magazine, journal, serial, symposium, catalog, etc.), date, page(s), volume-issue number(s), publisher, city and/or country where published	1
		Singh, N. et al., "Extraction of Oil From Corn Distillers Dried Grains With Solubles,"	
		Transactions of the ASABE, Vol. 41, No. 6, November/December 1998, pp. 1775-1777.	
		"The HLB System A Time-Saving Guide to Emulsifier Selection," © 1976 ICI United	
		States Inc., 22 pages.	
		Becher, Paul, <i>Emulsions: Theory and Practice</i> , Reinhold Publishing, New York, c. 1957,	
		Chapter 6, "The Chemistry of Emulsifying Agents," p. 209-265.	
		Watkins, Catherine, "Two Fuels From One Kernel," Inform, Vol. 18, No. 11, November	
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		Lumisorb PSTS-20 K (Polysorbate 65) Technical Data Sheet, Lambent Technologies,	
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		c. 2004, 2 pages	
		GreenShift Corporation Corn Oil Extraction Process Description, [online], ©2005-2010, [retrieved 11-17-2010]. Retrieved from the Internet:	
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		FDA Part 172, Code of Federal Regulations Title 21, Part 172, [online], undated,	
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		5 pages.	
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	Date	
Examiner	Considered	
Signature		

 ^{*} EXAMINER: Initial if reference considered, whether or not citation is in conformance with MPEP 609. Draw line through citation if not in conformance and not considered. Include copy of this form with next communication to applicant.
 ¹ Applicant's unique citation designation number (optional).
 ² Applicant is to place a check mark here if English language Translation is attached.

Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal					
Application Number:	13	117301			
Filing Date:	27-	May-2011			
Title of Invention:	BIC)-BASED OIL COMPO	DSITION AND M	1ETHOD FOR PROD	UCING THE SAME
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name: Christopher S. Froderman					
Filer:	Wil	lliam F. Bahret/Joyc	e Eden		
Attorney Docket Number:	130	044-9A			
Filed as Small Entity					
Utility under 35 USC 111(a) Filing Fees					
Description		Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD(\$)
Basic Filing:					
Pages:					
Claims:					
Independent claims in excess of 3		2201	1	125	125
Miscellaneous-Filing:					
Petition:					
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:					
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:					
Extension-of-Time:					

HYDRITE EXHIBIT 1002 (170 OF 231)

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD(\$)
Extension - 1 month with \$0 paid	2251	1	75	75
Miscellaneous:				
Submission- Information Disclosure Stmt	1806	1	180	180
	Tot	al in USD	(\$)	380

Electronic Acl	Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt				
EFS ID:	14363113				
Application Number:	13117301				
International Application Number:					
Confirmation Number:	7354				
Title of Invention:	BIO-BASED OIL COMPOSITION AND METHOD FOR PRODUCING THE SAME				
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Christopher S. Froderman				
Customer Number:	32841				
Filer:	William F. Bahret/Joyce Eden				
Filer Authorized By:	William F. Bahret				
Attorney Docket Number:	13044-9A				
Receipt Date:	03-DEC-2012				
Filing Date:	27-MAY-2011				
Time Stamp:	12:22:57				
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)				

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	yes			
Payment Type	Credit Card			
Payment was successfully received in RAM	\$380			
RAM confirmation Number	12963			
Deposit Account 502176				
Authorized User BAHRET, WILLIAM F				
The Director of the USPTO is hereby authorized to charge indicated fees and credit any overpayment as follows:				
Charge any Additional Fees required under 37 C.F.R. Se	ction 1.16 (National application filing, search, and examination fees)			

Information: Information: <t< th=""><th>Document Number</th><th>Document Description</th><th>File Name</th><th>File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest</th><th>Multi Part /.zip</th><th>Pages (if appl.</th></t<>	Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.								
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Document Description Start End Amendment/Req. Reconsideration-After Non-Final Reject 1 1 1 Claims 2 5 5 Applicant Arguments/Remarks Made in an Amendment 6 8 Warnings: 1 14115 8 Information: 105_Transmittal.pdf 14415 no 1 Warnings: ID5_Transmittal.pdf 14415 no 1 Warnings: Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Form (SB08) ID5_pdf 34156 no 2 Warnings: Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Form (SB08) ID5.pdf 34156 no 2 Warnings: Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Form (SB08) 1_Singh_Extracton_of_oil_pdf 31511 no 3 Marnings: Information Operation Disclosure Statement (IDS) 31511 no 3 4 Non Patent Literature 1_Singh_Extracton_of_oil_pdf 31511 no 30 Marnings: Information: Information_D_PracticePDF Information_D_PracticePDF 3348839				663c3a73da49057588db3e8f985b73ba794 e62de	,	-								
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HYDRITE EXHIBIT 1002 (173 OF 231)

