

O/0255/26

TRADE MARKS ACT 1994

IN THE MATTER OF APPLICATION NO. UK00003805374

BY WEN CHI JOSEPH KO

TO REGISTER THE TRADE MARK:

ZAREUS

IN CLASSES 10, 18 AND 25

AND

IN THE MATTER OF OPPOSITION THERETO

UNDER NO. 436656 BY

INDUSTRIA DE DISENO TEXTIL, S.A. (INDITEX, S.A.)

BACKGROUND AND PLEADINGS

1. On 2 July 2022, Wen Chi Joseph Ko (“the applicant”) applied to register the trade mark shown on the cover page of this decision, in the UK. The application was published for opposition purposes on 15 July 2022 and registration is sought for the following goods:

Class 10 Compression garments, namely, Compression Socks, Compression stocking, Compression leggings, Compression pants, Compression Shirts, Compression Jerseys, Compression Vests, Compression Sleeves.

Class 18 Animal skins, hides; Trunks and travelling bags; umbrellas and parasols; walking sticks; whips, harness and saddlery.

Class 25 Athletic jackets; Athletic apparel, namely, shirts, pants, jackets, footwear, sports caps and hats, athletic uniforms; Bomber jackets; Fleece vests; Fleece bottoms; Fleece pullovers; Fleece shorts; Fleece tops; Hoodies; Jackets and socks; Jogging outfits; Jogging pants; Jogging suits; Knit jackets; Men's and women's jackets, coats, trousers, vests; Quilted vests; Rainproof jackets; Running shoes; Ski jackets; Snowboard jackets; Sports bra; Sports bras; Sports jackets; Sports vests; Sweat shirts; T-shirts; Vests; Wind resistant jackets; Wind vests; Wind-resistant vests; Yoga pants; Graphic T-shirts; Hooded sweat shirts; Moisture-wicking sports bras; Short-sleeved or long-sleeved t-shirts; Windbreakers; Windcheaters.

2. On 4 October 2022, the application was opposed by Industria de Diseno Textil, S.A. (Inditex, S.A.) (“the opponent”) based upon sections 5(2)(b) and 5(3) of the Trade Marks Act 1994 (“the Act”).

3. A decision was issued by a different Hearing Officer on 5 January 2024.¹ In that decision, the Hearing Officer found that the opposition failed under both section 5(2)(b) and section 5(3). That decision was subject to an appeal, which culminated in the decision of Ms Emma Himsworth KC, sitting as the Appointed Person, issued on 26 November 2024.² In that decision, Ms Himsworth stated as follows:

“57. For the reasons set out above it seems to me that the appeal against the Hearing Officer’s (1) findings under section 5(2)(b) of the 1994 Act should be dismissed; and (2) conclusion under section 5(3) of the 1994 Act should be allowed.

58. In the circumstances it seems to me that the appropriate course is that the ground of opposition under section 5(3) of the 1994 Act should be remitted to be heard by a different Hearing Officer.”

4. This decision is, therefore, concerned with the section 5(3) ground of opposition only. In that regard, the opponent relies upon the following trade marks:

ZARA

UKTM no. 1574846

Filing date 9 June 1994; registration date 26 February 1996

(“the First Earlier Mark”)

ZARA

UKTM no. 2166165

Filing date 8 May 1998; registration date 27 April 2001

(“the Second Earlier Mark”)

ZARA

UKTM no. 3640304

Filing date 12 May 2021.

¹ BL O/0006/24

² BL O/1133/24

Priority date: 5 March 2010 (EU)
("the Third Earlier Mark")

(together "the earlier marks")

5. The opponent claims that it has a reputation in relation to the goods and services set out in the Annex to this decision. The opponent claims that use of the applicant's mark would, without due cause, take unfair advantage of, and/or be detrimental to, the distinctive character and/or repute of the earlier marks.

6. The applicant filed a counterstatement denying the ground of opposition and putting the opponent to proof of use of the First and Second Earlier Marks.

7. Neither party requested a hearing, but both filed written submissions in lieu. This decision is taken following a careful consideration of the papers on file.

