

O-565-22

TRADE MARKS ACT 1994

**IN THE MATTER OF TRADE MARK APPLICATION NO. 3585931
BY MARIUS SIMKUS IN RESPECT OF THE FOLLOWING TRADE MARK**



IN CLASS 35

**AND IN THE MATTER OF OPPOSITION THERETO UNDER NO. 424154 BY
PRICECHECK TOILETRIES LIMITED**

Background and pleadings

1. Marius Simkus (“the applicant”) applied to register a trade mark in the UK, the relevant details of which are shown below:

3585931



Filing date: 27 January 2021

Publication date: 9 April 2021

Class 35: *Advertising; Business management; Business administration; Office functions; Price analysis services; Advertising of the goods of other vendors, enabling customers to conveniently view and compare the goods of those vendors; Advertising of the services of other vendors, enabling customers to conveniently view and compare the services of those vendors; Price comparison services.*

2. Pricecheck Toiletries Limited (“the opponent”) opposes the mark on the basis of a number of grounds. The first of these is on the basis of Section 5(2)(b) of the Trade Marks Act 1994 (“the Act”) where it relies upon two earlier UK comparable marks. The relevant details of these are shown below:

(i) 00911724838

pricecheck

Filing date: 9 April 2013

Registration date: 6 September 2013

In respect of an extensive range of goods in classes 3, 5 and 8 (a complete list of which are provided at Annex A to this decision.

(ii) 00912157376

pricecheck

Filing date: 20 September 2013

Registration date: 21 February 2014

In respect of an extensive range of goods in classes 4, 9, 10, 14, 16, 18, 21, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34 (a complete list of which are provided at Annex B to this decision.

3. The opponent argues that the respective marks are similar because they both include the element “pricecheck”. It states that “it is a wholesale retailer that provides the goods and services listed [in its earlier marks] sourced from third party suppliers” and that it “provides price analysis services and price comparison services as [it stocks] a range of similar products of different brands.” It concludes that because it trades in a wide range of goods and services across multiple classes, the commercial reach of its marks is wide and increases the likelihood of confusion.

4. The opponent also relies upon section 5(3) of the Act. It claims that its earlier marks benefit from a reputation in respect of all of the goods covered. It submits that because of the similarity between the respective marks, the relevant public will believe that the respective goods and services are provided by the same undertaking or that there is an economic connection between them. It claims that:

- Use of the applicant’s mark would take unfair advantage of the opponent’s mark because of the perceived commercial connection on the part of the relevant public. The opponent has a well signed premises in Sheffield that is visible and obvious to everyone living in the area or passing through;
- Use of the applicant’s mark will result in detriment to the reputation of the earlier marks because customers would be misled by the use of the applicant’s mark

into thinking that the goods and services supplied were those of the opponent. Further, any difference in quality between the respective parties' goods and/or services would be detrimental to the reputation of the opponent's mark;

- Use of the applicant's mark would be detrimental to the distinctive character of the opponent's mark because any goods/services supplied by the applicant would be wrongly attributable to the opponent and would violate the basic function of a trade mark to serve as a sign of origin of goods.

5. The opponent also relies upon section 5(4)(a) of the Act. It claims that it has used the sign "pricecheck" since 25 January 1988 in respect of all the goods covered by its marks and that, in addition, it has used its sign in respect "of services identical or similar to" the applicant's services. It asserts that use of the applicant's mark would result in a misrepresentation of its sign and cause damage to the reputation and goodwill of the opponent due to the similarity of the applicant's mark to the opponent's sign and the erroneous belief of the relevant public, resulting from this misrepresentation, that the similarity between the respective goods/services arises because they believe the responsibility for them lies with the same or linked undertaking.

6. The applicant filed a counterstatement denying the claims made and requesting that the opponent provides proof of use of its earlier marks. The applicant asserts that the opponent's marks consist of a simple dictionary phrase which has its own meaning and, consequently, the respective marks cannot be compared in any way. It also points out that the opponent's earlier marks do not cover Class 35.

7. Only the opponent filed evidence and written submissions which will not be summarised but will be referred to as and where appropriate during this decision. No hearing was requested and so this decision is taken following careful consideration of the papers.

8. Only the opponent has been professionally represented in these proceedings. Its representative is Frank & Co Limited.

9. Although the UK has left the EU, section 6(3)(a) of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 requires tribunals to apply EU-derived national law in accordance with EU

law as it stood at the end of the transition period. The provisions of the Act relied upon in these proceedings are derived from an EU Directive. That is why this decision continues to refer to EU trade mark law.

Evidence

10. The opponent's evidence is in the form of the witness statement of Mark Andrew Lythe, Director of the opponent, together with Exhibits MAL01 – MAL07. Mr Lythe's evidence is intended to show the opponent's...

“... established goodwill and reputation in the mark **pricecheck** in the UK, particularly in relation to class 35 services including: retailing of goods and retailing of the goods of other vendors, enabling customers to conveniently view and compare the goods of other vendors, enabling customers to conveniently view and compare the goods of those vendors; advertising of the services of other vendors, enabling customers to conveniently view and compare the services of those vendors and price comparison services, which form the basis for opposition under Section 5(4)(a) of the Trade Marks Act 1994.”¹

DECISION

Proof of use

11. In the Form TM8 the applicant had originally ticked the “Yes” box when answering the question “Do you want the opponent to provide proof of use”. He then went on to state “Please provide proof of use” and identifies that the request relates to “class 35 for all services” in respect of both the earlier marks. This form was not initially admitted into the proceedings for a number of reasons, including that, because the earlier marks did not include Class 35 services, the request for the opponent to provide proof of use was invalid. The applicant subsequently provided an amended Form TM8 where the request for proof of use was removed.

¹ Mr Lythe's witness statement, para 4

12. As a consequence of the above, the opponent is not put to proof of use and is entitled to rely upon the full scope of the specifications of goods in both its earlier marks.

Section 5(2)(b)

13. Section 5(2)(b) of the Act is as follows:

“5(2) A trade mark shall not be registered if because-

(b) it is similar to an earlier trade mark and is to be registered for goods or services identical with or similar to those for which the earlier trade mark is protected, there exists a likelihood of confusion on the part of the public, which includes the likelihood of association with the earlier trade mark”.

14. Section 5A of the Act is as follows:

“5A Where grounds for refusal of an application for registration of a trade mark exist in respect of only some of the goods or services in respect of which the trade mark is applied for, the application is to be refused in relation to those goods and services only.”

15. The following principles are gleaned from the decisions of the Court of Justice of the European Union (“the CJEU”) in *Sabel BV v Puma AG*, Case C-251/95, *Canon Kabushiki Kaisha v Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Inc*, Case C-39/97, *Lloyd Schuhfabrik Meyer & Co GmbH v Klijsen Handel B.V.* Case C-342/97, *Marca Mode CV v Adidas AG & Adidas Benelux BV*, Case C-425/98, *Matratzen Concord GmbH v OHIM*, Case C-3/03, *Medion AG v. Thomson Multimedia Sales Germany & Austria GmbH*, Case C-120/04, *Shaker di L. Laudato & C. Sas v OHIM*, Case C-334/05P and *Bimbo SA v OHIM*, Case C-591/12P:

(a) The likelihood of confusion must be appreciated globally, taking account of all relevant factors;

(b) the matter must be judged through the eyes of the average consumer of the goods or services in question, who is deemed to be reasonably well informed and reasonably circumspect and observant, but who rarely has the chance to make direct comparisons between marks and must instead rely upon the imperfect picture of them he has kept in his mind, and whose attention varies according to the category of goods or services in question;

(c) the average consumer normally perceives a mark as a whole and does not proceed to analyse its various details;

(d) the visual, aural and conceptual similarities of the marks must normally be assessed by reference to the overall impressions created by the marks bearing in mind their distinctive and dominant components, but it is only when all other components of a complex mark are negligible that it is permissible to make the comparison solely on the basis of the dominant elements;

(e) nevertheless, the overall impression conveyed to the public by a composite trade mark may be dominated by one or more of its components;

(f) however, it is also possible that in a particular case an element corresponding to an earlier trade mark may retain an independent distinctive role in a composite mark, without necessarily constituting a dominant element of that mark;

(g) a lesser degree of similarity between the goods or services may be offset by a great degree of similarity between the marks, and vice versa;

(h) there is a greater likelihood of confusion where the earlier mark has a highly distinctive character, either per se or because of the use that has been made of it;

(i) mere association, in the strict sense that the later mark brings the earlier mark to mind, is not sufficient;

(j) the reputation of a mark does not give grounds for presuming a likelihood of confusion simply because of a likelihood of association in the strict sense;

(k) if the association between the marks creates a risk that the public might believe that the respective goods or services come from the same or economically linked undertakings, there is a likelihood of confusion.

Comparison of goods and services

16. Section 60A of the Act provides:

“(1) For the purpose of this Act goods and services-

(a) are not to be regarded as being similar to each other on the ground that they appear in the same class under the Nice Classification.

(b) are not to be regarded as being dissimilar from each other on the ground that they appear in different classes under the Nice Classification.

(2) In subsection (1), the “Nice Classification” means the system of classification under the Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks of 15 June 1957, which was last amended on 28 September 1979.”

17. In the judgment of the CJEU in *Canon*, Case C-39/97, the court stated at paragraph 23 of its judgment that:

“In assessing the similarity of the goods or services concerned, as the French and United Kingdom Governments and the Commission have pointed out, all the relevant factors relating to those goods or services themselves should be taken into account. Those factors include, inter alia, their nature, their intended purpose and their method of use and whether they are in competition with each other or are complementary”.

18. The relevant factors identified by Jacob J. (as he then was) in the *Treat* case, [1996] R.P.C. 281, for assessing similarity were:

- (a) The respective uses of the respective goods or services;
- (b) The respective users of the respective goods or services;
- (c) The physical nature of the goods or acts of service;
- (d) The respective trade channels through which the goods or services reach the market;
- (e) In the case of self-serve consumer items, where in practice they are respectively found or likely to be, found in supermarkets and in particular whether they are, or are likely to be, found on the same or different shelves;
- (f) The extent to which the respective goods or services are competitive. This inquiry may take into account how those in trade classify goods, for instance whether market research companies, who of course act for industry, put the goods or services in the same or different sectors.

19. It is permissible to group together goods and services for the assessment of similarity.² In these proceedings, the applicant's services are as follows:

Advertising; Business management; Business administration; Office functions; Price analysis services; Advertising of the goods of other vendors, enabling customers to conveniently view and compare the goods of those vendors; Advertising of the services of other vendors, enabling customers to conveniently view and compare the services of those vendors; Price comparison services.

² See *Separode Trade Mark* BL O-399-10 and *BVBA Management, Training en Consultancy v. Benelux-Merkenbureau* [2007] ETMR 35 at paragraphs [30] to [38]

20. The opponent's goods are wide ranging and across a number of classes. It is my view that no one of these goods provides the opponent with a stronger case than any other of the listed goods. This is because the considerations regarding the similarity of any of these goods to the applicant's services will be the same as for any other of the goods listed. Therefore, I intend to deal with the opponent's goods as a single group for the purposes of my comparison.

21. I begin by considering the similarity of the opponent's goods to the applicant's *advertising; business management; business administration; office functions and advertising of the goods of other vendors*. By the fact that one set are goods and the other are services, their respective nature is different. Further, the purpose and methods of use of the applicant's services are self-evidently different to all of the opponent's goods. The services are not in competition and there is no obvious complementarity. I conclude that these goods and services do not share any similarity.

22. In respect of the applicant's *price analysis services; enabling customers to conveniently view and compare the goods of those vendors; advertising of the services of other vendors, enabling customers to conveniently view and compare the services of those vendors; price comparison services*, these are all services that may be provided by, for example, a price comparison website where the consumer can view goods and services from various providers and compare the prices of these. Again, there is a clear difference in terms of the nature when compared to the opponent's goods. Further, their intended purpose and methods of use are also clearly different. There is no obvious overlap of trade channels, nor are respective goods and services in competition.

23. In respect of whether these services are complementary to the opponent's goods, I keep in mind in *Kurt Hesse v OHIM*, Case C-50/15 P, where the CJEU stated that complementarity is an autonomous criterion capable of being the sole basis for the existence of similarity between goods. In *Boston Scientific Ltd v Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (Trade Marks and Designs) (OHIM)*, Case T-325/06, the General Court ("GC") stated that "complementary" means:

“...there is a close connection between them, in the sense that one is indispensable or important for the use of the other in such a way that customers may think that the responsibility for those goods lies with the same undertaking”.

24. In *Sanco SA v OHIM*, Case T-249/11, the GC indicated that goods and services may be regarded as ‘complementary’ and therefore similar to a degree in circumstances where the nature and purpose of the respective goods and services are very different, i.e. *chicken* against *transport services for chickens*. The purpose of examining whether there is a complementary relationship between goods/services is to assess whether the relevant public are liable to believe that responsibility for the goods/services lies with the same undertaking or with economically connected undertakings. As Mr Daniel Alexander Q.C. noted as the Appointed Person in *Sandra Amelia Mary Elliot v LRC Holdings Limited* BL-0-255-13:

“It may well be the case that wine glasses are almost always used with wine – and are, on any normal view, complementary in that sense - but it does not follow that wine and glassware are similar goods for trade mark purposes.”

25. Whilst on the other hand:

“.....it is neither necessary nor sufficient for a finding of similarity that the goods in question must be used together or that they are sold together.

26. There are no submissions before me regarding the level of similarity between the respective goods and services and it is not clear to me that there is a complementary relationship between the opponent’s goods and the services of enabling the viewing and comparing of goods and services. These services do not describe retail or wholesale services where the end purpose is to purchase the goods but rather, the end purpose is to obtain a comparison. Further there is no obvious reason why the customers of such services would believe that the responsibility for those services and the opponent’s goods lies with the same undertaking. Consequently, I conclude that there is no complementarity.

27. In summary, I find that there is no similarity between any of the applicant's services and the goods of the opponent. In line with the comments of the courts³ it follows that there can be no likelihood of confusion. Therefore, it is not necessary that I go on to consider the other elements that form part of the global appreciation test.

28. The ground based upon section 5(2)(b) fails.

Section 5(3)

29. Section 5(3) states:

“(3) A trade mark which-

is identical with or similar to an earlier trade mark, shall not be registered if, or to the extent that, the earlier trade mark has a reputation in the United Kingdom and the use of the later mark without due cause would take unfair advantage of, or be detrimental to, the distinctive character or the repute of the earlier trade mark”.

30. Section 5(3A) states:

“(3A) Subsection (3) applies irrespective of whether the goods and services for which the trade mark is to be registered are identical with, similar to or not similar to those for which the earlier trade mark is protected”.

31. For the purposes of this decision, I keep the following relevant case law in mind:

(a) The reputation of a trade mark must be established in relation to the relevant section of the public as regards the goods or services for which the mark is registered; Case C-375/97, *General Motors*, Case 252/07, *paragraph 24*.

³ See *Waterford Wedgwood plc v OHIM* – C-398/07 P and *eSure Insurance v Direct Line Insurance*, [2008] ETMR 77 CA at [49]

(b) The trade mark for which protection is sought must be known by a significant part of that relevant public; Case C-375/97, *General Motors*, Case 252/07, *paragraph 26*.

(c) It is necessary for the public when confronted with the later mark to make a link with the earlier reputed mark, which is the case where the public calls the earlier mark to mind; Case C-408/01, *Adidas-Salomon*, *paragraph 29* and Case 252/07, *Intel*, *paragraph 63*.

(d) Whether such a link exists must be assessed globally taking account of all relevant factors, including the degree of similarity between the respective marks and between the goods/services, the extent of the overlap between the relevant consumers for those goods/services, and the strength of the earlier mark's reputation and distinctiveness; Case 252/07, *Intel*, *paragraph 42*

32. In its written submissions, the opponent points out that, in its revised Form TM8, the applicant did not request that the opponent demonstrate that its mark has a reputation in the UK under section 5(3). The applicant does state that “[f]or the reasons listed below, I deny (disagree) with the opponents [sic] claim made in Form TM7 sections 5 (2) (b), 5(3) and 5(4)(a)” but there is no reference to reputation in the reasons that followed. The opponent has, therefore, deliberately not provided evidence in support of its claim to a reputation when, in its written submissions, it states “[f]or the avoidance of doubt, evidence has not been provided to demonstrate registered rights in the Opponent’s marks. The register itself is the evidence”.