8	Non Patent Literature	5_Lumisorb_PSTS_20K_Polysor	162637	no	2
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9	Non Patent Literature	7_GreenSift_Corn_Oil.PDF	184792	no	2
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10	Non Patent Literature	8_FDA_Part_172.pdf	110887	no	5
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11	Non Patent Literature	6_Lumisorb_PSMO_20K_Polys	154622	no	2
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Information: 12	Fee Worksheet (SB06)	fee-info.pdf	735a2b3f6674d490fc3b817a51c004342c84	no	2

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New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

PTO/SB/06 (07-06) Approved for use through 1/31/2007. OMB 0651-0032 U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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	FOR		NUMBE	R FILED	NUN	IBER EXTRA		RATE (\$)	FEE (\$)		RATE (\$)	FEE (\$)
	BASIC FEE (37 CFR 1.16(a), (b),	or (c))	N	/A		N/A		N/A			N/A	
	SEARCH FEE (37 CFR 1.16(k), (i), (or (m))	N	/A		N/A		N/A			N/A	
	EXAMINATION FE (37 CFR 1.16(o), (p),		N	/A		N/A		N/A			N/A	
	FAL CLAIMS CFR 1.16(i))			minus 20	= *			X \$ =		OR	X \$ =	
	EPENDENT CLAIM CFR 1.16(h))	S		minus 3	= *			X \$ =			X \$ =	
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	MULTIPLE DEPEN							TOTAL			TOTAL	
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This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.16. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

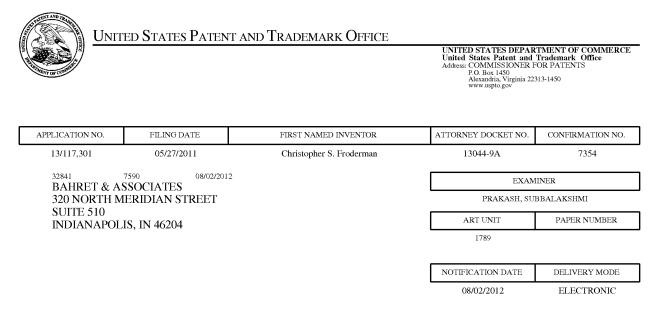
If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select option 2.

Document code: WFEE

United States Patent and Trademark Office Sales Receipt for Accounting Date: 12/06/2012

PYOUNG1 SALE #00000001 Mailroom Dt: 12/03/2012 502176 13117301 01 FC : 2202 93.00 DA

> HYDRITE EXHIBIT 1002 (177 OF 231)



Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

joyce@bahretlaw.com bahret@bahretlaw.com rfrisk@bahretlaw.com

PTOL-90A (Rev. 04/07)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)					
	13/117,301	FRODERMAN ET AL.					
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit					
	SUBBALAKSHMI PRAKASH	1789					
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address					
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY							
 WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). 	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim rill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	ely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).					
Status							
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>27 M</u>	ay 2011.						
	action is non-final.						
3) An election was made by the applicant in respo	onse to a restriction requirement	set forth during the interview on					
; the restriction requirement and election		-					
4) Since this application is in condition for allowar	nce except for formal matters, pro	secution as to the merits is					
closed in accordance with the practice under E	<i>x parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 45	53 O.G. 213.					
Disposition of Claims							
5) Claim(s) <u>1-17</u> is/are pending in the application.							
5a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrav							
6) Claim(s) is/are allowed.							
7) Claim(s) <u>1-17</u> is/are rejected.							
8) Claim(s) is/are objected to.							
9) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	r election requirement.						
Application Papers							
10) The specification is objected to by the Examine	r.						
11) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acce	epted or b) 🗌 objected to by the E	Examiner.					
Applicant may not request that any objection to the	drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See	e 37 CFR 1.85(a).					
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct	on is required if the drawing(s) is obj	ected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).					
12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.							
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119							
13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).							
a) All b) Some * c) None of:							
 Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 							
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No.							
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).							
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list		d					
		u.					
Attachmant/a)							
Attachment(s) 1) X Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) 🔲 Interview Summary	(PTO-413)					
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Da	ate					
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	5) Notice of Informal P	atent Application					
Paper No(s)/Mail Date U.S. Patent and Trademark Office	6) 🗌 Other:						
	tion Summary Pa	rt of Paper No./Mail Date 20120725					

HYDRITE EXHIBIT 1002 (179 OF 231) Application/Control Number: 13/117,301 Art Unit: 1789

DETAILED ACTION

Status of the Application

Claims 1-17 are pending in this action. Claims 1-17 are rejected.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1, 11, and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as

being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 1 recites a step of "applying an oil concentrator to the byproduct stream of a bio-based ethanol production process " and a step of "mixing the oil concentrator with the byproduct stream so that the oil concentrator reduces interactions between the oil and oil sequestering components of the byproduct stream."