REPRESENTATION

8. The applicant is represented by Neo Percept IP Limited.

9. The opponent is represented by Taylor Wessing LLP.

EVIDENCE AND SUBMISSIONS

10. The opponent filed evidence in chief in the form of the witness statement of Eliseo Oroza Rodriguez dated 20 February 2023, which is accompanied by 21 exhibits (JMD1 to JMD21). Mr Rodriguez is the Director of Administration and Proxy of the opponent.

11. The applicant filed undated written submissions in lieu on 6 June 2023.

12. The opponent filed written submissions in lieu dated 7 June 2023.

13. Both parties re-filed their written submissions in lieu on 24 February 2025, confirming that they wished to rely upon these in the remitted proceedings.

RELEVANCE OF EU LAW

14. The provisions of the Act relied upon in these proceedings are assimilated law, as they are derived from EU law. Although the UK has left the EU, section 6(3)(a) of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (as amended by Schedule 2 of the Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023) requires tribunals applying assimilated law to follow assimilated EU case law. That is why this decision refers to decisions of the EU courts which predate the UK's withdrawal from the EU.

DECISION

15. Given their earlier filing/priority dates, the trade marks upon which the opponent relies qualify as earlier trade marks pursuant to section 6 of the Act. As the First and Second Earlier Marks had completed their registration process more than 5 years prior to the filing date of the application in issue, they are subject to the use provisions in section 6A of the Act. The Third Earlier Mark has not yet completed its registration process and, consequently, is not subject to proof of use. However, in its written submissions the applicant admitted that the opponent had shown use of the First and Second Earlier Marks. Consequently, the opponent is able to rely upon all of the goods and services identified.

16. Section 5(3) of the Act states:

“5(3) A trade mark which -

(a) 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 repute of the earlier trade mark.”

17. Section 5(3A) of the Act states:

“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.”

18. The relevant case law can be found in the following judgments of the Court of Justice of the European Union (“CJEU”): *Case C-375/97, General Motors*, *Case 252/07, Intel*, *Case C-408/01, Adidas-Salomon*, *Case C-487/07, L’Oreal v Bellure* and *Case C-323/09, Marks and Spencer v Interflora* and *Case C383/12P, Environmental Manufacturing LLP v OHIM*. The law appears to be as follows.

(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; *General Motors*, paragraph 24.

(b) The trade mark for which protection is sought must be known by a significant part of that relevant public; *General Motors*, 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; *Adidas Saloman*, paragraph 29 and *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; *Intel*, paragraph 42

(e) Where a link is established, the owner of the earlier mark must also establish the existence of one or more of the types of injury set out in the section, or there is a serious likelihood that such an injury will occur in the future; *Intel*, paragraph

68; whether this is the case must also be assessed globally, taking account of all relevant factors; *Intel, paragraph 79*.

(f) Detriment to the distinctive character of the earlier mark occurs when the mark's ability to identify the goods/services for which it is registered is weakened as a result of the use of the later mark, and requires evidence of a change in the economic behaviour of the average consumer of the goods/services for which the earlier mark is registered, or a serious risk that this will happen in future; *Intel, paragraphs 76 and 77 and Environmental Manufacturing, paragraph 34*.

(g) The more unique the earlier mark appears, the greater the likelihood that the use of a later identical or similar mark will be detrimental to its distinctive character; *Intel, paragraph 74*.

(h) Detriment to the reputation of the earlier mark is caused when goods or services for which the later mark is used may be perceived by the public in such a way that the power of attraction of the earlier mark is reduced, and occurs particularly where the goods or services offered under the later mark have a characteristic or quality which is liable to have a negative impact of the earlier mark; *L'Oreal v Bellure NV, paragraph 40*.