33. However, even if this is the correct approach, I am still required to consider the strength of any reputation in order to assess the extent, if any, of detriment or unfair advantage. Therefore, whilst the evidence is not intended to address the issue of “reputation”, I briefly consider to what extent it may support a claim to a reputation in respect of the goods covered by the opponent’s marks. The opponent relies upon a goodwill attaching to both goods (that correspond to the list of goods in its earlier marks) and services, therefore, it is reasonable to expect that it has provided its best evidence in respect of the list of goods (as well as the services relied upon under

section 5(4)(a)) and, therefore, any evidence that relates to goods would not have been materially different even if the evidence was compiled with section 5(3) in mind.

34. I keep in mind that, in its statement of case, the opponent explains that it operates as a “wholesale retailer”. Further, in its evidence there is further confirmation of the scope of its activities, such as:

- Articles about the opponent that appeared in the publications Wholesale News and Better Wholesaling (both February 2020);⁴
- Marketing material where the opponent describes itself as a “wholesaler and distributor”;⁵
- An extract from the opponent’s own website, dated 18 September 2020, where it describes itself as a “multi-award-winning international wholesaler and distributor of branded FMCG goods”;⁶
- Two invoices from 2013 and one from each year 2014 – 2021 all showing “**pricecheck** toiletries limited” prominently at the top. All these invoices show lists of third party branded goods such as Peppa Pig hand and body wipes, Revlon cosmetic brushes and nail clippers, Wilkinson Sword razors, Sheba cat food, Wella hair products, Nivea soap and Lindt truffles;⁷
- Undated extracts from the opponent’s website showing third party branded goods being offered for sale by the case.⁸

35. In addition, Mr Lythe states that the opponent has “been continuously operating with significant success in class 35 ...” This appears to be an acceptance that the opponent operates as a wholesaler. Taking all of this together, I find that the evidence provided:

- Appears to be a true reflection of the opponent’s activities as a well-established wholesaler and that there is no evidence that it undertakes trade in the goods themselves;

⁴ See Exhibit MAL04

⁵ See Exhibit MAL03

⁶ See Exhibit MAL06

⁷ See Exhibit MAL02

⁸ See Exhibit MAL07

- that there is no evidence to show that the opponent's wholesale activities will result in the goods it sells as being considered those of the opponent;
- the opponent's evidence only illustrates use of its marks in respect of wholesale activities in respect of third party branded goods. This is reinforced by its subsequent submissions. In light on this, I conclude that the opponent has not demonstrated that its marks have a reputation in respect of the goods covered by its earlier marks.

36. In light of these conclusions, whilst there is no explicit denial of a reputation by the applicant, the opponent's evidence establishes that it has no reputation in respect of the goods it relies upon and, as a result, its ground based upon section 5(3) of the Act fails. Even if I am wrong and the opponent did have a reputation in respect of its goods, these are so far removed from the applicant's services and when also keeping in mind the low distinctive character of the opponent's mark, I would have found that the requisite link not to have been established.

Section 5(4)(a)

37. Section 5(4)(a) states:

“(4) A trade mark shall not be registered if, or to the extent that, its use in the United Kingdom is liable to be prevented-

(a) by virtue of any rule of law (in particular, the law of passing off) protecting an unregistered trade mark or other sign used in the course of trade, where the condition in subsection (4A) is met,

(aa) [...]

(b) [...]

A person thus entitled to prevent the use of a trade mark is referred to in this Act as the proprietor of an “earlier right” in relation to the trade mark.”

38. Subsection (4A) of Section 5 states:

“(4A) The condition mentioned in subsection (4)(a) is that the rights to the unregistered trade mark or other sign were acquired prior to the date of application for registration of the trade mark or date of the priority claimed for that application.”

39. In *Discount Outlet v Feel Good UK*, [2017] EWHC 1400 IPEC, Her Honour Judge Melissa Clarke, sitting as a deputy Judge of the High Court, conveniently summarised the essential requirements of the law of passing off as follows:

“55. The elements necessary to reach a finding of passing off are the ‘classical trinity’ of that tort as described by Lord Oliver in the *Jif Lemon* case (*Reckitt & Colman Product v Borden* [1990] 1 WLR 491 HL, [1990] RPC 341, HL), namely goodwill or reputation; misrepresentation leading to deception or a likelihood of deception; and damage resulting from the misrepresentation. The burden is on the Claimants to satisfy me of all three limbs.

56. In relation to deception, the court must assess whether “*a substantial number*” of the Claimants’ customers or potential customers are deceived, but it is not necessary to show that all or even most of them are deceived (per *Interflora Inc v Marks and Spencer Plc* [2012] EWCA Civ 1501, [2013] FSR 21).”

40. Halsbury’s Laws of England Vol. 97A (2021 reissue) provides further guidance with regard to establishing the likelihood of deception. In paragraph 636 it is noted (with footnotes omitted) that:

“Establishing a likelihood of deception generally requires the presence of two factual elements:

- (1) that a name, mark or other distinctive indicium used by the claimant has acquired a reputation¹ among a relevant class of persons; and
- (2) that members of that class will mistakenly infer from the defendant’s use of a name, mark or other indicium which is the same or sufficiently similar

that the defendant's goods or business are from the same source² or are connected.

While it is helpful to think of these two factual elements as two successive hurdles which the claimant must surmount, consideration of these two aspects cannot be completely separated from each other.

The question whether deception is likely is one for the court, which will have regard to:

- (a) the nature and extent of the reputation relied upon,
- (b) the closeness or otherwise of the respective fields of activity in which the claimant and the defendant carry on business;
- (c) the similarity of the mark, name etc used by the defendant to that of the claimant;
- (d) the manner in which the defendant makes use of the name, mark etc complained of and collateral factors; and
- (e) the manner in which the particular trade is carried on, the class of persons who it is alleged is likely to be deceived and all other surrounding circumstances.

In assessing whether deception is likely, the court attaches importance to the question whether the defendant can be shown to have acted with a fraudulent intent, although a fraudulent intent is not a necessary part of the cause of action”.

41. In *Advanced Perimeter Systems Limited v Multisys Computers Limited*, BL O-410-11, Mr Daniel Alexander QC, as the Appointed Person, endorsed the registrar’s assessment of the relevant date for the purposes of section 5(4)(a) of the Act, as follows:

“43. In *SWORDERS TM* O-212-06 Mr Alan James acting for the Registrar well summarised the position in s.5(4)(a) proceedings as follows:

‘Strictly, the relevant date for assessing whether s.5(4)(a) applies is always the date of the application for registration or, if there is a priority date, that date: see Article 4 of Directive 89/104. However, where the applicant has used the mark before the date of the application it is necessary to consider what the position would have been at the date of the start of the behaviour complained about, and then to assess whether the position would have been any different at the later date when the application was made.’

42. The relevant date in these proceedings is the date of application of the challenged mark, namely, 27 January 2021. There is no claim that the applicant has been using its mark and therefore, this is the only relevant date for the purposes of this ground of opposition. I must consider the position as of that date.

Goodwill

43. The opponent claims goodwill identified by the sign “pricecheck” in respect of goods that correspond to the list of goods in its earlier marks and also “in respect of services identical or similar to:

“Advertising; Business management; Business administration; Office functions; Price analysis services; Advertising of the goods of other vendors, enabling customers to conveniently view and compare the goods of those vendors; Advertising of the services of other vendors, enabling customers to conveniently view and compare the services of those vendors; Price comparison services.”⁹

44. This unhelpful characterisation of the scope of the opponent’s goodwill is imprecise and does not adequately define the services to which its claimed goodwill attaches. I do not know what services it believes to be identical, nor which it believes to be similar

⁹ Para 26 of the continuation sheets to the opponent’s Form TM7

to the list above. In its evidence, it provides some further information when Mr Lythe states the following:

“This witness statement provides proof of the existence of the Opponent’s established goodwill and reputation in the mark **pricecheck** in the UK, particularly in relation to class 35 services including: [and he reproduces the applicant’s specification]”¹⁰

45. This identifies precise services to which the claimed goodwill attaches but by way of reference to the applicant’s list of goods. I will consider the evidence provided in support of this claim and the services that this shows being provided by the opponent. I should also make it clear that in light of my previous findings, regarding reputation under section 5(3), that there is no evidence that the opponent’s marks are used in respect of goods also feeds into my considerations regarding goodwill. In the absence of any evidence of use in respect of goods it follows that the opponent has no goodwill associated with these goods.

46. The opponent’s evidence, relevant to the issue of goodwill can be summarised as follows:

- The opponent’s sign was first used in 1978 and sales data is provided from 2008 showing an increase year-on-year from £12,405,000 to £59,139,000 in 2021;¹¹
- Advertising and marketing spend is provided and ranges between £30,000 and £84,000 a year between 2015 and 2021. It is stated that such expenditure relates to software and website development, digital advertising, promotional materials etc;¹²
- A selection of invoices (two from each year) are provided¹³ from the years 2013 to 2021. These all show itemised third party branded goods such as Airwick Odour Stop Gel, Charlie 75ml Body Spray, Peppa Pig Hand & Body

¹⁰ Mr Lythe’s witness statement. Para 4

¹¹ Ditto, para 7

¹² Ditto, paras 10 and 11

¹³ At Exhibit ML02

Wipes, Revlon Blusher Brush, Wilkinson Sword Hydro Set, Armaf Beau Acute Men 100ml, Ardell Lashes Lash Book Set, Marigold No More Elbow Grease Scourer, Tabac 100ml and Lindt Lindor 200g Truffles. Until 2015, these invoices carry the name “pricecheck toiletries limited” at the top of the invoices. After that the name “pricecheck” in large letters together with a small figurative element positioned before the letter “p” and the words “international brand partners” appearing in smaller letters under the words;

- Paid for promotional material is provided¹⁴ and shows the same sign as detailed above appearing prominently. These identify the opponent as a “wholesaler and distributor” based in Sheffield with a range of “over 8,000 products ... ranging from toiletries, beauty and fragrance to food, household and vaping”;
- Directors of the opponent have been prominent in publications appearing in Wholesale News and Better Wholesaling dated February 2020;¹⁵
- The opponent has sponsored charity fund raising events and business events such as the Sheffield Business Awards 2018 and 2019;¹⁶
- Information obtained from Google Analytics shows that the opponent’s website, www.pricecheck.uk.com, had 45,000 “users” rising to 211,000 a year between May 2017 and April 2021. During the same period, annual “sessions” and “page views” grew from 87,000 and 860,000 and “page views” grew from about 860,000 to 3.2 million;¹⁷
- The opponent “advertises various third-party products for sale under the mark pricecheck” at trade fairs (continuously since 1985) and on its website (since at least 18 September 2020);¹⁸
- Three pages of extracts from the opponent’s website¹⁹ show third-party goods for sale, namely games, washing pegs and cereals;
- A non-exhaustive list is provided of trade fairs attended by the opponent, namely, the International Spring Fair at the NEC in Birmingham every year between 2000 and 2020, the International Autumn Fair at the same location,

¹⁴ At Exhibit ML03

¹⁵ Mr Lythe’s witness statement, para 14 and Exhibit MAL04

¹⁶ Ditto, para 15 and Exhibit MAL05

¹⁷ Ditto, para 16

¹⁸ Ditto, para 17 and Exhibit MAL06

¹⁹ At Exhibit MAL07

every year between 2000 and 2019. Mr Lythe states that the former is an annual business to business trade event, described as being “the definitive ‘shop for shops’”. Promotional material relating to these fairs is provided.²⁰

47. There is no mention in this evidence of services that I consider to be identical to those of the applicant. The opponent presents evidence of it promoting third party goods as evidence of “advertising”. Such activities are for the purposes of promoting its own wholesale services rather than being a paid for service. Consequently, this is not evidence of a trade in advertising but, rather, it is evidence of it promoting its own wholesale activities.

48. The evidence illustrates that the opponent has a long-standing business and that it has grown over the years, and it now enjoys a reasonably substantial business considering it operates from a single premises and where a reasonable amount of its business is likely to be from customer visits to these premises. I also recognise that its services are supplied in ways other than customers visiting its premises and that it has customers around the UK.²¹

49. Taking all of the above into account, I conclude that the opponent has a reasonably substantial goodwill in providing wholesale and distribution services relating to at least household goods, grocery items and games but it fails to support the opponent’s unclear claim of goodwill relating to a broader range of services or in respect of goodwill attached to any goods. Further, and more specifically, it does not support the claim that its goodwill attaches to services that are identical to those of the applicant.

Misrepresentation and damage

50. In respect of the text for misrepresentation, I keep in mind the guidance in *Neutrogena Corporation and Another v Golden Limited and Another* [1996] RPC 473, where Morritt L.J. stated that:

²⁰ See Mr Lythe’s witness statement, para 19

²¹ As demonstrated by the geographical range of locations of the opponent’s customers shown on the example invoices at Exhibit MAL02

“There is no dispute as to what the correct legal principle is. As stated by Lord Oliver of Aylmerton in *Reckitt & Colman Products Ltd. v. Borden Inc.* [1990] R.P.C. 341 at page 407 the question on the issue of deception or confusion is

“is it, on a balance of probabilities, likely that, if the appellants are not restrained as they have been, a substantial number of members of the public will be misled into purchasing the defendants' [product] in the belief that it is the respondents'[product]”

The same proposition is stated in Halsbury's Laws of England 4th Edition Vol.48 para 148 . The necessity for a substantial number is brought out also in *Saville Perfumery Ltd. v. June Perfect Ltd.* (1941) 58 R.P.C. 147 at page 175 ; and *Re Smith Hayden's Application* (1945) 63 R.P.C. 97 at page 101.”

And later in the same judgment:

“.... for my part, I think that references, in this context, to “more than *de minimis* ” and “above a trivial level” are best avoided notwithstanding this court's reference to the former in *University of London v. American University of London* (unreported 12 November 1993) . It seems to me that such expressions are open to misinterpretation for they do not necessarily connote the opposite of substantial and their use may be thought to reverse the proper emphasis and concentrate on the quantitative to the exclusion of the qualitative aspect of confusion.”

51. In *Lumos Skincare Limited v Sweet Squared Limited and others* [2013] EWCA Civ 590, Lord Justice Lloyd commented on the paragraph above as follows:

“64. One point which emerges clearly from what was said in that case, both by Jacob J and by the Court of Appeal, is that the “substantial number” of people who have been or would be misled by the Defendant's use of the mark, if the Claimant is to succeed, is not to be assessed in absolute numbers, nor is it applied to the public in general. It is a substantial number of the Claimant's actual or potential customers. If those customers, actual or potential, are small

in number, because of the nature or extent of the Claimant's business, then the substantial number will also be proportionately small.”

52. Accordingly, once it has been established that the party relying on the existence of an earlier right under section 5(4)(a) had sufficient goodwill at the relevant date to found a passing-off claim, the likelihood that only a relatively small number of persons would be likely to be deceived does not mean that the case must fail. There will be a misrepresentation if a substantial number of customers, or potential customers, of the claimant’s actual business would be likely to be deceived.

53. The opponent’s sign consists of the well-known dictionary words “price” and “check” conjoined. The fact that they are conjoined does not disguise the fact that the marks consist of these two words and a natural break exists between them. The word “price” will be understood as meaning “the amount of money expected, required, or given in payment for something”.²² The word “check” has a number of meanings such as “Examine (something) in order to determine its accuracy, quality, or condition, or to detect the presence of something”.²³ This is the most likely meaning that the relevant public would attach to the applicant’s mark when used in respect of price comparison services. However, when combined with the word “price” and used in respect of wholesale of third-party goods, the likely understanding of “check” is “stop[ping] or slow[ing] the progress of”²⁴ prices i.e. an allusion to keeping prices low. With this in mind, the opponent’s sign is only endowed with a low level of distinctive character. The less distinctive character that a sign has, the greater the likelihood that there will be other signs used in the marketplace that are the same or similar and the courts recognise that there is an increased risk that other traders may use the same or similar sign. Consequently, the courts have long recognised that, in these circumstances, comparatively small differences in the respective signs will be sufficient to avert confusion²⁵. I keep this in mind when considering the issue of misrepresentation.

²² [PRICE | Meaning & Definition for UK English | Lexico.com](#)

²³ [CHECK | Meaning & Definition for UK English | Lexico.com](#)

²⁴ [CHECK | Meaning & Definition for UK English | Lexico.com](#)

²⁵ See, for example, *Office Cleaning Services Limited v Westminster Window & General Cleaners Limited* [1946] 63 RPC 39

54. In the current case there is a difference in the respective services. The opponent provides wholesale and distribution services whilst the contested application is in respect of a range of business services, namely, *advertising; business management; business administration; office functions* and *advertising of the goods of other vendors*. None of these services appear to be similar to the opponent's services. *Business management, business administration, and office functions* are all services that assist in the running of a business rather than related to the selling of products for others. This is clearly a different field to that of the opponent and, consequently, there is no overlap of consumers. In respect of *advertising, advertising of the goods of other vendors* and *advertising of the services of other vendors*, these are the services providing to third parties that require advertising of their goods or services. As I have already explained the opponent's activities of promoting the goods it sells is not the provision of an advertising service and I conclude the respective services are in different fields.