One of ordinary skill in the art would not be able to discern the sequential steps in the method of the invention based on this recitation. The recital of "applying an oil concentrator" is indefinite as it does not describe what the application step entails. The recital of "so that oil concentrator reduces interactions" is indefinite because no process conditions are specified. The claim should be rewritten in a proper format as a method claim. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim 11 recites " [T]he method of extracting oil from the bio-based ethanol production process of claim 9, the method further comprising evaporating and drying the byproduct stream to produce a distillers dried grains product suitable for animal feed".

One of ordinary skill in the art would not be able to discern the sequential method steps

claimed, from this recitation. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim 17 recites "FDA acceptable direct food additive for humans and animals"

without providing a list of relevant additives that are applicable to the method of the

invention. This broad recitation renders the claim indefinite. Appropriate correction is

required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in Graham v. John Deere Co., 383 U.S. 1, 148

USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining

obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

- 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
- 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
- 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
- 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of

the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of

the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein

were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation

under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was

not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cantrell et al. (US2006/0041152 A1 (R1)) in view of Darling et al. (US 2,606,916 (R2)); and further in view of known principles and methods in the art of using surfactants for oil recovery from various matrices, for example, as disclosed in Cooper, et al. (*The Canadian Journal of Chemical Engineering*, Vol. 58, 1980; 576-579), included herein as extrinsic evidence.

R1 describes a method of extracting oil from a byproduct stream of a bio-based ethanol production process, and separating the oil from the byproduct stream, as in instant claim 1 (see abstract); wherein the byproduct stream comprises an aqueous liquid byproduct stream as in claim 6; which comprises a thin stillage or syrup derived therefrom, as in claim 7 (paragraph [0010]); wherein the oil is separated from the stream by centrifugation as in claim 9 (paragraph [0013]); a stable flowable product for animal feed is produced as in claim 11 (paragraph [0025]); a byproduct stream of whole stillage or thin stillage is fed as in claims 13 and 14 (paragraphs [0010]-[0014]); these feed streams being produced during the process of ethanol production from corn, as instantly claimed (paragraph [0009]).

R1 does not specifically describe the use of a surfactant or oil concentrator in the process to recover oil from byproduct streams of ethanol production from corn. However, the use of surfactants to enhance oil recovery from various matrices is well

known in the chemical arts. With reference to agricultural biomass, R2, for example, discloses a method for the liberation and recovery of oil from materials containing starch, proteins, and oil such as in a matrix derived from dry milling of corn; wherein ammonium oleate is the surfactant or concentrator (column 2 lines 37-43). R2 additionally discloses that it has been found to be advantageous to have present certain emulsifying agents that tend to produce oil-in-water emulsion, although they should be of a type that can be subsequently rendered ineffective so that the emulsion produced may be readily broken and resolved into separate layers of oil and aqueous substrate (column 2 lines 30-35).

One of ordinary skill in the art looking to improve a method as in R1 would consider adding a suitable surfactant to enhance oil recovery in a centrifugation step as in instant claim 10; based on the disclosure in R2 (column 3 lines 69-73).

In selecting a suitable surfactant system for the purpose, one would use standard methods in the art such as determining HLB criteria for optimal emulsion formation and subsequent demulsification; and optimal surfactant concentrations to ensure that the surfactant concentration is below a critical micellar concentration (CMC) for the surfactant in the liquid byproduct stream, as in claim 8.

One would therefore logically select a surfactant or surfactant composition with HLB value in the range specified in claims 2 and 12; to enable forming an oil-in-water emulsion that is easily broken to separate the phases. Additionally, methods to optimize HLB values of surfactants for various applications are well established in the art, (e.g. see R3, page 576, column 1); and R3 for example, suggests a surfactant which is

chemically a polyethylene oxide with terminal fatty alcohol units, as in instant claims 3 and 15; with HLB of 15.3, as in instant claim 5; and a surfactant with HLB of about 13-14, as in instant claim 4 and 16, (page 577, column 2) for de-emulsification of a complex oil bearing matrix to help separate oil and water phases. Other examples are available in the art.