(i) The advantage arising from the use by a third party of a sign similar to a mark with a reputation is an unfair advantage where it seeks to ride on the coat-tails of the senior mark in order to benefit from the power of attraction, the reputation and the prestige of that mark and to exploit, without paying any financial compensation, the marketing effort expended by the proprietor of the mark in order to create and maintain the mark's image. This covers, in particular, cases where, by reason of a transfer of the image of the mark or of the characteristics which it projects to the goods identified by the identical or similar sign, there is clear exploitation on the coat-tails of the mark with a reputation (*Marks and Spencer v Interflora, paragraph 74 and the court's answer to question 1 in L'Oreal v Bellure*).

19. The conditions of section 5(3) are cumulative. Firstly, the opponent must show that the earlier marks and the applicant's mark are similar. Secondly, the opponent must show that the earlier marks have achieved a level of knowledge/reputation amongst a significant part of the public. Thirdly, it must be established that the level of reputation and the similarities between the marks will cause the public to make a link between them in the sense of the earlier marks being brought to mind by the later marks. Finally, assuming the first three conditions have been met, section 5(3) requires that one or more of the types of damage will occur. It is unnecessary for the purposes of section 5(3) that the goods/services be similar, although the relative distance between them is one of the factors which must be assessed in deciding whether the public will make a link between the marks.

Similarity of the marks

20. There is some similarity between the marks arising from the same first three letters appearing in each. Consequently, this requirement is satisfied.

Reputation

21. In *General Motors*, Case C-375/97, the CJEU held that:

“25. It cannot be inferred from either the letter or the spirit of Article 5(2) of the Directive that the trade mark must be known by a given percentage of the public so defined.

26. The degree of knowledge required must be considered to be reached when the earlier mark is known by a significant part of the public concerned by the products or services covered by that trade mark.

27. In examining whether this condition is fulfilled, the national court must take into consideration all the relevant facts of the case, in particular the market share held by the trade mark, the intensity, geographical extent and duration of its use, and the size of the investment made by the undertaking in promoting it.

28. Territorially, the condition is fulfilled when, in the terms of Article 5(2) of the Directive, the trade mark has a reputation 'in the Member State'. In the absence of any definition of the Community provision in this respect, a trade mark cannot be required to have a reputation 'throughout' the territory of the Member State. It is sufficient for it to exist in a substantial part of it."

22. I have reviewed the opponent's evidence in its entirety. In particular, I note the following:

- a. The opponent opened its first ZARA store in the UK, in London in 1998. The opponent, as of the date of Mr Rodriguez's statement, operated 58 ZARA stores in the UK. Whilst I bear in mind that some of these may not have been open at the relevant date, a significant proportion of these are likely to have been in place by that time (given that there is only 8 months between the relevant date and the date of Mr Rodriguez's statement).
- b. ZARA has appeared within the top 50 best global brands in the world for the last 12 years, as supported by Exhibit JMD4.
- c. The ZARA brand had been referenced in UK national publications (such as *The Independent*, *The Guardian* and *The Daily Mirror*) prior to the relevant date.³ These publications cover a range of goods including dresses, loungewear, blazers, travel bags, handbags, crossbody bags and clutch bags.
- d. The UK sales figures for ZARA branded footwear, headgear, clothing, bags, wallets, purses, suitcases and umbrellas have been provided.⁴ To provide an example of these, in 2021, the opponent sold over £900million in relation to clothing, footwear and headgear, over £19million in relation to bags, over

³ Exhibit JMD8, JMD11, JMD12 and JMD15

⁴ Whilst I note that the introductory paragraph to the figures provided in relation to bags, wallets, purses, suitcases and umbrellas do not specify that these relate to the UK market only, the following paragraph states: "These numbers serve to confirm the extensive and solid reputation of ZARA for a variety of goods and services across the UK, including clothing, footwear, headgear, wallets, purses, bags, umbrellas, suitcases and luggage items". Consequently, I understand these figures to relate to the UK only.

£380,000 in relation to wallets and purses, over £180,000 in relation to suitcases and over £20,000 in relation to umbrellas.

- e. The ZARA brand is marketed/advertised through presence at bricks and mortar retail outlets (which are often situated at prime locations) and through social media. Only global marketing/advertising figures have been provided (which, for example, was over €141million in 2020 alone). I bear in mind that no breakdown is provided for the UK market.
- f. In the UK, the opponent's ZARA mobile app had over 47million unique users for 2020 and over 241.8million views in the same year. Mr Rodriguez states that this amounts to over 660,000 views per day in the UK.