55. In respect of the applicant's *price analysis services, enabling customers to conveniently view and compare the goods of [other] vendors, enabling customers to conveniently view and compare the services of [other] vendors* and *price comparison services*, once again, these appear to describe services in a different field to the opponent. There is nothing before me to suggest that such services may be provided as part of wholesale or distribution services. In its statement of case, the opponent asserts that it provides price analysis services and price comparison services because it trades in a range of similar products from different brands. I do not consider the fact that the opponent is likely to sell the same products by different third-parties marked up as having different prices amounts to "enabling customers to conveniently view and compare the goods of other vendors". This is because it is not comparing prices "of other vendors" but rather, it is passively allowing customers to compare prices of third-party goods i.e. it is an internal part of its own business rather than a service it provides for consideration, and not comparing the prices of other vendors. Its service is one of wholesale and not of offering comparison services.

56. I note that there is no requirement for the parties to be in a common field of activity. In *Harrods Limited v Harrodian School Limited* [1996] RPC 697 (CA), Millet L.J. made the following findings about the lack of a requirement for the parties to

operate in the a common field of activity, but emphasised the additional burden of establishing misrepresentation and damage when they do not:

“There is no requirement that the defendant should be carrying on a business which competes with that of the plaintiff or which would compete with any natural extension of the plaintiff's business. The expression “common field of activity” was coined by *Wynn-Parry J. in McCulloch v. May* (1948) 65 R.P.C. 58, when he dismissed the plaintiff's claim for want of this factor. This was contrary to numerous previous authorities (see, for example, *Eastman Photographic Materials Co. Ltd. v. John Griffiths Cycle Corporation Ltd.* (1898) 15 R.P.C. 105 (cameras and bicycles); *Walter v. Ashton* [1902] 2 Ch. 282 (The Times newspaper and bicycles) and is now discredited. In the *Advocaat* case Lord Diplock expressly recognised that an action for passing off would lie although “the plaintiff and the defendant were not competing traders in the same line of business”. In the *Lego case Falconer J.* acted on evidence that the public had been deceived into thinking that the plaintiffs, who were manufacturers of plastic toy construction kits, had diversified into the manufacture of plastic irrigation equipment for the domestic garden. What the plaintiff in an action for passing off must prove is not the existence of a common field of activity but likely confusion among the common customers of the parties.

The absence of a common field of activity, therefore, is not fatal; but it is not irrelevant either. In deciding whether there is a likelihood of confusion, it is an important and highly relevant consideration

‘...whether there is any kind of association, or could be in the minds of the public any kind of association, between the field of activities of the plaintiff and the field of activities of the defendant’:

Annabel's (Berkeley Square) Ltd. v. G. Schock (trading as Annabel's Escort Agency) [1972] R.P.C. 838 at page 844 per Russell L.J.

In the *Lego case Falconer J.* likewise held that the proximity of the defendant's field of activity to that of the plaintiff was a factor to be taken into account when deciding whether the defendant's conduct would cause the necessary confusion.

Where the plaintiff's business name is a household name the degree of overlap between the fields of activity of the parties' respective businesses may often be a less important consideration in assessing whether there is likely to be confusion, but in my opinion it is always a relevant factor to be taken into account.

Where there is no or only a tenuous degree of overlap between the parties' respective fields of activity the burden of proving the likelihood of confusion and resulting damage is a heavy one. In *Stringfellow v. McCain Foods (G.B.) Ltd.* [1984] R.P.C. 501 Slade L.J. said (at page 535) that the further removed from one another the respective fields of activities, the less likely was it that any member of the public could reasonably be confused into thinking that the one business was connected with the other; and he added (at page 545) that

‘even if it considers that there is a limited risk of confusion of this nature, the court should not, in my opinion, readily infer the likelihood of resulting damage to the plaintiffs as against an innocent defendant in a completely different line of business. In such a case the onus falling on plaintiffs to show that damage to their business reputation is in truth likely to ensue and to cause them more than minimal loss is in my opinion a heavy one.’

In the same case Stephenson L.J. said at page 547:

‘...in a case such as the present the burden of satisfying Lord Diplock's requirements in the *Advocaat* case, in particular the fourth and fifth requirements, is a heavy burden; how heavy I am not sure the judge fully appreciated. If he had, he might not have granted the respondents relief. When the alleged “passer off” seeks and gets no benefit from

using another trader's name and trades in a field far removed from competing with him, there must, in my judgment, be clear and cogent proof of actual or possible confusion or connection, and of actual damage or real likelihood of damage to the respondents' property in their goodwill, which must, as Lord Fraser said in the *Advocaat* case, be substantial.”

57. Misrepresentation occurs if a substantial number of customers, or potential customers, of the claimant's actual business are likely to be deceived. I have found that the parties' services are not in a common field, consequently, there is a heavy burden placed upon the opponent to prove the likelihood of confusion and resulting damage and prove damage to their business reputation is likely to cause them more than minimal loss. This requires cogent proof of actual or possible confusion or connection, and of actual damage or real likelihood of damage to the applicant's property in their goodwill. I have no evidence before me to demonstrate this.

58. The thrust of the opponent's case is that for some reason(s) not explained, the respective services are identical or similar. I have found this not to be the case. I factor this into my considerations together with (a) the reasonable size of the opponent's goodwill and its geographical spread throughout the UK (the invoices provided do illustrate customer addresses in Hertfordshire, the West Midlands, Essex, Liverpool, Manchester, Dundee, London, Nottingham and Wakefield)²⁶, (b) the low distinctive character of the common element between the respective signs, and (c) the visual differences between the get-ups of the respective signs. Having regard for all of this, despite a reasonable goodwill, I conclude that the other factors point towards misrepresentation not been made out.

59. I conclude that the ground based upon section 5(4)(a) fails and that misrepresentation has not been established. It follows that there will be no damage to the opponent's business.

²⁶ Exhibit MAL2

Summary

60. The opposition fails completely, and the application may proceed to registration.

COSTS

61. The applicant has been successful and is entitled to a contribution towards his costs in accordance with the scale of costs published in Tribunal Practice Notice 2/2016. As a matter of practice, litigants in person are asked to complete a costs proforma. The purpose of this is to ensure that the costs awarded do not exceed the amount spent on the proceedings. This is subject to an assessment of the reasonableness of the claim and must also take account of the registrar's practice of awarding costs on a contributory, not compensatory, basis.

62. The applicant was sent a costs proforma on 8 April 2022 and informed that if the proforma was not completed and returned, costs other than official fees arising from the action may not be awarded. No completed proforma has been received and the applicant has not incurred any official fees. Consequently, I make no award of costs.

Dated this 4th day of July 2022

Mark Bryant
For the Registrar

ANNEX A

Full list of goods of earlier mark no. 911724838:

Class 3: *Perfumes; non-medicated toilet preparations; cosmetics; soaps; eau de cologne; toilet water; non-medicated preparations for the care of skin; toiletries; detergents other than for use in manufacturing operations and for medical purposes; aftershave lotions; almond oil; almond soaps; anti-perspirants; bath salts, not for medical purposes; beauty masks; bleaching preparations for cosmetic purposes; bleaching salts; bleaching soda; boot cream; boot polish; adhesives for affixing false eyelashes; cosmetic preparations for eyelashes; eyebrow cosmetics; eyebrow pencils; disinfectant soaps; depilatory preparations; dentifrices; cotton wool for cosmetic purposes; cotton sticks of cosmetic purposes; cosmetic kits; cleansing milk for toilet purposes; lip sticks; lavender oil; dental care products; medicated toothpaste; mouth sprays not for medical use; tooth paste; hair shampoos; hair conditioners; hair colouring and styling products; non-medicated toiletries; Fragrances for men; deodorants; make up; skin care products; artificial tanning products, abrasive paper; abrasives, adhesives for cosmetic purposes, after-shave lotions, canned pressurized air for cleaning and dusting purposes, air fragrancing preparations, almond oil, almond soap, almond milk for cosmetic purposes, aloe vera preparations for cosmetic purposes, alum stones [astringents], amber [perfume], ammonia [volatile alkali] [detergent] / volatile alkali [ammonia] [detergent], antiperspirants [toiletries], antistatic preparations for household purposes, aromatics [essential oils], volcanic ash for cleaning, astringents for cosmetic purposes, badian essence, balms other than for medical purposes, quillaia bark for washing, bath salts, not for medical purposes, cosmetic preparations for baths, beard dyes, bergamot oil, flavorings [flavourings] for beverages [essential oils] / flavorings for beverages [essential oils] / flavourings for, beverages [essential oils], leather bleaching preparations, bleaching salts, bleaching preparations [decolorants] for cosmetic purposes, laundry blueing, color- [colour-] brightening chemicals for household purposes [laundry] / color-brightening chemicals for, household purposes [laundry] / colour-brightening chemicals for household purposes [laundry], cakes of toilet soap / cakes of soap, carbides of metal [abrasives], essential oils of cedarwood, cleaning chalk, essential oils of citron, cleaning preparations, preparations for cleaning dentures, cloths impregnated with a detergent for cleaning, colorants for toilet purposes, colour-removing preparations / color-removing preparations, corundum [abrasive], Bleaching preparations and other substances for laundry use; cleaning, polishing, scouring and abrasive preparations; soaps; perfumery, essential oils, cosmetics, hair lotions; dentifrices, cosmetics for animals, cosmetics, cotton wool for cosmetic purposes, skin whitening creams / cream for whitening the skin, cosmetic creams, degreasers other than for use in manufacturing processes, dentifrices, deodorants for human beings or for animals, deodorants for pets, depilatory preparations / depilatories, detergents other than for use in manufacturing operations and for medical purposes, diamantine [abrasive], douching preparations for personal sanitary or deodorant purposes [toiletries], dry shampoos, dry-cleaning preparations, drying agents for dishwashing machines, cosmetic dyes, Eau de Cologne, emery paper, emery cloth, emery, ethereal essences, ethereal oils / essential oils, eyebrow cosmetics, false eyelashes, cosmetic preparations for eyelashes, adhesives for affixing*

false eyelashes, adhesives for affixing false hair, flavourings for cakes [essential oils] / cake flavourings [essential oils], bases for flower perfumes, extracts of flowers [perfumes], soap for foot perspiration, fumigation preparations [perfumes], refurbishing preparations, gaultheria oil, dental bleaching gels, geraniol, glass cloth, laundry glaze, greases for cosmetic purposes, grinding preparations / sharpening preparations, hair lotions, hair dyes / hair colorants, hair waving preparations / waving preparations for the hair, hair spray, heliotropine, henna [cosmetic dye], hydrogen peroxide for cosmetic purposes, incense, ionone [perfumery], jasmine oil, javelle water / potassium hypochloride, petroleum jelly for cosmetic purposes, joss sticks, cosmetic kits, lacquer-removing preparations, laundry bleach / laundry bleaching preparations, laundry soaking preparations / preparations for soaking laundry, laundry preparations, lavender water, lavender oil, leather preservatives [polishes] / preservatives for leather [polishes], creams for leather / waxes for leather, essential oils of lemon, sachets for perfuming linen, lip glosses, lipsticks, non-slipping liquids for floors, lotions for cosmetic purposes, tissues impregnated with cosmetic lotions, make-up preparations, make-up removing preparations, make-up, mascara, beauty masks, massage gels other than for medical purposes, medicated soap, cleansing milk for toilet purposes, mint essence [essential oil], mint for perfumery, mouth washes, not for medical purposes, musk [perfumery], nail care preparations, nail art stickers, false nails, oil of turpentine for degreasing, oils for cosmetic purposes, oils for cleaning purposes, oils for perfumes and scents, oils for toilet purposes, paint stripping preparations, cosmetic pencils, eyebrow pencils, perfumery, perfumes, neutralizers for permanent waving, shampoos for pets, preparations to make shiny the leaves of plants / preparations to make the leaves of plants shiny, polish for furniture and flooring, denture polishes, polishing rouge / jewellers' rouge, polishing preparations, polishing creams, polishing paper, polishing stones, pomades for cosmetic purposes, potpourris [fragrances], make-up powder, pumice stone, pastes for razor strops, floor wax removers [scouring preparations], rose oil, rust removing preparations, safrol, sandcloth / abrasive cloth, sandpaper / glass paper, scale removing preparations for household purposes, scented wood, scented water, scouring solutions, shampoos, shaving stones [astringents], shaving soap, shaving preparations, shining preparations [polish], shoe cream, shoe wax, shoe polish, shoemakers' wax, silicon carbide [abrasive], cosmetic preparations for skin care, cosmetic preparations for slimming purposes, smoothing stones, smoothing preparations [starching], soap, soap for brightening textile, disinfectant soap, deodorant soap, antiperspirant soap, bleaching soda, soda lye, fabric softeners for laundry use, breath freshening sprays, stain removers, starch glaze for laundry purposes, starch for laundry purposes / laundry starch, breath freshening strips, sun-tanning preparations [cosmetics], sunscreen preparations, swabs [toilettries] / cotton sticks for cosmetic purposes, talcum powder, for toilet use terpenes [essential oils], toilet water, toilettries, decorative transfers for cosmetic purposes, tripoli stone for polishing, turpentine, for degreasing, preparations for unblocking drain pipes, nail varnish / nail polish, varnish-removing preparations, wallpaper cleaning preparations, washing soda, for cleaning, cobblers' wax, laundry wax, moustache wax / moustache wax, parquet floor wax / floor wax, polishing wax, tailors' wax, depilatory wax, non-slipping wax for floors, whitening windscreen cleaning liquids / windshield cleaning liquids.

Class 5: *Pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations; sanitary preparations for medical purposes; dietetic food and substances adapted for medical or veterinary use, food for babies; dietary supplements for humans and animals; plasters, materials for dressings; material for stopping teeth, dental wax; disinfectants; preparations for destroying vermin; herbicides; dietary supplements, intended to supplement a normal diet or to have health benefits; meal replacements, dietetic food and beverages, adapted for medical or veterinary use; cigarettes without tobacco, for medical purposes; dental abrasives; absorbent cotton/absorbent wadding; acaricides; acetates for pharmaceutical purposes; acids for pharmaceutical purposes; aconitine; adhesive plasters/sticking plasters; adhesive tapes for medical purposes/adhesive bands for medical purposes; adjuvants for medical purposes; air purifying preparations; air deodorising preparations; albumin dietary supplements; albuminous foodstuffs for medical purposes; albuminous preparations for medical purposes; alcohol for pharmaceutical purposes; aldehydes for pharmaceutical purposes; algicides; alginate dietary supplements; alginates for pharmaceutical purposes; alkaline iodides for pharmaceutical purposes; alkaloids for medical purposes; alloys of precious metals for dental purposes; milk of almonds for pharmaceutical purposes; aloe vera preparations for pharmaceutical purposes; aluminium acetate for pharmaceutical purposes; dental amalgams; amino acids for medical purposes; amino acids for veterinary purposes; anaesthetics; analgesics; angostura bark for medical purposes; animal washes; anti-rheumatism bracelets; anti-uric preparations; antibiotics; anticryptogamic preparations; antioxidant pills; antiparasitic preparations; antiseptic cotton; antiseptics; appetite suppressants for medical purposes; appetite suppressant pills; aseptic cotton; asthmatic tea; babies' napkin-pants [diaper-pants] /babies' diaper-pant/babies' napkin-pants; bacterial poisons; bacterial preparations for medical and veterinary use; bouillons for bacteriological cultures/media for bacteriological cultures/bacteriological culture mediums, bacteriological preparations for medical and veterinary use; balms for medical purposes; balsamic preparations for medical purposes; bandages for dressings; menstruation bandages/sanitary pads; barks for pharmaceutical purposes; bath preparations, medicated; therapeutic preparations for the bath; bath salts for medical purposes; salts for mineral water baths; oxygen baths; belts for sanitary napkins [towels]; bicarbonate of soda for pharmaceutical purposes; biocides; biological preparations for medical purposes; biological preparations for veterinary purposes; biological tissue cultures for medical purposes; biological tissue cultures for veterinary purposes; bismuth preparations for pharmaceutical purposes; bismuth subnitrate for pharmaceutical purposes; blood for medical purposes; bone cement for surgical and orthopaedic purposes; bracelets for medical purposes; diabetic bread adapted for medical use; bromine for pharmaceutical purposes; bronchodilating preparations; preparations for the treatment of burns; by-products of the processing of cereals for dietetic or medical purposes; cachets for pharmaceutical purposes; cachou for pharmaceutical purposes; preparations for callouses; calomel; camphor oil for medical purposes; camphor for medical purposes; candy, medicated; candy for medical purposes; powder of cantharides; capsules for medicines; carbolinum [parasiticide]; casein dietary supplements; castor oil for medical purposes; cattle washes; caustic pencils; caustics for pharmaceutical purposes; cedar wood for use as an insect repellent; cellulose esters for pharmaceutical purposes; cellulose ethers for pharmaceutical purposes; charcoal for pharmaceutical purposes; chemical preparations for*