One would therefore modify the method in R1 without undue experimentation and with a reasonable expectation of the success; based on the successful use of a surfactant in liberating and recovering oil from materials containing starch, proteins and oil; in R2 and the successful separation of oil and water phases by centrifugation in the oil recovery method from stillage produced during ethanol production from corn, in R1.

Regarding claim 17, one of ordinary skill in the art would logically use an FDA accepted direct food surfactant additive in view of the projected application of the oil - removed dried byproduct stream as animal feed, as in claim 11.

The invention as a whole is therefore *prima facie* obvious in view of the art.

Conclusion

No claim is allowed.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Subbalakshmi Prakash whose telephone number is (571)270-3685. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 8.30am-5.00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Humera Sheikh can be reached on 571-272-0604. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Humera N. Sheikh/ Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1789 /Subbalakshmi Prakash/ Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1789

Notice of References Cited	Application/Control No. 13/117,301	Applicant(s)/Pater Reexamination FRODERMAN ET	
Nonce of Helefences oneu	Examiner	Art Unit	
	SUBBALAKSHMI PRAKASH	1789	Page 1 of 1

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Name	Classification
*	А	US-2006/0041152 A1	02-2006	Cantrell et al.	554/008
*	В	US-2,606,916	08-1952	DARLING ELTON R et al.	554/10
	С	US-			
	D	US-			
	ш	US-			
	F	US-			
	G	US-			
	н	US-			
	Ι	US-			
	J	US-			
	к	US-			
	L	US-			
	М	US-			

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Country	Name	Classification
	Ν					
	0					
	Р					
	Q					
	R					
	s					
	Т					
				NON-PATENT DOCUM	IENTS	

*		Include as applicable: Author, Title Date, Publisher, Edition or Volume, Pertinent Pages)
	U	David G. Cooper, J.E. Zajic, Edward J. Cannel and Joan W. Wood. The Relevance of "HLB" to De-Emulsification of a Mixture of Heavy Oil, Water and Clay. The Canadian Journal of Chemical Engineering Vol 58, October 1980; pages 576-579.
	v	
	w	
	x	

*A copy of this reference is not being furnished with this Office action. (See MPEP § 707.05(a).) Dates in MM-YYYY format are publication dates. Classifications may be US or foreign.

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTO-892 (Rev. 01-2001)

Notice of References Cited

Part of Paper No. 20120725

HYDRITE EXHIBIT 1002 (186 OF 231)

	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
Search Notes	13117301	FRODERMAN ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	SUBBALAKSHMI PRAKASH	1789

	SEARCHED		
Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner
See Search		7/2012	SP
History			
printout			

SEARCH NOTES		
Search Notes	Date	Examiner
EAST: Search Terms: water/aqueous, oil/grease, dissolved solids, separation/extraction/recovery, surfactant/surface active agent/concentrator, byproduct/waste stream, demulsification, emulsification, stillage, corn, ethanol, HLB, inventors	7/2012	SP
Google Scholar	7/2012	SP

	INTERFERENCE SEARCH		
Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

Part of Paper No. : 20120725

EAST Search History

EAST Search History (Prior Art)

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
S1	159	oil byproduct corn (surfactant OR concentrat\$3 OR hydrophli\$3 OR lipophil\$3)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2012/07/24 12:38
S3	17	S1 stillage	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2012/07/24 12:47
S4	20	oil byproduct corn (surfactant OR detergent)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2012/07/24 12:55
S6	41	stillage alkali	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2012/07/24 13:08
S7	4	stillage (oil ADJ recovery)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2012/07/24 13:56
S8	20	HLB ("10" OR "12" OR "18" OR "19") oil	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2012/07/24 14:05
S10	20	(ammonium ADJ oleate) surfactant	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2012/07/24 14:22
S14	63	oil (separation OR recover\$3) (alcohol OR ethanol) fermentation (emulsifier OR surfactant)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2012/07/24 14:32
S15	0	("8008516").URPN.	USPAT	OR	ON	2012/07/24 14:37
S16	9	((Froderman ADJ C) (Hildebrand ADJ W)).in. AND oil	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2012/07/24 15:05
S17	0	((Froderman ADJ C) (Hildebrand ADJ W)).in. AND ethanol	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2012/07/24 15:08
S18	0	((Froderman ADJ C) (Hildebrand ADJ W)).in. AND biofuel	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2012/07/24 15:09
S19	36	surfactant HLB (oil ADJ recovery)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO;	SAME	ON	2012/07/25 20:01

