1	THE PATENT OFFICE
2	Harmsworth House, 13-15 Bouverie Street, London EC48DP.
3	Tuesday, 1st April 2003
4	Before:
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6	MR. G. HOBBS QC (The Appointed Person)
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8	In the matter of THE TRADE MARKS ACT, 1994.
9	and
10	In the matter of Application No. 2204593 by Linseal International Limited to register the
11	mark OKO in Class 1
12	and
13 14	In the matter of Opposition No. 50491 thereto by the Hokochemie GmbH
15 16	Appeal of the Applicant from the Decision of Mr. J. MacGILLIVRAY
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18	(Transcript of the Stenograph Notes of Marten Walsh Cherer Ltd., Midway House, 27/29 Cursitor Street, London EC4A 1LT.
19	Telephone No: 020-74055010 Fax No: 020-74055026)
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21	MR. TOM COSTELLO (of Linseal International Limited) appeared for the Applicant.
22	DR. WOLFGANG MUNK (of Hokochemie GmbH) appeared for the Opponent
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24	D E C I S I O N
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	(As approved by the Appointed Person)

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1	THE APPOINTED PERSON: Linseal International Limited is the
2	proprietor of United Kingdom registered trade mark
3	No. 1585175, consisting of the following device:



registered, as of 15th September 1994, as a trade mark for use in relation to: "Chemical preparations for use in the manufacture, treatment and repair of tyres; sealants; preparations for repair of tyres and for preventing punctures in tyres; all included in Class 1."

The registration is entitled to the benefit of the presumption of validity contained in Section 72 of the Trade Marks Act 1994.

Hokochemie GmbH is the proprietor of International Trade Mark (UK) No. 701295, consisting of the following device:

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protected in the United Kingdom, with a date of designation of 31st July 1998, as a trade mark for use in relation to various goods and services in Classes 1, 2, 5, 31, 39 and 42. The specification of goods in Class 1 reads as follows: "Chemicals used in science, agriculture, horticulture and silviculture; unprocessed plastics; chemicals for industrial, scientific, photographic, as well as agricultural, horticultural and silvicultural processing purposes; products for folia, soil and hydroponic fertilisation; vine disease preventing chemicals; carbolineum for the protection of plants; plant growth regulating preparations; seed preserving substances; chemical additives for biocides, fuel oils and abrasives; biological preparations other than for medical or veterinary purposes; microorganism cultures for (nonmedical use); but not including any such goods being preparations for use in the manufacture, treatment or repair of tyres, or for preventing punctures in tyres, and not

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## including sealants."

I understand that the exclusion at the end of the Class 1 specification was inserted during the course of examination in the UK Trade Marks Registry with a view to overcoming the obstacle to registration represented by Linseal's earlier trade mark registration No. 1585175.

Hokochemie's international registration is also entitled to the benefit of the presumption of validity contained in Section 72 of the 1994 Act.

On 31st July 1999, Linseal applied, under No. 2204593, to register the designation **OKO** as a trade mark for use in relation to the goods in Class 1 for which registration 1585175 had already been granted with effect from 15th September 1994.

The application was accepted and published for the purposes of opposition in accordance with the provisions of Section 38 of the 1994 Act.

On 3rd December 1999, Hokochemie gave notice of opposition contending, inter alia, that registration should be refused under Section 5(2)(b) of the 1994 Act on the ground that use of the designation **OKO** in relation to the goods of interest to the applicant, Linseal, would conflict with the rights to which the opponent was entitled as proprietor of the earlier International Trade Mark (UK) 701295.

The objection to registration under Section 5(2)(b) was upheld by Mr. MacGillivray, on behalf of the Registrar of Trade Marks, in a provisional decision issued on 28th June 2001. He affirmed his provisional decision on 29th August

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2002, following completion of the procedure for registration of the opponent's International Trade Mark (UK) and ordered the applicant, Linseal, to pay £550 as a contribution to the opponent's costs of the opposition proceedings.

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In essence, the Hearing Officer concluded that the designation **OKO** and the mark protected by the opponent's international registration were distinctively similar and that the goods in Class 1 for which they were respectively proposed to be registered and registered were similar on the following basis: "The Class 1 specification of the opponent's mark is wide and includes chemicals for industrial processing purposes. This would include chemicals for use in the manufacture, treatment and repair of rubber products; not tyres, by virtue of the exclusion. The applicant's specification includes chemical preparations for use in the manufacture, treatment and repair of tyres. It seems to me, given that 'tyres' are manufactured from rubber, both sets of goods i.e. the chemicals or chemical preparations (the raw product), are likely to be produced and sold by the same manufacturer or processor and would be suitable for use both in relation to tyres and other rubber products without any separate adaptation. Therefore, the physical nature of the goods would be the same and the uses, users and trade channels would overlap. Accordingly, I find that the respective specifications include similar goods."

He considered that the similarities were such as to give rise to a likelihood of confusion within the meaning of that expression as interpreted in the case law of the

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European Court of Justice.

In September 2002, Linseal gave notice of appeal to an Appointed Person under Section 76 of the Act, contending that the Hearing Officer had erred in upholding the objection under Section 5(2)(b). At the same time, it applied for a declaration of invalidity in respect of the opponent's International Trade Mark No. 701295 on the basis that the registration of it must, if the Hearing Officer's decision in the present case is correct, have conflicted with the rights to which it was entitled as proprietor of the earlier trade mark registration No. 1585175.

In the context of Linseal's appeal, Hokochemie supports the Hearing Officer's decision and reasoning in the present opposition proceedings. However, in the context of Linseal's application for a declaration of invalidity, it seeks to emphasise the differences between the mark protected by its International Trade Mark (UK) and the mark protected by Linseal's earlier registration and also the differences between the relevant specifications of goods.

It appears to me that in the circumstances I have outlined, there is a real need to reduce the risk of the Hearing Officer's decision in the present opposition proceedings being upheld inconsistently with the decision that may, in due course, be issued in the Trade Marks Registry in relation to the application for a declaration of invalidity that has been filed by Linseal on the basis of its earlier trade mark registration No. 1585175.

For that reason, and taking account of the matters

1	I have discussed with the parties during the course of
2	this hearing, I think the right course is for the present
3	appeal to be suspended pending the outcome of the
4	application for a declaration of invalidity now proceeding
5	in the Trade Marks Registry. I will give each of the
6	parties liberty to apply for the appeal to be restored for
7	further hearing in the event that circumstances should
8	change in a way that makes it appropriate or desirable for
9	the suspension to be lifted.
10	The costs of today's proceedings will be reserved,
11	to be dealt with when the appeal is dealt with
12	substantively in due course.
13	Thank you very much for attending. That is my
14	decision for today.
15	MR. COSTELLO: Thank you.
16	DR. MUNK: Thank you.

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