pharmaceutical purposes; chemical preparations for medical purposes; chemical preparations for veterinary purposes; chemico-pharmaceutical preparations; chewing gum for medical purposes; chilblain preparations; chinoline for medical purposes; chloroform; tobacco-free cigarettes for medical purposes; contact lens cleaning preparations; deodorants for clothing and textiles; cocaine; antiparasitic collars for animals; collodion for pharmaceutical purposes; collyrium; compresses; chemical conductors for electrocardiograph electrodes; condurango bark for medical purposes; medicines for alleviating constipation; chemical contraceptives; cooling sprays for medical purposes; corn rings for the feet; corn remedies; cotton for medical purposes; cream of tartar for pharmaceutical purposes; creosote for pharmaceutical purposes; croton bark; curare; pharmaceutical preparations for treating dandruff; decoctions for pharmaceutical purposes; dental cements; dental impression materials; adhesives for dentures; deodorants, other than for human beings or for animals; depuratives; detergents for medical purposes; chemical preparations for the diagnosis of pregnancy; diagnostic preparations for medical purposes; diapers [babies' napkins]/babies' napkins [diapers]; diapers for pets; diastase for medical purposes; dietary supplements for animals; dietetic foods adapted for medical purposes; dietetic beverages adapted for medical purposes; dietetic substances adapted for medical use; digestives for pharmaceutical purposes; digitalin; dill oil for medical purposes; disinfectants for hygiene purposes; disinfectants for chemical toilets; dog washes; dog lotions; repellents for dogs; douching preparations for medical purposes; dressings, medical; surgical dressings; medicinal drinks; drugs for medical purposes; preparations for destroying dry rot fungus; elixirs [pharmaceutical preparations]; enzyme preparations for medical purposes; enzyme preparations for veterinary purposes; enzyme dietary supplements; enzymes for medical purposes; enzymes for veterinary purposes; ergot for pharmaceutical purposes; esters for pharmaceutical purposes; ethers for pharmaceutical purposes; eucalyptol for pharmaceutical purposes; eucalyptus for pharmaceutical purposes; eye-washes; eyepatches for medical purposes; febrifuges; fennel for medical purposes; milk ferments for pharmaceutical purposes; ferments for pharmaceutical purposes, dietary fibre/dietary fiber; first-aid boxes, filled; fish meal for pharmaceutical purposes; flour for pharmaceutical purposes/meal for pharmaceutical purposes; flowers of sulphur for pharmaceutical purposes; fly catching paper; fly destroying preparations; food for babies; remedies for foot perspiration; formic aldehyde for pharmaceutical purposes; frostbite salve for pharmaceutical purposes; fumigation preparations for medical purposes; fungicides; gallic acid for pharmaceutical purposes; gamboge for medical purposes; gases for medical purposes; gauze for dressings; gelatine for medical purposes; gentian for pharmaceutical purposes; germicides; glucose for medical purposes; glucose dietary supplements; fly glue/fly catching adhesives; glycerine for medical purposes; glycerophosphates; dental amalgams of gold; greases for medical purposes; greases for veterinary purposes; guaiacol for pharmaceutical purposes; gum for medical purposes; gurjun [gurjon, gurjan] balsam for medical purposes; haematogen/hematogen; haemoglobin/haemoglobin; haemorrhoid preparations/ hemorrhoid preparations; haemostatic pencils/hemostatic pencils; medicinal hair growth preparations; articles for headache; headache pencils; herbal teas for medicinal purposes; herbicides/preparations for destroying noxious plants/weedkillers; medicinal herbs; smoking herbs for medical purposes; cement for animal hooves; extracts of hops for pharmaceutical purposes; hormones for medical purposes;

hydrastine; hydrastinine; hydrated chloral for pharmaceutical purposes; hydrogen peroxide for medical purposes; surgical implants [living tissues]; insect repellent incense; napkins for incontinents; pants, absorbent, for incontinents; medicinal infusions; insecticides; semen for artificial insemination; iodides for pharmaceutical purposes; iodine for pharmaceutical purposes; iodoform; isotopes for medical purposes; jalap; petroleum jelly for medical purposes; jujube, medicated; dental lacquer; lacteal flour for babies; larvae exterminating preparations; laxatives; lead water/Goulard water; lecithin for medical purposes; lecithin dietary supplements; leeches for medical purposes; preparations of lime for pharmaceutical purposes; liniments; linseed for pharmaceutical purposes/flaxseed for pharmaceutical purposes; linseed meal for pharmaceutical purposes/flaxseed meal for pharmaceutical purposes; linseed dietary supplements/flaxseed dietary supplements; linseed oil dietary supplements/flaxseed oil dietary supplements; lint for medical purposes; liquorice for pharmaceutical purposes; lotions for pharmaceutical purposes; lotions for veterinary purposes; tissues impregnated with pharmaceutical lotions; lupulin for pharmaceutical purposes; magnesia for pharmaceutical purposes; malt for pharmaceutical purposes; malted milk beverages for medical purposes; mangrove bark for pharmaceutical purposes; dental mastics; medicinal alcohol; medicinal tea; medicine cases, portable, filled; medicines for dental purposes; medicines for human purposes; medicines for veterinary purposes; melissa water for pharmaceutical purposes; menthol; mercurial ointments; preparations for destroying mice; nutritive substances for microorganisms; cultures of microorganisms for medical and veterinary use/preparations of microorganisms for medical and veterinary use; chemical preparations to treat mildew; milk sugar for pharmaceutical purposes/lactose for pharmaceutical purposes; milking grease; mineral food supplements; mint for pharmaceutical purposes; moleskin for medical purposes; irish moss for medical purposes; mothproofing preparations; mothproofing paper/ mothproof paper; moulding wax for dentists/molding wax for dentists; mouthwashes for medical purposes; medicinal mud/medicinal sediment [mud]; mud for baths; mustard oil for medical purposes; mustard for pharmaceutical purposes; myrobalan bark for pharmaceutical purposes; narcotics; nerviness; preparations for destroying noxious animals; nutritional supplements; cod liver oil; oil of turpentine for pharmaceutical purposes; medicinal oils; ointments for pharmaceutical purposes; opiates; opium; opodeldoc; ophotherapy preparations/organotherapy preparations; oxygen for medical purposes; breast-nursing pads; bunion pads; sanitary panties/ menstruation knickers/sanitary knickers/sanitary pants; panty liners [sanitary]; paper for mustard plasters/paper for mustard poultices; parasiticides; pastilles for pharmaceutical purposes/lozenges for pharmaceutical purposes; pearl powder for medical purposes; pectin for pharmaceutical purposes; pepsins for pharmaceutical purposes; peptones for pharmaceutical purposes; personal sexual lubricants; pesticides; pharmaceutical preparations; phenol for pharmaceutical purposes; phosphates for pharmaceutical purposes; chemical preparations for treating phylloxera; blood plasma; poisons; pollen dietary supplements; pomades for medical purposes; porcelain for dental prostheses; potassium salts for medical purposes; poultices; propolis for pharmaceutical purposes; propolis dietary supplements; protein dietary supplements; protein supplements for animals; purgatives/ evacuants; pyrethrum powder; quassia for medical purposes; quebracho for medical purposes; quinine for medical purposes; quinquina for medical purposes/cinchona for medical purposes; radioactive substances for medical purposes; radiological

contrast substances for medical purposes; radium for medical purposes; rat poison; reagent paper for medical or veterinary purposes; chemical reagents for medical or veterinary purposes; preparations for reducing sexual activity; remedies for perspiration; insect repellents; rhubarb roots for pharmaceutical purposes; anti-rheumatism rings; medicinal roots; royal jelly for pharmaceutical purposes; royal jelly dietary supplements; rubber for dental purposes; mineral water salts; salts for medical purposes; sanitary tampons/menstruation tampons; sarsaparilla for medical purposes; scapulars for surgical purposes; sedatives; tranquilizers; serotherapeutic medicines; serums; siccatives [drying agents] for medical purposes; pharmaceutical preparations for skin care; medical preparations for slimming purposes; slimming pills; slug exterminating preparations; smelling salts; sodium salts for medical purposes; solutions for contact lenses/solutions for use with contact lenses; solvents for removing adhesive plasters; soporifics; vulnerary sponges; starch for dietetic or pharmaceutical purposes; stem cells for medical purposes; stem cells for veterinary purposes; soil-sterilising preparations; sterilising preparations; steroids; stick liquorice for pharmaceutical purposes; fumigating sticks/fumigating pastilles; sulphur sticks [disinfectants]; strychnine; styptic preparations; sugar for medical purposes; sulphonamides [medicines]; sunburn preparations for pharmaceutical purposes; sunburn ointments; suppositories; surgical cloth [tissues]/ surgical tissues; syrups for pharmaceutical purposes; tanning pills; tartar for pharmaceutical purposes; teeth filling material; preparations to facilitate teething; thermal water; thymol for pharmaceutical purposes; tincture of iodine; tinctures for medical purposes; tobacco extracts [insecticides]; tonics [medicines]; preparations of trace elements for human and animal use; turpentine for pharmaceutical purposes; vaccines; vaginal washes; vermifuges/anthelmintics; vermin destroying preparations; vesicants; veterinary preparations; vine disease treating chemicals; vitamin preparations; wadding for medical purposes; wart pencils; sea water for medicinal bathing; mineral waters for medical purposes; chemical preparations to treat wheat blight [smut]/chemical preparations to treat wheat smut; wheat germ dietary supplements; yeast for pharmaceutical purposes and yeast dietary supplements.

Class 8: *Razor blades; razors; electric razors; non-electric razors; hand tools and implements (hand-operated); cutlery; side arms; abrading instruments [hand instruments]; adzes [tools]; agricultural implements, hand-operated; annular screw plates; augers [hand tools]; awls; axes; cutting bars; bayonets; beard clippers; fireplace bellows [hand tools]; tool belts [holders]; bill-hooks; bits [parts of hand tools]; bits [hand tools]; blade sharpening instruments; blades for planes; blades [hand tools]; blades [weapons]; border shears; borers; bow saws; braiders [hand tools]; branding irons; breast drills; budding knives; can openers, non-electric/tin openers, non-electric; carpenters' augers; razor cases; cattle stunning appliances/ cattle stunning apparatus; cattle shearers; caulking irons; centre punches [hand tools]; chisels; choppers [knives]; clamps for carpenters or coopers; cleavers; crimping irons; crow bars; eyelash curlers; curling tongs; cuticle tweezers/cuticle nippers; cutlery; cutter bars; cutters; pizza cutters, non-electric; cutting tools [hand tools]; daggers; implements for decanting liquids [hand tools]; depilation appliances, electric and non-electric; glaziers' diamonds [parts of hand tools]; dies [hand tools]/ screw stocks [hand tools]/screw-thread cutters [hand tools]; diggers [hand tools]; ditchers [hand tools]; drawing knives; drill holders [hand tools]; drills; ear-piercing apparatus; edge tools [hand*

tools]; embossers [hand tools]; emery files; engraving needles; expanders [hand tools]; extension pieces for braces for screw taps/ extension pieces for braces for screw taps; nail extractors; farriers' knives; files [tools]; fingernail polishers, electric or non-electric/nail buffers, electric or non-electric; fire irons; fish tapes [hand tools]/draw wires [hand tools]; harpoons for fishing; forks; foundry ladles [hand tools]; frames for handsaws; fruit pickers [hand tools]; fullers [hand tools]; fulling tools [hand tools]; garden tools, hand-operated; gimlets [hand tools]; goffering irons; gouges [hand tools]; grafting tools [hand tools]; graving tools [hand tools]; emery grinding wheels; grindstones [hand tools]/ sharpening wheels [hand tools]; guns [hand tools]; hackles [hand tools]; hainault scythes; hand implements for hair curling; hair clippers for personal use, electric and non-electric; hair clippers for animals [hand instruments]; hair-removing tweezers; hammers [hand tools]; hand drills [hand tools]; hand tools, hand-operated; hand pumps; harpoons; hatchets; hoes [hand tools]; holing axes/mortise axes; hollowing bits [parts of hand tools]; hoop cutters [hand tools]; hunting knives; ice picks; irons [non-electric hand tools]; flat irons; lifting jacks, hand-operated; jig-saws; knives; ladles [hand tools]; ladles for wine; lasts [shoemakers' hand tools]; lawn clippers [hand instruments]; leather strops; levers; livestock marking tools/cattle marking tools; machetes; mallets [hand instruments]; manicure sets; manicure sets, electric; marline spikes; masons' hammers; guns, hand-operated, for the extrusion of mastics; mattocks; milling cutters [hand tools]; mincing knives [hand tools]/fleshing knives [hand tools]/meat choppers [hand tools]; mitre [miter (Am)] boxes [hand tools]; money scoops; mortars for pounding; mortise chisels; moulding irons/ molding irons; nail drawers [hand tools]; nail punches; nail nippers; nail files; nail files, electric; nail clippers, electric or non-electric; needle files; needle-threaders; numbering punches; nutcrackers; oyster openers; palette knives; paring irons [hand tools]; paring knives; pedicure sets; penknives; perforating tools [hand tools]; pickaxes; pickhammers/bushhammers; picks [hand tools]; pin punches; pincers/ nippers/tongs; plane irons; planes; plant parasite killing apparatus/destroying apparatus for plant parasites; pliers; polishing irons [glazing tools]/glazing irons; priming irons [hand tools]; pruning scissors/secateurs; pruning shears; pruning knives; punch rings [knuckle dusters]/knuckle dusters; punch pliers [hand tools]; punches [hand tools]; rabbeting planes; rakes [hand tools]; sand trap rakes; earth rammers [hand tools]; rammers [hand tools]/pestles for pounding; rams [hand tools]; rasps [hand tools]; ratchets [hand tools]; razor strops; razor blades; razors, electric or non-electric; reamer sockets; reamers; riveters [hand tools]; riveting hammers [hand tools]; sabres; saw blades [parts of hand tools]; saw holders; saws [hand tools]; sword scabbards; scaling knives; scissors; scrapers [hand tools]; scraping tools [hand tools]; screwdrivers; scythe rings; scythe stones/whetstones; scythes; sharpening steels/knife steels; sharpening instruments; shaving cases; shear blades; shearers [hand instruments]; shears; shovels [hand tools]; sickles; side arms, other than firearms; silver plate [knives, forks and spoons]; apparatus and instruments for skinning butcher's animals; instruments and tools for skinning animals; apparatus and instruments for slaughtering butchers' animals; sledgehammers; cheese slicers, non-electric; egg slicers, non-electric; spades [hand tools]; spanners [hand tools]/ wrenches [hand tools]; spatulas [hand tools]; spoons; squares [hand tools]; stamping-out tools [hand tools]/stamps [hand tools]; stone hammers; sharpening stones; stretchers for wire and metal bands [hand tools]/metal band stretchers [hand tools]/wire stretchers [hand tools]; stropping instruments; sugar tongs; swords; syringes for spraying insecticides; table cutlery [knives, forks and spoons]/tableware [knives, forks and

spoons]; table forks; tap wrenches; taps [hand tools]; apparatus for tattooing; thistle extirpators [hand tools]; instruments for punching tickets; tree pruners; trowels [gardening]; trowels; truncheons/bludgeons/police batons; tube cutters [hand tools]; tube cutting instruments; tweezers; insecticide vaporizers [hand tools]/insecticide atomizers [hand tools]/insecticide sprayers [hand tools]; vegetable slicers/vegetable knives/vegetable shredders; vegetable choppers; vices; weeding forks [hand tools]; whetstone holders; wick trimmers [scissors] and wire strippers [hand tools].