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			JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB			
S20	0	surfactant HLB (oil ADJ extraction)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2012/07/25 20:03
S21	21	surfactant HLB extraction oil	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2012/07/25 20:03
S22	718	hlb ADJ "12"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2012/07/25 20:08
523	135	S22 oil	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2012/07/25 20:09
S24	1	(corn ADJ oil) recovery HLB	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	SAME	ON	2012/07/26 12:38
S26	3	(corn ADJ oil) recovery HLB demulsification	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2012/07/26 12:39
S27	23	(oil ADJ recovery) HLB demulsification	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2012/07/26 12:40
S 32	22	((oil ADJ recovery) HLB).ab.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2012/07/26 12:49
S 34	4	oil stillage HLB	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	AND	ON	2012/07/26 14:56
\$35	16	("4662990").URPN.	USPAT	OR	ON	2012/07/26 14:57
S36	3	S35 surfactant HLB	USPAT	AND	ON	2012/07/26 15:00
S38	8	(oil NEAR release) (waste OR byproduct) surfactant HLB	USPAT	AND	ON	2012/07/26 15:21
S39	19	("4179369").URPN.	USPAT	OR	ON	2012/07/26 15:25
S40	7	water oil (dissolved ADJ solids) surfactant separation	USPAT	SAME	ON	2012/07/26 15:39
S41	128	water oil (dissolved ADJ solids) surfactant	USPAT	SAME	ON	2012/07/26 15:41
S52	464	(((oil OR grease) NEAR (recover\$3 OR extract\$3)) surfactant).clm.	USPAT	AND	ON	2012/07/26 15:57
S55	4	((oil ADJ extraction) surfactant).ab.	USPAT	AND	ON	2012/07/26 16:01
S56	6	((oil ADJ extraction) surfactant).clm.	USPAT	AND	ON	2012/07/26 16:01

S60 1 (oil (ethanol ADJ production) surfactant).clm.	USPAT	AND	ON	2012/07/26 16:03
S61 8 ("4797214").URPN.	USPAT	OR	ON	2012/07/26

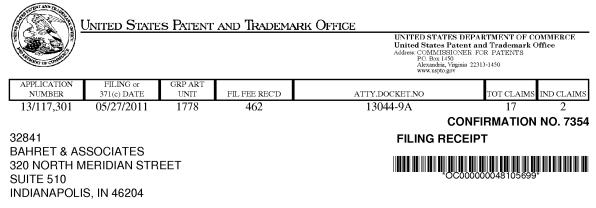
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PATENT APPLICATION FEE DETERMINATION RECORD Substitute for Form PTO-875									Application or Docket Number 13/117,301		
APPLICATION AS FILED - PART I (Column 1) (Column 2) SMALL ENTITY									OR	OTHER THAN ORSMALL ENTITY	
FOR		NUMBE	NUMBER FILED		NUMBER EXTRA		RATE(\$)	FEE(\$)		RATE(\$)	FEE(\$)
BASIC FEE (37 CFR 1.16(a), (b), or (c))		N	N/A		N/A		N/A	82	1	N/A	
SEARCH FEE (37 CFR 1.16(k), (i), or (m))		N	N/A		N/A		N/A	270	1	N/A	
EXAMINATION FEE (37 CFR 1.16(o), (p), or (q))		N	N/A		N/A		N/A	110	1	N/A	
TOTAL CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(i))		17	17 minus 20=		*		× 26 =	0.00	OR		
INDEPENDENT CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(h))		^S 2	minus	3 = *			× 110 =	0.00			
FEE	PLICATION SIZE E CFR 1.16(s))	sheets of \$270 (\$13 50 sheets	If the specification and drawings exceed 100 sheets of paper, the application size fee due is \$270 (\$135 for small entity) for each additional 50 sheets or fraction thereof. See 35 U.S.C. 41(a)(1)(G) and 37 CFR 1.16(s).					0.00			
MUL	TIPLE DEPENDE	NT CLAIM PRE	CLAIM PRESENT (37 CF		R 1.16(j))			0.00	1		
* If the difference in column 1 is less than zero, enter "0" in column 2.					mn 2.		TOTAL	462	1	TOTAL	
	CLAIMS			(Column 2) HIGHEST	Column 2) (Column 3) HIGHEST		SMALL ENTITY		OR]	OTHER THAN SMALL ENTITY	
AMENDMENT A		REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	PRESENT EXTRA		RATE(\$)	ADDITIONAL FEE(\$)		RATE(\$)	ADDITIONAL FEE(\$)
	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	*	Minus	**	-		x =		OR	x =	
	Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	*	Minus	***	=		x =		OR	× =	
	Application Size Fee (37 CFR 1.16(s))										
	FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM (37 CFR 1.16(j))								OR		
							TOTAL ADD'L FEE		OR	TOTAL ADD'L FEE	
		(Column 1)		(Column 2)	(Column 3)				-		
AMENDMENT B		CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	PRESENT EXTRA		RATE(\$)	ADDITIONAL FEE(\$)		RATE(\$)	ADDITIONAL FEE(\$)
	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	*	Minus	**			x =		OR	x =	
	Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	*	Minus	***	=		x =		OR	x =	
	Application Size Fee (37 CFR 1.16(s))								1		
	FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM (37 CFR 1.16(j))								OR		
							TOTAL ADD'L FEE		OR	TOTAL ADD'L FEE	
	 If the entry in colu If the "Highest Nu If the "Highest Nur The "Highest Number" 	ımber Previous nber Previously	ly Paid Fo Paid For"	or" IN THIS SPA IN THIS SPACE i	CE is less thar s less than 3, er	n 20 nter), enter "20".	in column 1.	_		