Annex B

Full list of goods of earlier mark no. 912157376:

Class 4: *Industrial oils and greases; Lubricants; Dust absorbing, wetting and binding compositions; Fuels (including motor spirit) and illuminants; Candles and wicks for lighting; Additives, non-chemical, to motor fuel; Alcohol [fuel]; Anthracite; Beeswax; Belting wax; Benzene; Benzol; Blocks of peat [fuel]; Bone oil for industrial purposes; Carburants; Carnauba wax; Castor oil for technical purposes; Ceresine; Charcoal [fuel]; Christmas tree candles; Coal; Coal briquettes; Coal dust [fuel]; Coal naphtha; Coal tar oil; Coke; Combustible briquettes; Cutting fluids; Dust binding compositions for sweeping; Dust laying compositions; Dust removing preparations; Electrical energy; Ethanol [fuel]; Firelighters; Firewood; Fish oil, not edible; Fuel; Fuel gas; Fuel oil; Fuel with an alcoholic base; Gas for lighting; Gas oil; Gasoline; Grease for arms [weapons]; Grease for belts; Grease for boots; Grease for leather; Illuminating grease; Illuminating wax; Industrial grease; Industrial oil; Industrial wax; Kerosene; Lamp wicks; Lanolin; Lighting fuel; Lignite; Lignin; Lubricants; Lubricating graphite; Lubricating grease; Lubricating oil; Mazut; Methylated spirit; Mineral fuel; Moistening oil; Motor oil; Naphtha; Nightlights [candles]; Non-slipping preparations for belts; Oil for the preservation of leather; Oil for the preservation of masonry; Oil-gas; Oils for paints; Oils for releasing form work [building]; Oleine; Ozocerite [ozokerite]; Paper spills for lighting; Paraffin; Peat [fuel]; Perfumed candles; Petrol; Petroleum ether; Petroleum jelly for industrial purposes; Petroleum, raw or refined; Preservatives for leather [oils and greases]; Producer gas; Rape oil for industrial purposes; Solidified gas [fuel]; Soya bean oil preparations for non-stick treatment of cooking utensils; Stearine; Sunflower oil for industrial purposes; Tallow; Tapers; Textile oil; Tinder; Vaporized fuel mixtures; Wax [raw material]; Wicks for candles; Wood briquettes; Wood spills for lighting; Xylene; Xylol.*

Class 9: *Apparatus and instruments for conducting, switching, transforming, accumulating, regulating or controlling electricity; Apparatus for recording, transmission or reproduction of sound or images; Mechanisms for coin-operated apparatus; calculating machines, computers; Fire-extinguishing apparatus; Abacuses; Accumulators, electric; Acid hydrometers; Acidimeters for batteries; Acoustic conduits; Acoustic couplers; Actinometers; Adding machines; Aerials; Aerometers; Air analysis apparatus; Alarm bells, electric; Alarms; Alcoholmeters; Alidades; Altimeters; Ammeters; Amplifiers; Amplifying tubes; Anemometers; Animated cartoons; Anode batteries; Anodes; Answering machines; Anti-glare glasses; Anti-glare visors; Anti-interference devices [electricity]; Anti-theft warning apparatus; Anticathodes; Apertometers [optics]; Apparatus and installations for the production of X-rays, not for medical purposes; Apparatus and instruments for astronomy; Apparatus and instruments for physics; Apparatus for changing record player needles; Apparatus for editing cinematographic film; Apparatus for fermentation [laboratory apparatus]; Apparatus for measuring the thickness of skins; Apparatus to check franking; Appliances for measuring the thickness of leather; Armatures [electricity]; Asbestos clothing for protection against fire; Asbestos gloves for protection against accidents; Asbestos screens for firemen; Audio- and video-receivers; Audiovisual teaching apparatus; Automated teller machines*

[ATM]; Automatic indicators of low pressure in vehicle tires; Azimuth instruments; Bags adapted for laptops; Balances [steelyards]; Balancing apparatus; Barometers; Batteries, electric; Batteries, electric, for vehicles; Batteries for lighting; Battery boxes; Battery chargers; Battery jars; Beacons, luminous; Bells [warning devices]; Betatrons; Binoculars; Blinkers [signalling lights]; Blueprint apparatus; Boiler control instruments; Branch boxes [electricity]; Breathing apparatus, except for artificial respiration; Breathing apparatus for underwater swimming; Bullet-proof waistcoats; Buzzers; Cabinets for loudspeakers; Cables, electric; Calculating disks; Calculating machines; Calibrating rings; Calipers; Camcorders; Cameras [photography]; Capacitors; Capillary tubes; Carpenters' rules; Carriers for dark plates [photography]; Cases especially made for photographic apparatus and instruments; Cases fitted with dissecting instruments [microscopy]; Cassette players; Cathodes; Cathodic anti-corrosion apparatus; Cell phone straps; Centering apparatus for photographic transparencies; Central processing units [processors]; Chargers for electric batteries; Chemistry apparatus and instruments; Chips [integrated circuits]; Choking coils [impedance]; Chromatography apparatus for laboratory use; Chronographs [time recording apparatus]; Cinematographic cameras; Cinematographic film, exposed; Circuit breakers; Circuit closers; Cleaning apparatus for phonograph records; Clinometers; Clothing especially made for laboratories; Clothing for protection against accidents, irradiation and fire; Clothing for protection against fire; Coaxial cables; Coils, electric; Coin-operated mechanisms for television sets; Collectors, electric; Commutators; Compact disc players; Comparators; Compasses [measuring instruments]; Computer game software; Computer keyboards; Computer memory devices; Computer peripheral devices; Computers; Conductors, electric; Connections for electric lines; Connectors [electricity]; Contact lenses; Contacts, electric; Containers for contact lenses; Containers for microscope slides; Control panels [electricity]; Converters, electric; Copper wire, insulated; Correcting lenses [optics]; Cosmographic instruments; Couplers [data processing equipment]; Couplings, electric; Covers for electric outlets; Crash test dummies; Cupels [laboratory]; Current rectifiers; Cyclotrons; Darkroom lamps [photography]; Darkrooms [photography]; Decompression chambers; Decorative magnets; Demagnetizing apparatus for magnetic tapes; Densimeters; Densitometers; Detectors; Diagnostic apparatus, not for medical purposes; Diaphragms [acoustics]; Diaphragms for scientific apparatus; Diaphragms [photography]; Dictating machines; Diffraction apparatus [microscopy]; Digital photo frames; Directional compasses; Disk drives for computers; Disks, magnetic; Distance measuring apparatus; Distance recording apparatus; Distillation apparatus for scientific purposes; Distribution boards [electricity]; Distribution boxes [electricity]; Distribution consoles [electricity]; Divers' masks; Diving suits; DNA chips; Dog whistles; Dosimeters; Downloadable image files; Downloadable music files; Downloadable ring tones for mobile phones; Dressmakers' measures; Drying apparatus for photographic prints; Drying racks [photography]; Ducts [electricity]; DVD players; Dynamometers; Ear plugs for divers; Egg-candlers; Electric apparatus for commutation; Electric apparatus for remote ignition; Electric discharge tubes, other than for lighting; Electric door bells; Electric installations for the remote control of industrial operations; Electric loss indicators; Electricity conduits; Electrified fences; Electrified rails for mounting spot lights; Electro-dynamic apparatus for the remote control of railway points; Electro-dynamic apparatus for the remote control of signals; Electrolysers; Electromagnetic coils; Electronic agendas; Electronic notice boards; Electronic pens [visual display units]; Electronic

pocket translators; Encoded identification bracelets, magnetic; Enlarging apparatus [photography]; Epidiascopes; Ergometers; Exposure meters [light meters]; Eyeglass cases; Eyeglass chains; Eyeglass cords; Eyeglass frames; Eyepieces; Facsimile machines; False coin detectors; Fibre [fiber (Am)] optic cables; Film cutting apparatus; Films, exposed; Filters for respiratory masks; Filters for ultraviolet rays, for photography; Filters [photography]; Fire alarms; Fire beaters; Fire blankets; Fire boats; Fire engines; Fire escapes; Fire extinguishers; Fire hose; Fire hose nozzles; Fire pumps; Flash-bulbs [photography]; Flashlights [photography]; Fluorescent screens; Fog signals, non-explosive; Food analysis apparatus; Frames for photographic transparencies; Frequency meters; Furniture especially made for laboratories; Fuse wire; Fuses; Galena crystals [detectors]; Galvanic batteries; Galvanic cells; Galvanometers; Garments for protection against fire; Gas testing instruments; Gasometers [measuring instruments]; Gauges; Glass covered with an electrical conductor; Glazing apparatus for photographic prints; Global Positioning System [GPS] apparatus; Gloves for divers; Gloves for protection against accidents; Gloves for protection against X-rays for industrial purposes; Goggles for sports; Graduated glassware; Grids for batteries; Hands free kits for phones; Head cleaning tapes [recording]; Headphones; Heat regulating apparatus; Heliographic apparatus; Hemline markers; High-frequency apparatus; Holders for electric coils; Holograms; Horns for loudspeakers; Hourglasses; Hydrometers; Hygrometers; Identification sheaths for electric wires; Identification threads for electric wires; Identity cards, magnetic; Incubators for bacteria culture; Inductors [electricity]; Instruments containing eyepieces; Integrated circuit cards [smart cards]; Integrated circuits; Intercommunication apparatus; Interfaces for computers; Inverters [electricity]; Invoicing machines; Ionization apparatus not for the treatment of air or water; Jigs [measuring instruments]; Juke boxes for computers; Juke boxes, musical; Junction boxes [electricity]; Junction sleeves for electric cables; Knee-pads for workers; Laboratory centrifuges; Laboratory trays; Lactodensimeters; Lactometers; Laptop computers; Lasers, not for medical purposes; Lens hoods; Lenses for astrophotography; Letter scales; Levelling instruments; Levels [instruments for determining the horizontal]; Life belts; Life buoys; Life jackets; Life nets; Life saving apparatus and equipment; Life-saving rafts; Light conducting filaments [optical fibers [fibres]]; Light dimmers [regulators], electric; Light-emitting diodes [LED]; Light-emitting electronic pointers; Lighting ballasts; Lightning arresters; Limiters [electricity]; Locks, electric; Logs [measuring instruments]; Loudspeakers; Magic lanterns; Magnetic tape units for computers; Magnetic tapes; Magnetic wires; Magnets; Magnifying glasses [optics]; Manometers; Marine compasses; Marine depth finders; Marking buoys; Marking gauges [joinery]; Masts for wireless aerials; Material testing instruments and machines; Materials for electricity mains [wires, cables]; Mathematical instruments; Measures; Measuring apparatus; Measuring devices, electric; Measuring instruments; Measuring spoons; Mechanical signs; Mechanisms for coin-operated apparatus; Mechanisms for counter-operated apparatus; Megaphones; Mercury levels; Metal detectors for industrial or military purposes; Meteorological balloons; Meteorological instruments; Meters; Metronomes; Micrometer screws for optical instruments; Micrometers; Microphones; Microprocessors; Microscopes; Microtomes; Milage recorders for vehicles; Mirrors for inspecting work; Mirrors [optics]; Modems; Money counting and sorting machines; Monitors [computer hardware]; Mouse [data processing equipment]; Mouse pads; Nautical apparatus and instruments; Naval signalling apparatus; Navigation apparatus for vehicles [on-board computers]; Navigational instruments; Neon signs; Nets

for protection against accidents; Nose clips for divers and swimmers; Notebook computers; Objectives [lenses] [optics]; Observation instruments; Octants; Ohmmeters; Optical apparatus and instruments; Optical condensers; Optical glass; Optical goods; Optical lamps; Optical lenses; Oscillographs; Ovens for laboratory use; Oxygen transvasing apparatus; Ozonisers [ozonators]; Parking meters; Particle accelerators; Pedometers; Peepholes [magnifying lenses] for doors; Periscopes; Personal stereos; Petri dishes; Petrol gauges; Phonograph records; Photocopiers [photographic, electrostatic, thermic]; Photographic racks; Photometers; Phototelegraphy apparatus; Photovoltaic cells; Pince-nez; Pipettes; Pitot tubes; Plane tables [surveying instruments]; Planimeters; Plates for batteries; Plotters; Plugs, sockets and other contacts [electric connections]; Plumb bobs; Plumb lines; Pocket calculators; Polarimeters; Portable media players; Portable telephones; Precision balances; Precision measuring apparatus; Pressure indicator plugs for valves; Pressure indicators; Pressure measuring apparatus; Printed circuit boards; Printed circuits; Printers for use with computers; Prisms [optics]; Probes for scientific purposes; Projection apparatus; Projection screens; Protection devices against X-rays, not for medical purposes; Protection devices for personal use against accidents; Protective helmets; Protective helmets for sports; Protective masks; Protective suits for aviators; Protractors [measuring instruments]; Punched card machines for offices; Push buttons for bells; Pyrometers; Quantity indicators; Radar apparatus; Radio pagers; Radiological apparatus for industrial purposes; Radiology screens for industrial purposes; Radios; Radiotelegraphy sets; Radiotelephony sets; Railway traffic safety appliances; Record players; Reducers [electricity]; Reflecting discs for wear, for the prevention of traffic accidents; Refractometers; Refractors; Regulating apparatus, electric; Relays, electric; Remote control apparatus; Resistances, electric; Respirators for filtering air; Respirators, other than for artificial respiration; Resuscitation mannequins [teaching apparatus]; Retorts; Retorts' stands; Revolution counters; Rheostats; Riding helmets; Road signs, luminous or mechanical; Rods for water diviners; Rods [surveying instruments]; Rulers [measuring instruments]; Rules [measuring instruments]; Saccharometers; Safety restraints, other than for vehicle seats and sports equipment; Safety tarpaulins; Salinometers; Satellite navigational apparatus; Satellites for scientific purposes; Scales; Screens for photoengraving; Screens [photography]; Screw-tapping gauges; Semi-conductors; Sextants; Sheaths for electric cables; Shoes for protection against accidents, irradiation and fire; Shutter releases [photography]; Shutters [photography]; Sighting telescopes for firearms; Signal bells; Signal lanterns; Signalling buoys; Signalling panels, luminous or mechanical; Signalling whistles; Signals, luminous or mechanical; Signs, luminous; Simulators for the steering and control of vehicles; Sirens; Sleeves for laptops; Slide calipers; Slide projectors; Slide-rules; Slides [photography]; Smoke detectors; Socks, electrically heated; Solar batteries; Solderers' helmets; Solenoid valves [electromagnetic switches]; Sonars; Sound alarms; Sound locating instruments; Sound recording apparatus; Sound recording carriers; Sound recording strips; Sound reproduction apparatus; Sound transmitting apparatus; Sounding apparatus and machines; Sounding leads; Sounding lines; Spark-guards; Speaking tubes; Spectacle cases; Spectacle frames; Spectacle lenses; Spectacles [optics]; Spectrograph apparatus; Spectroscopes; Speed checking apparatus for vehicles; Speed indicators; Speed measuring apparatus [photography]; Speed regulators for record players; Spherometers; Spirit levels; Spools [photography]; Sprinkler systems for fire protection; Stage lighting regulators; Stands for photographic apparatus;

Starter cables for motors; Steering apparatus, automatic, for vehicles; Step-up transformers; Stereoscopes; Stereoscopic apparatus; Stills for laboratory experiments; Stroboscopes; Styli for record players; Sulphitometers; Sunglasses; Surveying apparatus and instruments; Surveying chains; Surveying instruments; Surveyors' levels; Switchboards; Switchboxes [electricity]; Switches, electric; Tachometers; Tape recorders; Taximeters; Teaching apparatus; Teeth protectors; Telegraph wires; Telegraphs [apparatus]; Telemeters; Telephone apparatus; Telephone receivers; Telephone transmitters; Telephone wires; Teleprinters; Teleprompters; Telerupters; Telescopes; Television apparatus; Temperature indicator labels, not for medical purposes; Temperature indicators; Terminals [electricity]; Test tubes; Testing apparatus not for medical purposes; Theft prevention installations, electric; Theodolites; Thermionic tubes; Thermometers, not for medical purposes; Thermostats; Thermostats for vehicles; Ticket dispensers; Time clocks [time recording devices]; Time recording apparatus; Time switches, automatic; Tone arms for record players; Totalizers; Traffic cones; Traffic-light apparatus [signalling devices]; Transformers [electricity]; Transistors [electronic]; Transmitters of electronic signals; Transmitters [telecommunication]; Transmitting sets [telecommunication]; Transponders; Triodes; Tripods for cameras; Urinometers; USB flash drives; Vacuum gauges; Vacuum tubes [radio]; Variometers; Vehicle breakdown warning triangles; Vehicle radios; Verniers; Video cassettes; Video game cartridges; Video recorders; Video screens; Video telephones; Videotapes; Viewfinders, photographic; Viscosimeters; Voltage regulators for vehicles; Voltage surge protectors; Voltmeters; Voting machines; Wafers for integrated circuits; Waling glasses; Walkie-talkies; Washing trays [photography]; Water level indicators; Wavemeters; Weighbridges; Weighing apparatus and instruments; Weighing machines; Weights; Whistle alarms; Wind socks for indicating wind direction; Wire connectors [electricity]; Wires, electric; Workmen's protective face-shields; Wrist rests for use with computers; X-ray apparatus not for medical purposes; X-ray films, exposed; X-ray photographs, other than for medical purposes; X-ray tubes not for medical purposes.