HYDRITE EXHIBIT 1002 (191 OF 231)



Date Mailed: 06/15/2011

Receipt is acknowledged of this non-provisional patent application. The application will be taken up for examination in due course. Applicant will be notified as to the results of the examination. Any correspondence concerning the application must include the following identification information: the U.S. APPLICATION NUMBER, FILING DATE, NAME OF APPLICANT, and TITLE OF INVENTION. Fees transmitted by check or draft are subject to collection. Please verify the accuracy of the data presented on this receipt. If an error is noted on this Filing Receipt, please submit a written request for a Filing Receipt Correction. Please provide a copy of this Filing Receipt with the changes noted thereon. If you received a "Notice to File Missing Parts" for this application, please submit any corrections to this Filing Receipt with your reply to the Notice. When the USPTO processes the reply to the Notice, the USPTO will generate another Filing Receipt incorporating the requested corrections

Applicant(s)

Christopher S. Froderman, Avon, IN; William C. Hildebrand, Indianapolis, IN;

Power of Attorney: William Bahret--31087 R Frisk--32221

Domestic Priority data as claimed by applicant

Foreign Applications (You may be eligible to benefit from the **Patent Prosecution Highway** program at the USPTO. Please see <u>http://www.uspto.gov</u> for more information.)

If Required, Foreign Filing License Granted: 06/08/2011

The country code and number of your priority application, to be used for filing abroad under the Paris Convention, is **US 13/117,301**

Projected Publication Date: Request for Non-Publication Acknowledged

Non-Publication Request: Yes

Early Publication Request: No ** SMALL ENTITY **

page 1 of 3

BIO-BASED OIL COMPOSITION AND METHOD FOR PRODUCING THE SAME

Preliminary Class

210

PROTECTING YOUR INVENTION OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

Since the rights granted by a U.S. patent extend only throughout the territory of the United States and have no effect in a foreign country, an inventor who wishes patent protection in another country must apply for a patent in a specific country or in regional patent offices. Applicants may wish to consider the filing of an international application under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). An international (PCT) application generally has the same effect as a regular national patent application in each PCT-member country. The PCT process **simplifies** the filing of patent applications on the same invention in member countries, but **does not result** in a grant of "an international patent" and does not eliminate the need of applicants to file additional documents and fees in countries where patent protection is desired.

Almost every country has its own patent law, and a person desiring a patent in a particular country must make an application for patent in that country in accordance with its particular laws. Since the laws of many countries differ in various respects from the patent law of the United States, applicants are advised to seek guidance from specific foreign countries to ensure that patent rights are not lost prematurely.

Applicants also are advised that in the case of inventions made in the United States, the Director of the USPTO must issue a license before applicants can apply for a patent in a foreign country. The filing of a U.S. patent application serves as a request for a foreign filing license. The application's filing receipt contains further information and guidance as to the status of applicant's license for foreign filing.

Applicants may wish to consult the USPTO booklet, "General Information Concerning Patents" (specifically, the section entitled "Treaties and Foreign Patents") for more information on timeframes and deadlines for filing foreign patent applications. The guide is available either by contacting the USPTO Contact Center at 800-786-9199, or it can be viewed on the USPTO website at http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/doc/general/index.html.