Class 10: *Surgical, medical, dental and veterinary apparatus and instruments, artificial limbs, eyes and teeth; Orthopedic articles; Suture materials; Abdominal belts; Abdominal corsets; Abdominal pads; Acupuncture needles; Aerosol dispensers for medical purposes; Air cushions for medical purposes; Air mattresses, for medical purposes; Air pillows for medical purposes; Ambulance stretchers; Anaesthetic apparatus; Anaesthetic masks; Apparatus and installations for the production of X-rays, for medical purposes; Apparatus for artificial respiration; Apparatus for the treatment of deafness; Apparatus for use in medical analysis; Appliances for washing body cavities; Arch supports for footwear; Armchairs for medical or dental purposes; Artificial breasts; Artificial eyes; Artificial jaws; Artificial limbs; Artificial skin for surgical purposes; Artificial teeth; Babies' bottles; Balling guns; Bandages, elastic; Basins for medical purposes; Bed pans; Bed vibrators; Beds, specially made for medical purposes; Belts, electric, for medical purposes; Belts for medical purposes; Blankets, electric, for medical purposes; Blood testing apparatus; Body rehabilitation apparatus for medical purposes; Boots for medical purposes; Bougies [surgery]; Breast pumps; Brushes for cleaning body cavities; Cannulae; Cases fitted for medical instruments; Castrating pincers; Catgut; Catheters; Childbirth mattresses; Clips, surgical; Clothing especially for operating rooms; Commode chairs; Compressors [surgical]; Condoms; Containers*

especially made for medical waste; Contraceptives, non-chemical; Corn knives; Corsets for medical purposes; Crutches; Cupping glasses; Cushions for medical purposes; Cutlery [surgical]; Defibrillators; Dental apparatus and instruments; Dental apparatus, electric; Dental burs; Dentists' armchairs; Dentures; Diagnostic apparatus for medical purposes; Dialyzers; Douche bags; Drainage tubes for medical purposes; Draw-sheets for sick beds; Dropper bottles for medical purposes; Droppers for medical purposes; Ear picks; Ear plugs [ear protection devices]; Ear trumpets; Elastic stockings for surgical purposes; Electric acupuncture instruments; Electrocardiographs; Electrodes for medical use; Enema apparatus for medical purposes; Esthetic massage apparatus; Feeding bottle teats; Feeding bottle valves; Filters for ultraviolet rays, for medical purposes; Finger guards for medical purposes; Forceps; Fumigation apparatus for medical purposes; Furniture especially made for medical purposes; Galvanic belts for medical purposes; Galvanic therapeutic appliances; Gastrosopes; Gloves for massage; Gloves for medical purposes; Hair prostheses; Hearing aids for the deaf; Hearing protectors; Heart pacemakers; Heating pads, electric, for medical purposes; Hematimeters; Hot air therapeutic apparatus; Hot air vibrators for medical purposes; Hypodermic syringes; Hypogastric belts; Ice bags for medical purposes; Incontinence sheets; Incubators for babies; Incubators for medical purposes; Inhalers; Injectors for medical purposes; Instrument cases for use by doctors; Insufflators; Intraocular prostheses [lenses] for surgical implantation; Invalids' hoists; Knee bandages, orthopedic; Knives for surgical purposes; Lamps for medical purposes; Lancets; Lasers for medical purposes; Love dolls [sex dolls]; Masks for use by medical personnel; Massage apparatus; Maternity belts; Medical apparatus and instruments; Medical guidewires; Microdermabrasion apparatus; Mirrors for dentists; Mirrors for surgeons; Needles for medical purposes; Nursing appliances; Obstetric apparatus; Obstetric apparatus for cattle; Operating tables; Ophthalmometers; Ophthalmoscopes; Orthodontic appliances; Orthopedic articles; Orthopedic belts; Orthopedic footwear; Orthopedic soles; Pads [pouches] for preventing pressure sores on patient bodies; Pessaries; Physical exercise apparatus, for medical purposes; Physiotherapy apparatus; Pins for artificial teeth; Plaster bandages for orthopedic purposes; Probes for medical purposes; Protection devices against X-rays, for medical purposes; Pulse meters; Pumps for medical purposes; Quartz lamps for medical purposes; Radiological apparatus for medical purposes; Radiology screens for medical purposes; Radiotherapy apparatus; Radium tubes for medical purposes; Receptacles for applying medicines; Respirators for artificial respiration; Resuscitation apparatus; Saws for surgical purposes; Scalpels; Scissors for surgery; Slings [supporting bandages]; Soporific pillows for insomnia; Sphygmomanometers; Spirometers [medical apparatus]; Spittoons for medical purposes; Splints, surgical; Spoons for administering medicine; Sprayers for medical purposes; Stents; Sterile sheets, surgical; Stethoscopes; Stockings for varices; Strait jackets; Stretchers, wheeled; Supportive bandages; Supports for flat feet; Surgical apparatus and instruments; Surgical drapes; Surgical implants [artificial materials]; Surgical sponges; Suspensory bandages; Suture materials; Suture needles; Syringes for injections; Syringes for medical purposes; Teats; Teething rings; Temperature indicator labels for medical purposes; Thermal packs for first aid purposes; Thermo-electric compresses [surgery]; Thermometers for medical purposes; Thread, surgical; Tips for crutches for invalids; Tongue scrapers; Traction apparatus for medical purposes; Trocars; Trusses; Ultraviolet ray lamps for medical purposes; Umbilical belts; Urethral probes; Urethral syringes; Urinals [vessels]; Urological apparatus

and instruments; Uterine syringes; Vaginal syringes; Veterinary apparatus and instruments; Vibromassage apparatus; Water bags for medical purposes; Water beds for medical purposes; X-ray apparatus for medical purposes; X-ray photographs for medical purposes; X-ray tubes for medical purposes.

Class 14: *Precious metals and their alloys and goods in precious metals or coated therewith, not included in other classes; Jewellery, precious stones; Horological and chronometric instruments; Agates; Alarm clocks; Alloys of precious metal; Amulets [jewellery, jewelry (Am)]; Anchors [clock and watch making]; Atomic clocks; Badges of precious metal; Barrels [clock and watch making]; Beads for making jewelry; Boxes of precious metal; Bracelets [jewellery, jewelry (Am)]; Brooches [jewellery, jewelry (Am)]; Busts of precious metal; Cases for clock- and watchmaking; Cases for watches [presentation]; Chains [jewellery, jewelry (Am)]; Charms [jewellery, jewelry (Am)]; Chronographs [watches]; Chronometers; Chronometrical instruments; Chronoscopes; Clock cases; Clock hands [clock and watch making]; Clocks; Clocks and watches, electric; Clockworks; Cloisonné jewellery [jewelry (Am)]; Coins; Copper tokens; Cuff links; Dials [clock and watch making]; Diamonds; Earrings; Gold thread [jewellery, jewelry (Am)]; Gold, unwrought or beaten; Hat ornaments of precious metal; Ingots of precious metals; Iridium; Ivory [jewellery, jewelry (Am)]; Jet, unwrought or semi-wrought; Jewelry; Jewelry cases [caskets]; Jewelry of yellow amber; Key rings [trinkets or fobs]; Locketts [jewellery, jewelry (Am)]; Master clocks; Medals; Movements for clocks and watches; Necklaces [jewellery, jewelry (Am)]; Olivine [gems]; Ornamental pins; Ornaments [jewellery, jewelry (Am)]; Ornaments of jet; Osmium; Palladium; Paste jewellery; Pearls [jewellery, jewelry (Am)]; Pearls made of ambroid [pressed amber]; Pendulums [clock and watch making]; Pins [jewellery, jewelry (Am)]; Platinum [metal]; Precious metals, unwrought or semi-wrought; Precious stones; Rhodium; Rings [jewellery, jewelry (Am)]; Ruthenium; Semi-precious stones; Shoe ornaments of precious metal; Silver thread; Silver, unwrought or beaten; Spinel [precious stones]; Spun silver [silver wire]; Statues of precious metal; Statuettes of precious metal; Stopwatches; Sundials; Tie clips; Tie pins; Watch bands; Watch cases; Watch chains; Watch glasses; Watch springs; Watches; Wire of precious metal [jewellery, jewelry (Am)]; Works of art of precious metal; Wristwatches.*

Class 16: *Paper, cardboard and goods made from these materials, not included in other classes; Bookbinding material; Photographs; Stationery; Adhesives for stationery or household purposes; Artists' materials; Paint brushes; Typewriters and office requisites (except furniture); Instructional and teaching material (except apparatus); Plastic materials for packaging (not included in other classes); Printers' type; Printing blocks; Absorbent sheets of paper or plastic for foodstuff packaging; Address plates for addressing machines; Address stamps; Addressing machines; Adhesive bands for stationery or household purposes; Adhesive tape dispensers [office requisites]; Adhesive tapes for stationery or household purposes; Adhesives [glues] for stationery or household purposes; Advertisement boards of paper or cardboard; Albums; Almanacs; Announcement cards [stationery]; Apparatus for mounting photographs; Aquarelles; Architects' models; Artists' watercolor saucers; Atlases; Bags [envelopes, pouches] of paper or plastics, for packaging; Bags for microwave cooking; Balls for ball-point pens; Bibs*

of paper; Binding strips [bookbinding]; Biological samples for use in microscopy [teaching materials]; Blackboards; Blotters; Bookbinding apparatus and machines [office equipment]; Bookbinding cloth; Bookbinding cords; Bookbinding material; Bookbindings; Bookends; Bookmarkers; Books; Bottle envelopes of cardboard or paper; Bottle wrappers of cardboard or paper; Boxes of cardboard or paper; Cabinets for stationery [office requisites]; Calculating tables; Calendars; Canvas for painting; Carbon paper; Cardboard; Cardboard articles; Cardboard tubes; Cards; Cases for stamps [seals]; Chalk for lithography; Chalk holders; Chaplets; Charcoal pencils; Chart pointers, non-electronic; Chromos; Cigar bands; Clipboards; Clips for offices; Coasters of paper; Comic books; Compasses for drawing; Composing frames [printing]; Composing sticks; Conical paper bags; Copying paper [stationery]; Correcting fluids [office requisites]; Correcting ink [heliography]; Correcting tapes [office requisites]; Covers [stationery]; Cream containers of paper; Credit card imprinters, non-electric; Decalcomanias; Diagrams; Document files [stationery]; Document holders [stationery]; Document laminators for office use; Drawer liners of paper, perfumed or not; Drawing boards; Drawing instruments; Drawing materials; Drawing pads; Drawing pens; Drawing rulers; Drawing sets; Drawing squares; Drawing T-squares; Duplicators; Elastic bands for offices; Electrocardiograph paper; Electrotypes; Embroidery designs [patterns]; Engraving plates; Engravings; Envelope sealing machines, for offices; Envelopes [stationery]; Erasing products; Erasing shields; Etching needles; Etchings; Fabrics for bookbinding; Face towels of paper; Figurines [statuettes] of papier mâché; Files [office requisites]; Filter paper; Filtering materials [paper]; Finger-stalls [office requisites]; Flags of paper; Flower-pot covers of paper; Folders for papers; Folders [stationery]; Forms, printed; Fountain pens; French curves; Galley racks [printing]; Garbage bags of paper or of plastics; Geographical maps; Glue for stationery or household purposes; Gluten [glue] for stationery or household purposes; Graining combs; Graphic prints; Graphic representations; Graphic reproductions; Greeting cards; Gummed cloth for stationery purposes; Gummed tape [stationery]; Gums [adhesives] for stationery or household purposes; Hand labelling appliances; Hand-rests for painters; Handbooks [manuals]; Handkerchiefs of paper; Handwriting specimens for copying; Hat boxes of cardboard; Hectographs; Histological sections for teaching purposes; Holders for checkbooks [cheque books]; Holders for stamps [seals]; House painters' rollers; Humidity control sheets of paper or plastic for foodstuff packaging; Index cards [stationery]; Indexes; Indian inks; Ink; Ink sticks; Ink stones [ink reservoirs]; Inking pads; Inking ribbons; Inking ribbons for computer printers; Inking sheets for document reproducing machines; Inking sheets for duplicators; Inkstands; Inkwells; Isinglass for stationery or household purposes; Labels, not of textile; Ledgers [books]; Letter trays; Letters [type]; Lithographic stones; Lithographic works of art; Lithographs; Loose-leaf binders; Luminous paper; Magazines [periodicals]; Manifolds [stationery]; Marking chalk; Marking pens [stationery]; Mats for beer glasses; Mimeograph apparatus and machines; Modelling clay; Modelling materials; Modelling paste; Modelling wax, not for dental purposes; Moisteners for gummed surfaces [office requisites]; Moisteners [office requisites]; Molds for modelling clays [artists' materials]; Money clips; Musical greeting cards; Napkins of paper for removing make-up; Newspapers; Nibs; Nibs of gold; Note books; Numbering apparatus; Numbers [type]; Office perforators; Office requisites, except furniture; Oleographs; Packaging material made of starches; Packing paper; Pads [stationery]; Paint boxes [articles for use in school]; Paint trays; Paintbrushes; Painters' brushes; Painters' easels;

Paintings [pictures], framed or unframed; Palettes for painters; Pantographs [drawing instruments]; Paper; Paper bows; Paper clasps; Paper-clips; Paper coffee filters; Paper for radiograms; Paper for recording machines; Paper knives [office requisites]; Paper ribbons; Paper sheets [stationery]; Paper shredders for office use; Paper tapes and cards for the recordal of computer programmes; Paperweights; Papier mâché; Parchment paper; Passport holders; Pastels [crayons]; Patterns for dressmaking; Patterns for making clothes; Pen cases; Pen clips; Pen wipers; Pencil holders; Pencil lead holders; Pencil leads; Pencil sharpeners, electric or non-electric; Pencil sharpening machines, electric or non-electric; Pencils; Penholders; Pens [office requisites]; Perforated cards for Jacquard looms; Periodicals; Photo-engravings; Photograph stands; Photographs [printed]; Pictures; Placards of paper or cardboard; Place mats of paper; Plans; Plastic bubble packs for wrapping or packaging; Plastic cling film, extensible, for palletization; Plastic film for wrapping; Plastics for modelling; Portraits; Postage meters for office use; Postage stamps; Postcards; Posters; Printed timetables; Printers' blankets, not of textile; Printers' reglets; Printing blocks; Printing sets, portable [office requisites]; Printing type; Prints [engravings]; Punches [office requisites]; Rollers for typewriters; Rubber erasers; School supplies [stationery]; Scrapers [erasers] for offices; Sealing compounds for stationery purposes; Sealing machines for offices; Sealing stamps; Sealing wafers; Sealing wax; Seals [stamps]; Self-adhesive tapes for stationery or household purposes; Sheets of reclaimed cellulose for wrapping; Shields [paper seals]; Signboards of paper or cardboard; Silver paper; Slate pencils; Song books; Spools for inking ribbons; Square rulers; Stamp pads; Stamp stands; Stamps [seals]; Stands for pens and pencils; Stapling presses [office requisites]; Starch paste [adhesive] for stationery or household purposes; Stationery; Steatite [tailor's chalk]; Steel letters; Steel pens; Stencil cases; Stencil plates; Stencils; Stencils [stationery]; Stickers [stationery]; Table linen of paper; Table napkins of paper; Tablecloths of paper; Tablemats of paper; Tags for index cards; Tailors' chalk; Teaching materials [except apparatus]; Terrestrial globes; Thumbtacks; Tickets; Toilet paper; Towels of paper; Tracing cloth; Tracing needles for drawing purposes; Tracing paper; Tracing patterns; Trading cards other than for games; Transparencies [stationery]; Trays for sorting and counting money; Typewriter keys; Typewriter ribbons; Typewriters, electric or non-electric; Vignetting apparatus; Viscose sheets for wrapping; Waxed paper; Wood pulp board [stationery]; Wood pulp paper; Wristbands for the retention of writing instruments; Writing board erasers; Writing brushes; Writing cases [sets]; Writing cases [stationery]; Writing chalk; Writing instruments; Writing materials; Writing or drawing books; Writing pads; Writing paper; Writing slates; Xuan paper for Chinese painting and calligraphy.