For information on preventing theft of your intellectual property (patents, trademarks and copyrights), you may wish to consult the U.S. Government website, http://www.stopfakes.gov. Part of a Department of Commerce initiative, this website includes self-help "toolkits" giving innovators guidance on how to protect intellectual property in specific countries such as China, Korea and Mexico. For questions regarding patent enforcement issues, applicants may call the U.S. Government hotline at 1-866-999-HALT (1-866-999-4158).

LICENSE FOR FOREIGN FILING UNDER

Title 35, United States Code, Section 184

Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, 5.11 & 5.15

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Title

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BIO-BASED OIL COMPOSITION AND METHOD FOR PRODUCING THE SAME

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0001] This invention relates to a plant oil product and methods of producing the product from a bio-based ethanol byproduct stream, and more particularly to a corn oil product and methods of recovering the corn oil product from a dry milling process for obtaining ethanol from corn.

[0002] The global production of ethanol from biologically based (bio-based) sources has recently expanded significantly. While the production of ethanol from petroleum sources remains, the ethanol supply is now primarily produced from renewable sources. The dry grind ethanol production process, using corn, is presently the primary source of ethanol in the United States. While the fermentation of sugars to produce alcohol is one of humanity's earliest and arguably most important discoveries, its implementation to mass producing ethanol for fuel has occurred relatively recently. The ethanol produced from corn is considered renewable because the growth of corn does not destroy the resources that it needs to produce compounds (*e.g.* starches and sugars) which can be treated enzymatically then fermented to produce ethanol.

[0003] The manufacture of ethanol from bio-based sources does not completely consume the bio-based material. Instead, there are typically considerable quantities of byproducts remaining after the fermentable sugars are converted into ethanol. Depending on the bio-based source, these byproducts may be quite valuable. For example, the production of ethanol from corn using the dry mill production process results in a byproduct stream that is used primarily as an animal feed (dry distillers grains (DDG) or wet distillers grain(WDG)).

[0004] Bio-based sources for the production of ethanol often include significant proportions of oils. For example, most crop plants contain some amount of oils. The oils in plants are primarily triglycerides. As such, they are not fermentable and remain in the byproduct stream through the ethanol manufacturing processes. Further, bio-based sources may be modified to increase the proportion of the source that is oil. For example, plant breeders began attempting to modify the oil content of corn in studies that date back to the turn of the 20th century. In the 1950s, it was possible to produce low oil corn having less than one percent oil by weight and high oil corn having greater than 15% oil. Currently, high oil corn hybrids are

commercially available that contain up to about 8% oil. The value of the oil is dependent upon the nature of the bio-based source. For example, peanut oil and olive oil may have substantial value as food products. However, many bio-based oils derive their value from their capacity to serve as a fuel; for example, bio-diesel is a transesterification product of triglycerides, primarily obtained from soy, which has become a significant fuel source. Oil from the byproduct stream of the bio-based production of ethanol may be a secondary product stream providing additional value to the overall process, so long as the cost of obtaining the oil is below the value derived.

[0005] Production facilities for bio-based ethanol generation have a clear focus on ethanol as the core product. However, the byproduct streams may provide an important and significant revenue stream that provides additional economic incentive for production growth. In particular, dried distillers grains with soluble (DDGS) has been the primary byproduct from these production facilities and its use as a feedstock for animals has become important to the feed market. A production facility using corn as feedstock may produce almost 3 gallons of ethanol and almost 20 lbs. of distiller's grains with solubles (dry basis) per bushel of corn. While valuable, increasing the value of this byproduct stream enhances the overall value of the ethanol production process. One manner of improving the value of the byproduct stream is the extraction of oil from this stream for either food or fuel use.

[0006] The DDGS byproduct stream is currently used as feed for animals; in particular, DDGS is feed for livestock such as ruminants. As such, the oil content has value as a component of the feed. The value of this byproduct has increased in response to the demand on the corn supply by ethanol production. In particular, as greater proportions of the corn supply are used to produce ethanol, the price of corn has increased and the value of feed supplements, such as DDGS, has also risen. While DDGS is useful as a feed supplement, its inclusion at high levels does have a negative effect on the livestock. For example, dairy cows consuming high DDGS levels exhibit reduced milk fat production. High DDGS levels may also result in reduced conception rates. Increased soft fat in pork and bacon and reduced weight gain in beef feedlot cattle have also been observed. These negative effects are correlated to the high oil content of DDGS; thus, removal of oil from the byproduct stream increases the utility of the resulting DDGS product while also generating another valuable byproduct stream, the oil.