Class 18: *Leather and imitations of leather, and goods made of these materials and not included in other classes; Animal skins, hides; Trunks and travelling bags; Umbrellas and parasols; Walking sticks; Whips, harness and saddlery; Alpenstocks; Attaché cases; Backpacks; Bags; Bags for campers; Bags for climbers; Bags for sports; Bandoliers; Beach bags; Bits for animals [harness]; Blinders [harness]; Boxes of leather or leather board; Boxes of vulcanised fibre; Bridles [harness]; Bridoons; Briefcases; Butts [parts of hides]; Canes; Card cases [notecases]; Cases, of leather or leatherboard; Casings, of leather, for springs; Cat o' nine tails; Cattle skins; Chain mesh purses; Chamois leather, other than for cleaning purposes; Chin straps, of leather; Clothing for pets; Collars for animals; Coverings of skins*

[furs]; Covers for horse-saddles; Curried skins; Fastenings for saddles; Frames for umbrellas or parasols; Fur; Furniture coverings of leather; Game bags [hunting accessories]; Garment bags for travel; Girths of leather; Goldbeaters' skin; Gut for making sausages; Halters; Handbag frames; Handbags; Harness fittings; Harness for animals; Harness straps; Hat boxes of leather; Haversacks; Horse blankets; Horse collars; Horseshoes; Imitation leather; Key cases; Kid; Knee-pads for horses; Leather laces; Leather leads; Leather straps; Leather trimmings for furniture; Leather twist; Leather, unworked or semi-worked; Leatherboard; Moleskin [imitation of leather]; Music cases; Muzzles; Net bags for shopping; Nose bags [feed bags]; Pads for horse saddles; Parasols; Parts of rubber for stirrups; Pelts; Pocket wallets; Pouch baby carriers; Pouches, of leather, for packaging; Purses; Reins; Riding saddles; Saddle trees; Saddlery; School bags; Shopping bags; Sling bags for carrying infants; Slings for carrying infants; Stirrup leathers; Stirrups; Straps for skates; Straps for soldiers' equipment; Straps of leather [saddlery]; Suitcase handles; Suitcases; Tool bags of leather, empty; Traces [harness]; Travelling bags; Travelling sets [leatherware]; Travelling trunks; Trunks [luggage]; Umbrella covers; Umbrella handles; Umbrella or parasol ribs; Umbrella rings; Umbrella sticks; Umbrellas; Valises; Valves of leather; Vanity cases, not fitted; Walking cane handles; Walking stick seats; Wheeled shopping bags; Whips.

Class 21: *Household or kitchen utensils and containers; Combs and sponges; Brushes (except paint brushes); Brush-making materials; Articles for cleaning purposes; Steelwool; Unworked or semi-worked glass (except glass used in building); Glassware, porcelain and earthenware not included in other classes; Abrasive pads for kitchen purposes; Abrasive sponges for scrubbing the skin; Aerosol dispensers, not for medical purposes; Animal bristles [brushware]; Apparatus for wax-polishing, non-electric; Aquarium hoods; Autoclaves [pressure cookers], non-electric; Baby baths, portable; Baking mats; Basins [bowls]; Basins [receptacles]; Baskets for domestic use; Basting spoons, for kitchen use; Beaters, non-electric; Beer mugs; Bird baths; Birdcages; Blenders, non-electric, for household purposes; Boot jacks; Boot trees [stretchers]; Bottle gourds; Bottle openers; Bottles; Boxes for dispensing paper towels; Boxes of glass; Bread baskets, domestic; Bread bins; Bread boards; Brooms; Brush goods; Brushes; Brushes for cleaning tanks and containers; Brushes for footwear; Buckets made of woven fabrics; Buckskin for cleaning; Busts of porcelain, ceramic, earthenware or glass; Butter-dish covers; Butter dishes; Buttonhooks; Cabarets [trays]; Cages for household pets; Cake molds [moulds]; Candle extinguishers; Candle rings; Candlesticks; Candy boxes; Carboys; Carpet beaters, not being machines; Carpet sweepers; Cauldrons; Ceramics for household purposes; Chamber pots; Cheese-dish covers; China ornaments; Chopsticks; Cinder sifters [household utensils]; Cleaning instruments, hand-operated; Cleaning tow; Closures for pot lids; Cloth for washing floors; Clothes-pegs; Clothes racks, for drying; Clothing stretchers; Coasters, not of paper and other than table linen; Cocktail stirrers; Coffee filters, non-electric; Coffee grinders, hand-operated; Coffee percolators, non-electric; Coffee services [tableware]; Coffeepots, non-electric; Comb cases; Combs; Combs for animals; Confectioners' decorating bags [pastry bags]; Containers for household or kitchen use; Cookery molds [moulds]; Cookie [biscuit] cutters; Cookie jars; Cooking pins of metal; Cooking pot sets; Cooking pots; Cooking utensils, non-electric; Corkscrews; Cosmetic utensils; Cotton waste for cleaning; Crockery; Cruet sets*

for oil and vinegar; Cruets; Crumb trays; Crystal [glassware]; Cups; Cups of paper or plastic; Currycombs; Cutting boards for the kitchen; Decanters; Deep fryers, non-electric; Deodorising apparatus for personal use; Dish covers; Dishes; Dishwashing brushes; Disposable table plates; Drinking glasses; Drinking horns; Drinking straws; Drinking troughs; Drinking vessels; Drying racks for washing; Dustbins; Dusting apparatus, non-electric; Dusting cloths [rags]; Earthenware saucepans; Egg cups; Electric brushes, except parts of machines; Electric combs; Electric devices for attracting and killing insects; Enamelled glass; Epergnes; Eyebrow brushes; Feather-dusters; Feeding troughs; Fiberglass other than for insulation or textile use; Fiberglass thread, not for textile use; Fitted picnic baskets, including dishes; Flasks; Flat-iron stands; Floss for dental purposes; Flower-pot covers, not of paper; Flower pots; Fly swatters; Food cooling devices, containing heat exchange fluids, for household purposes; Fruit cups; Fruit presses, non-electric, for household purposes; Frying pans; Funnels; Furniture dusters; Fused silica [semi-worked product], other than for building; Gardening gloves; Garlic presses [kitchen utensils]; Glass bowls; Glass bulbs [receptacles]; Glass caps; Glass flasks [containers]; Glass for vehicle windows [semi-finished product]; Glass incorporating fine electrical conductors; Glass jars [carboys]; Glass [receptacles]; Glass, unworked or semi-worked, except building glass; Glass wool other than for insulation; Glove stretchers; Gloves for household purposes; Glue-pots; Graters [household utensils]; Grill supports; Grills [cooking utensils]; Hair for brushes; Heat-insulated containers; Heat insulated containers for beverages; Heaters for feeding bottles, non-electric; Holders for flowers and plants [flower arranging]; Horse brushes; Hot pots, not electrically heated; Ice cube molds; Ice pails; Indoor aquaria; Indoor terrariums [plant cultivation]; Indoor terrariums [vivariums]; Insect traps; Ironing board covers, shaped; Ironing boards; Isothermic bags; Jugs; Kettles, non-electric; Kitchen containers; Kitchen mixers, non-electric; Kitchen utensils; Knife rests for the table; Lamp-glass brushes; Large-toothed combs for the hair; Lazy susans; Liqueur sets; Litter trays for pets; Lunch boxes; Majolica; Make-up removing appliances; Mangers for animals; Material for brush-making; Menu card holders; Mess-tins; Mills for domestic purposes, hand-operated; Mixing spoons [kitchen utensils]; Molds [kitchen utensils]; Mop wringers; Mops; Mosaics of glass, not for building; Mouse traps; Mugs; Nail brushes; Napkin holders; Napkin rings; Nest eggs, artificial; Non-electric portable coldboxes; Noodle machines, hand-operated; Nozzles for sprinkler hose; Opal glass; Opaline glass; Pails; Painted glassware; Paper plates; Pastry cutters; Pepper mills, hand-operated; Pepper pots; Perfume burners; Perfume sprayers; Pie servers; Pig bristles; Piggy banks; Plate glass [raw material]; Plates to prevent milk boiling over; Plungers for clearing blocked drains; Polishing apparatus and machines, for household purposes, non-electric; Polishing gloves; Polishing leather; Polishing materials for making shiny, except preparations, paper and stone; Porcelain ware; Pot lids; Pots; Pottery; Poultry rings; Powder compacts; Powder puffs; Powdered glass for decoration; Rags for cleaning; Rat traps; Refrigerating bottles; Rings for birds; Rolling pins, domestic; Roses for watering cans; Salad bowls; Salt cellars; Saucepan scourers of metal; Saucers; Scoops [tableware]; Scouring pads; Scrubbing brushes; Services [dishes]; Shakers; Shaving brush stands; Shaving brushes; Shoe horns; Shoe trees [stretchers]; Sieves [household utensils]; Sifters [household utensils]; Signboards of porcelain or glass; Siphons for carbonated water; Smoke absorbers for household purposes; Soap boxes; Soap dispensers; Soap holders; Soup bowls; Spatulas [kitchen utensils]; Spice sets; Sponge holders;

Sponges for household purposes; Spouts; Sprinklers; Statues of porcelain, ceramic, earthenware or glass; Statuettes of porcelain, ceramic, earthenware or glass; Steel wool for cleaning; Stew-pans; Strainers; Strainers for household purposes; Sugar bowls; Syringes for watering flowers and plants; Table plates; Tableware, other than knives, forks and spoons; Tankards; Tar-brushes, long handled; Tea balls; Tea caddies; Tea cosies; Tea services [tableware]; Tea strainers; Teapots; Thermally insulated containers for food; Tie presses; Toilet brushes; Toilet cases; Toilet paper dispensers; Toilet paper holders; Toilet sponges; Toilet utensils; Toothbrushes; Toothbrushes, electric; Toothpick holders; Toothpicks; Towel rails and rings; Trays for domestic purposes; Trays for domestic purposes, of paper; Trivets [table utensils]; Trouser presses; Urns; Utensils for household purposes; Vacuum bottles; Vases; Vegetable dishes; Vessels of metal for making ices and iced drinks; Vitreous silica fibers [fibres], not for textile use; Waffle irons, non-electric; Washing boards; Washtubs; Waste paper baskets; Water apparatus for cleaning teeth and gums; Watering cans; Watering devices; Wax-polishing appliances, non-electric, for shoes; Whisks, non-electric, for household purposes; Window-boxes; Wine tasters [siphons]; Wool waste for cleaning; Works of art of porcelain, ceramic, earthenware or glass.

Class 25: Clothing, footwear, headgear; Anti-sweat underwear; Aprons [clothing]; Ascots; Babies' pants [clothing]; Bandanas [neckerchiefs]; Bath robes; Bath sandals; Bath slippers; Bathing caps; Bathing trunks; Beach clothes; Beach shoes; Belts [clothing]; Berets; Bibs, not of paper; Boas [necklets]; Bodices [lingerie]; Boot uppers; Boots; Boots for sports; Brassieres; Breeches for wear; Camisoles; Cap peaks; Caps [headwear]; Chasubles; Clothing; Clothing for gymnastics; Clothing of imitations of leather; Clothing of leather; Coats; Collar protectors; Combinations [clothing]; Corselets; Corsets [underclothing]; Cuffs; Cyclists' clothing; Detachable collars; Dress shields; Dresses; Dressing gowns; Ear muffs [clothing]; Esparto shoes or sandals; Fishing vests; Fittings of metal for footwear; Football boots; Footmuffs, not electrically heated; Footwear; Footwear uppers; Fur stoles; Furs [clothing]; Gabardines [clothing]; Gaiter straps; Galoshes; Garters; Girdles; Gloves [clothing]; Gymnastic shoes; Half-boots; Hat frames [skeletons]; Hats; Headbands [clothing]; Headgear for wear; Heelpieces for footwear; Heelpieces for stockings; Heels; Hoods [clothing]; Hosiery; Inner soles; Jackets [clothing]; Jerseys [clothing]; Jumper dresses; Knitwear [clothing]; Lace boots; Layettes [clothing]; Leg warmers; Leggings [trousers]; Liveries; Maniples; Mantillas; Masquerade costumes; Miters [hats]; Mittens; Money belts [clothing]; Motorists' clothing; Muffs [clothing]; Neckties; Non-slipping devices for footwear; Outerclothing; Pants; Paper clothing; Paper hats [clothing]; Parkas; Pelerines; Pelisses; Petticoats; Pocket squares; Pockets for clothing; Ponchos; Pullovers; Pyjamas; Ready-made clothing; Ready-made linings [parts of clothing]; Sandals; Saris; Sarongs; Sashes for wear; Scarfs; Shawls; Shirt fronts; Shirt yokes; Shirts; Shoes; Short-sleeve shirts; Shoulder wraps; Shower caps; Singlets; Ski boots; Ski gloves; Skirts; Skorts; Skull caps; Sleep masks; Slippers; Slips [undergarments]; Smocks; Sock suspenders; Socks; Soles for footwear; Spats; Sports shoes; Stocking suspenders; Stockings; Studs for football boots; Stuff jackets [clothing]; Suits; Suspenders; Sweat-absorbent stockings; Sweaters; Swimsuits; Teddies [undergarments]; Tee-shirts; Tights; Tips for footwear; Togas; Top hats; Topcoats; Trousers; Turbans; Underpants; Underwear; Uniforms; Veils [clothing]; Vests; Visors [headwear]; Waterproof clothing; Welts for footwear; Wet suits for water-skiing; Wimples; Wooden shoes.

Class 28: Games and playthings; Gymnastic and sporting articles not included in other classes; Decorations for Christmas trees; Air pistols [toys]; Amusement machines, automatic and coin-operated; Apparatus for games; Appliances for gymnastics; Arcade video game machines; Archery implements; Artificial fishing bait; Artificial snow for Christmas trees; Ascenders [mountaineering equipment]; Backgammon games; Bags especially designed for skis and surfboards; Balls for games; Bar-bells; Baseball gloves; Batting gloves [accessories for games]; Bells for Christmas trees; Billiard balls; Billiard cue tips; Billiard cues; Billiard markers; Billiard table cushions; Billiard tables; Bingo cards; Bite indicators [fishing tackle]; Bite sensors [fishing tackle]; Bladders of balls for games; Board games; Bob-sleighs; Body boards; Body-building apparatus; Bowling apparatus and machinery; Bows for archery; Boxing gloves; Building blocks [toys]; Building games; Butterfly nets; Camouflage screens [sports articles]; Candle holders for Christmas trees; Caps for pistols [toys]; Chalk for billiard cues; Checkerboards; Checkers [games]; Chess games; Chessboards; Chips for gambling; Christmas tree stands; Christmas trees of synthetic material; Clay pigeon traps; Clay pigeons [targets]; Climbers' harness; Coin-operated billiard tables; Confetti; Conjuring apparatus; Controllers for game consoles; Cosaques [toy fireworks]; Counters [discs] for games; Creels [fishing traps]; Cricket bags; Cups for dice; Darts; Detonating caps [toys]; Dice; Discuses for sports; Divot repair tools [golf accessories]; Dolls; Dolls' beds; Dolls' clothes; Dolls' feeding bottles; Dolls' houses; Dolls' rooms; Dominoes; Edges of skis; Elbow guards [sports articles]; Electronic targets; Exercisers [expanders]; Fairground ride apparatus; Fencing gloves; Fencing masks; Fencing weapons; Fish hooks; Fishing tackle; Flippers for swimming; Floats for fishing; Flying discs [toys]; Games; Gaming machines for gambling; Gloves for games; Golf bags, with or without wheels; Golf clubs; Golf gloves; Gut for fishing; Gut for rackets; Hang gliders; Harness for sailboards; Harpoon guns [sports articles]; Hockey sticks; Horseshoe games; Hunting game calls; Ice skates; In-line roller skates; Jigsaw puzzles; Kaleidoscopes; Kite reels; Kites; Knee guards [sports articles]; Landing nets for anglers; Lines for fishing; Lures for hunting or fishing; Machines for physical exercises; Mah-jong; Marbles for games; Masts for sailboards; Men's athletic supporters [sports articles]; Mobiles [toys]; Nets for sports; Ninepins; Novelties for parties, dances [party favors, favours]; Ornaments for Christmas trees, except illumination articles and confectionery; Pachinkos; Paintball guns [sports apparatus]; Paintballs [ammunition for paintball guns] [sports apparatus]; Paper party hats; Paragliders; Parlor games; Piñatas; Play balloons; Playing balls; Playing cards; Plush toys; Poles for pole vaulting; Portable games with liquid crystal displays; Practical jokes [novelties]; Protective paddings [parts of sports suits]; Punching bags; Puppets; Quoits; Rackets; Radio-controlled toy vehicles; Rattles [playthings]; Reels for fishing; Ring games; Rocking horses; Rods for fishing; Roller skates; Rollers for stationary exercise bicycles; Rosin used by athletes; Roulette wheels; Sailboards; Scale model kits [toys]; Scale model vehicles; Scent lures for hunting or fishing; Scooters [toys]; Scrapers for skis; Scratch cards for playing lottery games; Seal skins [coverings for skis]; Shin guards [sports articles]; Shuttlecocks; Skateboards; Skating boots with skates attached; Ski bindings; Skis; Skittles; Sleighs [sports articles]; Slides [playthings]; Sling shots [sports articles]; Slot machines [gaming machines]; Snow globes; Snowboards; Snowshoes; Soap bubbles [toys]; Sole coverings for skis; Spinning tops [toys]; Spring boards [sports articles]; Starting blocks for sports; Stationary exercise bicycles; Strings for rackets; Stuffed toys; Surf boards; Surf skis; Surfboard leashes; Swimming belts;

Swimming jackets; Swimming kick boards; Swimming pools [play articles]; Swings; Tables for indoor football; Tables for table tennis; Targets; Teddy bears; Tennis ball throwing apparatus; Tennis nets; Theatrical masks; Toy masks; Toy pistols; Toy vehicles; Toys; Toys for domestic pets; Trampolines; Twirling batons; Video game machines; Water wings; Waterskis; Wax for skis; Weight lifting belts [sports articles].