[0007] In one popular method of removing the oil from the byproduct stream, mechanical forces are used to separate the oil from thin stillage. Generally, this method recovers oil by recovering whole stillage from the process used for producing the ethanol and mechanically processing the whole stillage to provide distillers wet grains and thin stillage. The thin stillage is concentrated by evaporation and heated under pressure to effectuate separation. The thin stillage is then treated with high temperatures and pressures prior to being separated into an aqueous phase and an oil phase through centrifugation.

[0008] While this approach is effective, useful, and experiencing significant commercialization, there are disadvantages associated with this method. One disadvantage is that the use of elevated temperatures and pressures requires additional energy expenditure. This expenditure is accompanied by the concomitant financial and environmental expense. Furthermore, extensive applications of heat and pressure may have deleterious effects on the remaining byproduct streams. For example, high temperatures and pressures may degrade (*e.g.* oxidize or hydrolyze) components of the thin stillage so that the resulting feed composition has a diminished value. Another limitation is that mechanical separation techniques have efficiencies directly related to the elevated temperatures, pressures, and mechanical force inputs. Thus, while inputting additional energy into the process generally increases yield, the return on investment calculation dictates that the removal remains somewhat inefficient. As such, substantial oil is left within the byproduct streams to maximize the cost-benefit of the extraction.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0009]One aspect of the present invention involves a method of extracting oil from abyproduct stream of a bio-based ethanol production process. An oil concentrator is applied tothe byproduct stream of the bio-based ethanol production process and mixed with the byproductstream. The oil concentrator reduces interactions between the oil and oil sequesteringcomponents of the byproduct stream facilitating extraction of the oil from the byproduct stream.[0010]Another aspect of the present invention involves an organic compositionincluding an oil derived from a byproduct stream of a bio-based ethanol production process and

an oil concentrator. The oil concentrator includes a compound having a hydrophilic group and a lipophilic group. These groups provide the oil concentrator a hydrophile-lipophile balance (HLB) of about 12 to about 18.

[0011] Other aspects and advantages of the present invention will be apparent from the following descriptions with reference to the drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0012] FIG. 1 is a schematic showing byproduct streams generated from the production of ethanol from a bio-based source material;

[0013] FIG. 2 is a schematic showing a method of extracting oil from the whole stillage byproduct stream from FIG. 1, showing process steps in dashed boxes and byproduct streams in solid line boxes;

[0014] FIG. 3 is a schematic showing the concentrate and separate oil step shown in FIG. 2 with exemplary additional detail;

[0015] FIG. 4 is a schematic showing a second method of extracting oil from the whole stillage byproduct stream from FIG. 1, wherein the oil concentrator is applied directly to the whole stillage byproduct stream; and

[0016] FIG. 5(A-B) are schematics showing the layering of the aqueous layer, the rag layer, and the oil layer which occurs with (FIG. 5A) and without (FIG. 5B) applying an oil concentrator.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0017] For the purpose of promoting an understanding of the principles of the invention, reference will now be made to the embodiments illustrated in the drawings and specific language will be used to describe the same. It will nevertheless be understood that no limitation of the scope of the invention is thereby intended, such alterations and further modifications in the illustrated device and such further applications of the principles of the invention as illustrated therein being contemplated as would normally occur to one skilled in the art to which the invention relates.

[0018] It is desired to increase the value of byproduct streams from the production of ethanol from bio-based sources. One manner of increasing the value is to separate the oil, which has greater value as a separate byproduct stream, from the stillage stream. Another manner of increasing the value of the byproduct stream is to separate the oil from the stillage stream according to a method that enhances, or maintains, the value of the remaining stillage byproduct stream. Yet another manner of increasing the value of the byproduct streams is to enhance the efficiency by which the oil is separated from the byproduct stream. The use of an oil concentrator on the whole stillage byproduct stream or a secondary byproduct stream derived therefrom provides a means for increasing the value of the byproduct streams. As described herein, application of an oil concentrator to the byproduct stream increases the overall value of the byproduct streams so that the production of ethanol from the bio-based source returns greater value per quantity of source material used. In illustrative embodiments, a method of extracting oil from a byproduct stream of a bio-based ethanol production process comprises applying an oil concentrator to the byproduct stream of the bio-based ethanol production process, mixing the oil concentrator with the byproduct stream so that the oil concentrator reduces interactions between the oil and oil sequestering components of the byproduct stream, and separating the oil from the byproduct stream.

[0019] Referring to FIG. 1, a bio-based source material can be used to produce ethanol through several well known techniques. The production of ethanol generates a byproduct stream that includes those non-fermentable components of the source material. For example, a dry milling method for producing ethanol uses the starch in corn to produce ethanol through fermentation and creates a byproduct stream commonly referred to as "whole stillage." As