Class 29: *Meat, fish, poultry and game; Meat extracts; Preserved, frozen, dried and cooked fruits and vegetables; Jellies, jams, compotes; Eggs; Milk and milk products; Edible oils and fats; Ajvar [preserved peppers]; Albumen for culinary purposes; Albumin milk; Alginates for culinary purposes; Almonds, ground; Aloe vera prepared for human consumption; Anchovy; Animal marrow for food; Apple purée; Bacon; Beans, preserved; Black pudding; Bone oil, edible; Broth; Broth concentrates; Butter; Buttercream; Caviar; Charcuterie; Cheese; Clams [not live]; Cocoa butter; Coconut butter; Coconut, desiccated; Coconut fat; Coconut oil; Compotes; Condensed milk; Corn oil; Cranberry sauce [compote]; Crayfish, not live; Cream [dairy products]; Croquettes; Crustaceans, not live; Curd; Dates; Edible birds' nests; Edible fats; Edible oils; Eggs; Fat-containing mixtures for bread slices; Fatty substances for the manufacture of edible fats; Fish fillets; Fish meal for human consumption; Fish mousses; Fish, not live; Fish, preserved; Fish, tinned [canned (Am)]; Foods prepared from fish; Frosted fruits; Frozen fruits; Fruit-based snack food; Fruit chips; Fruit jellies; Fruit peel; Fruit, preserved; Fruit preserved in alcohol; Fruit pulp; Fruit salads; Fruit, stewed; Fruits, tinned [canned (Am)]; Game, not live; Gelatine; Gherkins; Ginger jam; Ham; Herrings; Hummus [chickpea paste]; Isinglass for food; Jams; Jellies for food; Kefir [milk beverage]; Kimchi [fermented vegetable dish]; Kumys [kumyss] [milk beverage]; Lard for food; Lecithin for culinary purposes; Lentils, preserved; Linseed oil for culinary purposes; Liver; Liver pâté; Lobsters, not live; Low-fat potato chips; Margarine; Marmalade; Meat; Meat extracts; Meat jellies; Meat, preserved; Meat, tinned [canned (Am)]; Milk; Milk beverages, milk predominating; Milk ferments for culinary purposes; Milk products; Milk shakes; Mushrooms, preserved; Mussels, not live; Non-alcoholic egg nog; Nuts, prepared; Olive oil for food; Olives, preserved; Onions, preserved; Oysters, not live; Palm kernel oil for food; Palm oil for food; Peanut butter; Peanuts, processed; Peas, preserved; Pectin for culinary purposes; Piccalilli; Pickles; Pollen prepared as foodstuff; Pork; Potato chips; Potato flakes; Potato fritters; Poultry, not live; Powdered eggs; Prawns, not live; Preparations for making bouillon; Preparations for making soup; Preserved garlic; Processed fish spawn; Processed seeds; Processed sunflower seeds; Prostokvasha [soured milk]; Raisins; Rape oil for food; Rennet; Ryazhenka [fermented baked milk]; Salmon; Salted fish; Salted meats; Sardines; Sauerkraut; Sausages; Sausages in batter; Sea-cucumbers, not live; Seaweed extracts for food; Sesame oil; Shellfish, not live; Shrimps, not live; Silkworm chrysalis, for human consumption; Smetana [sour cream]; Snail eggs for consumption; Soups; Soya beans, preserved, for food; Soya milk [milk substitute]; Spiny lobsters, not live; Suet for food; Sunflower oil for food; Tahini [sesame seed paste]; Toasted laver; Tofu; Tomato juice for cooking; Tomato purée; Tripe; Truffles, preserved; Tuna fish; Vegetable juices for cooking; Vegetable mousses; Vegetable salads; Vegetable soup preparations; Vegetables, cooked; Vegetables, dried; Vegetables, preserved; Vegetables, tinned [canned (Am)]; Whey; Whipped cream; White of eggs; Yogurt; Yolk of eggs.*

Class 30: *Coffee, tea, cocoa and artificial coffee; Rice; Tapioca and sago; Flour and preparations made from cereals; Bread, pastry and confectionery; Ices; Sugar, honey, treacle; Yeast, baking-powder; Salt; Mustard; Vinegar, sauces (condiments); Spices; Ice; Allspice; Almond confectionery; Almond paste; Aniseed; Aromatic preparations for food; Artificial coffee; Baking powder; Baking soda [bicarbonate of soda for cooking purposes]; Barley meal; Bean meal; Bee glue; Beer vinegar; Binding agents for ice cream; Bread; Bread rolls; Breadcrumbs; Buns; Cake frosting [icing]; Cake powder; Cakes; Candy; Capers; Caramels [candy]; Celery salt; Cereal bars; Cereal-based snack food; Cereal preparations; Cheeseburgers [sandwiches]; Chewing gum; Chicory [coffee substitute]; Chips [cereal products]; Chocolate; Chocolate-based beverages; Chocolate beverages with milk; Chocolate mousses; Chow-chow [condiment]; Chutneys [condiments]; Cinnamon [spice]; Cloves [spice]; Cocoa; Cocoa-based beverages; Cocoa beverages with milk; Coffee; Coffee-based beverages; Coffee beverages with milk; Coffee flavorings [flavourings]; Condiments; Confectionery; Confectionery for decorating Christmas trees; Cookies; Cooking salt; Corn flakes; Corn meal; Corn, milled; Corn, roasted; Couscous [semolina]; Crackers; Cream of tartar for culinary purposes; Crushed barley; Crushed oats; Curry [spice]; Custard; Dessert mousses [confectionery]; Dough; Dressings for salad; Edible ices; Essences for foodstuffs, except etheric essences and essential oils; Farinaceous foods; Ferments for pastes; Flavorings, other than essential oils; Flavorings, other than essential oils, for beverages; Flavorings, other than essential oils, for cakes; Flour-milling products; Fondants [confectionery]; Frozen yogurt [confectionery ices]; Fruit coulis [sauces]; Fruit jellies [confectionery]; Garden herbs, preserved [seasonings]; Ginger [spice]; Gingerbread; Glucose for culinary purposes; Gluten additives for culinary purposes; Gluten prepared as foodstuff; Golden syrup; Groats for human food; Gruel, with a milk base, for food; Halvah; Ham glaze; High-protein cereal bars; Hominy; Hominy grits; Honey; Husked barley; Husked oats; Ice cream; Ice for refreshment; Ice, natural or artificial; Iced tea; Infusions, not medicinal; Ketchup [sauce]; Leaven; Linseed for human consumption; Liquorice [confectionery]; Lozenges [confectionery]; Macaroni; Macaroons [pastry]; Malt biscuits; Malt extract for food; Malt for human consumption; Maltose; Marinades; Marzipan; Mayonnaise; Meal; Meat gravies; Meat pies; Meat tenderizers, for household purposes; Mint for confectionery; Molasses for food; Muesli; Mustard; Mustard meal; Natural sweeteners; Noodle-based prepared meals; Noodles; Nutmegs; Oat-based food; Oat flakes; Oatmeal; Palm sugar; Pancakes; Pasta; Pasta sauce; Pasties; Pastries; Pastry; Peanut confectionery; Pepper; Peppermint sweets; Peppers [seasonings]; Pesto [sauce]; Petit-beurre biscuits; Petits fours [cakes]; Pies; Pizzas; Popcorn; Potato flour for food; Powders for ice cream; Pralines; Preparations for stiffening whipped cream; Puddings; Quiches; Ravioli; Relish [condiment]; Rice; Rice-based snack food; Rice cakes; Royal jelly; Rusks; Saffron [seasoning]; Sago; Salt for preserving foodstuffs; Sandwiches; Sauces [condiments]; Sausage binding materials; Sea water for cooking; Seasonings; Seaweed [condiment]; Semolina; Sorbets [ices]; Soya bean paste [condiment]; Soya flour; Soya sauce; Spaghetti; Spices; Spring rolls; Star aniseed; Starch for food; Stick liquorice [confectionery]; Sugar; Sushi; Sweetmeats [candy]; Tabbouleh; Tacos; Tapioca; Tapioca flour for food; Tarts; Tea; Tea-based beverages; Thickening agents for cooking foodstuffs; Tomato sauce; Tortillas; Turmeric for food; Unleavened bread; Unroasted coffee; Vanilla [flavoring] [flavouring]; Vanillin [vanilla substitute]; Vegetal*

preparations for use as coffee substitutes; Vermicelli [noodles]; Vinegar; Waffles; Wheat flour; Wheat germ for human consumption; Yeast.

Class 31: *Grains and agricultural, horticultural and forestry products not included in other classes; Live animals; Fresh fruits and vegetables; Seeds; Natural plants and flowers; Foodstuffs for animals; Malt; Algae for human or animal consumption; Algarovilla for animal consumption; Almonds [fruits]; Aloe vera plants; Animal fattening preparations; Animal foodstuffs; Aromatic sand for pets [litter]; Bagasses of cane [raw material]; Barley; Beans, fresh; Beet; Berries, fresh fruits; Beverages for pets; Bird food; Bran; Bran mash for animal consumption; Bred stock; Bulbs; Bushes; Cereal seeds, unprocessed; Chestnuts, fresh; Chicory roots; Chicory [salad]; Christmas trees; Citrus fruit; Cocoa beans, raw; Coconut shell; Coconuts; Cola nuts; Copra; Crayfish, live; Crustaceans, live; Cucumbers, fresh; Cuttle bone for birds; Distillery waste for animal consumption; Dog biscuits; Draff; Edible chews for animals; Eggs for hatching, fertilised; Fish, live; Fish meal for animal consumption; Fish spawn; Fishing bait, live; Flax meal [fodder]; Flowers, dried, for decoration; Flowers, natural; Fodder; Fruit, fresh; Garden herbs, fresh; Grains [cereals]; Grains for animal consumption; Grapes, fresh; Groats for poultry; Hay; Hazelnuts; Hop cones; Hops; Juniper berries; Leeks, fresh; Lemons, fresh; Lentils, fresh; Lettuce, fresh; Lime for animal forage; Linseed for animal consumption; Linseed meal for animal consumption; Litter peat; Live animals; Lobsters, live; Locust beans; Maize; Maize cake for cattle; Malt for brewing and distilling; Marc; Marrows; Mash for fattening livestock; Meal for animals; Menagerie animals; Mushroom spawn for propagation; Mushrooms, fresh; Mussels, live; Nettles; Nuts [fruits]; Oats; Oil cake; Olives, fresh; Onions, fresh vegetables; Oranges; Oysters, live; Palm trees; Palms [leaves of the palm tree]; Peanut cake for animals; Peanut meal for animals; Peanuts, fresh; Peas, fresh; Peppers [plants]; Pet food; Pine cones; Plant seeds; Plants; Plants, dried, for decoration; Pollen [raw material]; Potatoes, fresh; Poultry, live; Preparations for egg laying poultry; Products for animal litter; Rape cake for cattle; Raw barks; Residual products of cereals for animal consumption; Residue in a still after distillation; Rhubarb; Rice meal for forage; Rice, unprocessed; Roots for food; Rose bushes; Rough cork; Rye; Salt for cattle; Sanded paper for pets [litter]; Sea-cucumbers, live; Seed germ for botanical purposes; Seedlings; Sesame; Shellfish, live; Silkworm eggs; Silkworms; Sod; Spinach, fresh; Spiny lobsters, live; Stall food for animals; Straw [forage]; Straw litter; Straw mulch; Strengthening animal forage; Sugarcane; Trees; Truffles, fresh; Trunks of trees; Undressed timber; Unseen timber; Vegetables, fresh; Vine plants; Wheat; Wheat germ for animal consumption; Wood chips for the manufacture of wood pulp; Wreaths of natural flowers; Yeast for animal consumption.*

Class 32: *Beers; Mineral and aerated waters and other non-alcoholic beverages; Fruit beverages and fruit juices; Syrups and other preparations for making beverages; Aerated water; Aloe vera drinks, non-alcoholic; Aperitifs, non-alcoholic; Beer; Beer wort; Cider, non-alcoholic; Cocktails, non-alcoholic; Essences for making beverages; Extracts of hops for making beer; Fruit juice; Fruit nectars, non-alcoholic; Ginger ale; Grape must, unfermented; Isotonic beverages; Kvass [non-alcoholic beverage]; Lemonades; Lithia water; Malt beer; Malt wort; Milk of almonds [beverage]; Mineral water [beverages]; Must; Non-alcoholic beverages; Non-alcoholic fruit extracts; Non-alcoholic fruit juice beverages; Non-*

alcoholic honey-based beverages; Orgeat; Pastilles for effervescing beverages; Peanut milk [non-alcoholic beverage]; Powders for effervescing beverages; Preparations for making aerated water; Preparations for making beverages; Preparations for making liqueurs; Preparations for making mineral water; Sarsaparilla [non-alcoholic beverage]; Seltzer water; Smoothies; Soda water; Sorbets [beverages]; Syrups for beverages; Syrups for lemonade; Table waters; Tomato juice [beverage]; Vegetable juices [beverages]; Waters [beverages]; Whey beverages.

Class 33: *Alcoholic beverages (except beers); Alcoholic beverages containing fruit; Alcoholic beverages, except beer; Alcoholic essences; Alcoholic extracts; Anise [liqueur]; Anisette [liqueur]; Aperitifs; Arak [arrack]; Bitters; Brandy; Cider; Cocktails; Curacao; Digesters [liqueurs and spirits]; Distilled beverages; Fruit extracts, alcoholic; Gin; Hydromel [mead]; Kirsch; Liqueurs; Nira [sugarcane-based alcoholic beverage]; Peppermint liqueurs; Perry; Piquette; Pre-mixed alcoholic beverages, other than beer-based; Rice alcohol; Rum; Sake; Spirits [beverages]; Vodka; Whisky; Wine.*

Class 34: *Tobacco; Smokers' articles; Matches; Absorbent paper for tobacco pipes; Ashtrays for smokers; Books of cigarette papers; Chewing tobacco; Cigar cases; Cigar cutters; Cigar holders; Cigarette cases; Cigarette filters; Cigarette holders; Cigarette paper; Cigarette tips; Cigarettes; Cigarettes containing tobacco substitutes, not for medical purposes; Cigarillos; Cigars; Electronic cigarettes; Firestones; Gas containers for cigar lighters; Herbs for smoking; Humidors; Lighters for smokers; Match boxes; Match holders; Matches; Mouthpieces for cigarette holders; Pipe cleaners for tobacco pipes; Pipe racks for tobacco pipes; Pocket machines for rolling cigarettes; Snuff; Snuff boxes; Spittoons for tobacco users; Tips of yellow amber for cigar and cigarette holders; Tobacco; Tobacco jars; Tobacco pipes; Tobacco pouches.*