23. Taking all of this into account, I have no doubt in concluding that the opponent had a very strong reputation in the UK for *articles of clothing for men and women* in the specification of the First Earlier Mark, *clothing articles for men and women* in the specification of the Second Earlier Mark and *ready-made clothing for men and women* in the specification of the Third Earlier Mark. There is some limited evidence of use in relation to children's clothing (references to a children's range in two social media posts and references in delivery records to clothing described as "lady/girl" and "man/boy").⁵ However, it is not clear from the latter documents what proportion of these goods (if any) relate to children's clothing and, in the absence of further detailed evidence on the point, I am not prepared to find a reputation for children's clothing. Whilst there is use in relation to class 18 goods, these are not relied upon under this ground of opposition. However, the retailing of those goods is relied upon in respect of the Third Earlier Mark. The opponent's sales figures in relation to "bags" are significant; the supporting evidence for these goods focuses mostly on handbags specifically.⁶ Whilst there are other (more limited) types of bags in the evidence (such as suitcases or rucksacks) this is on a much smaller scale. With that in mind, I find that the opponent also benefits from a reputation in relation to *retail services for ready-made clothing for men and women and retail services for handbags*.

⁵ See exhibits JMD13 and JMD14

⁶ See, for example, exhibits JMD12, JMD14, JMD15, JMD16 and JMD17

Link

24. As I noted above, my assessment of whether the public will make the required mental 'link' between the marks must take account of all relevant factors. The factors identified in *Intel* are:

The degree of similarity between the conflicting marks

It is clear from *Sabel* that the average consumer normally perceives a trade mark as a whole and does not proceed to analyse its various details. The same case also explains that the visual, aural and conceptual similarities of the trade marks must be assessed by reference to the overall impressions created by the trade marks, bearing in mind their distinctive and dominant components. The CJEU stated at paragraph 34 of its judgment in Case C-591/12P, *Bimbo SA v OHIM*, that:

“... it is necessary to ascertain, in each individual case, the overall impression made on the target public by the sign for which registration is sought, by means of, inter alia, an analysis of the components of a sign and of their relative weight in the perception of the target public, and then, in the light of that overall impression and all factors relevant to the circumstances of the case, to assess the likelihood of confusion.”

It would be wrong, therefore to dissect the trade marks artificially, although it is necessary to take into account the distinctive and dominant components of the marks and to give due weight to any other features which are not negligible and therefore contribute to the overall impressions created by the marks.

The respective trade marks are shown below:

Opponent's trade marks	Applicant's trade mark
ZARA	ZAREUS

The opponent's marks consist of the word ZARA. The applicant's mark consists of the word ZAREUS. The overall impression of both marks lies in the words themselves.

Visually, the marks overlap in that the first three letters of both are ZAR. They differ in the ending of the words, being -A in the opponent's marks and -EUS in the applicant's mark. I bear in mind that the beginnings of marks tend to have more of an impact than the ends, so the fact that the similarity lies at the start of the marks carries more weight.⁷ However, I also bear in mind that differences in shorter marks tend to make more of an impact, and the opponent's marks are only four letters long (with the applicant's mark being 6 letters).⁸ In my view the marks are visually similar to a slightly lower than medium degree.

Aurally, the opponent's mark is likely to be pronounced ZAH-RAH or ZAH-RUH. The applicant's mark is likely to be pronounced as ZA-RAY-US or ZA-REE-US. In my view, the marks are aurally similar to between a low and medium degree.

Conceptually, the applicant submits that it's mark is a reference to a Greek god. In my view, whilst the average consumer may be aware of some of the more well known Greek gods (such as Zeus, for example) they are unlikely to be aware of this particular deity. I find that the applicant's mark is most likely to be viewed as an invented word. I find that the earlier marks will be recognised as a female forename. Consequently, I find the marks to be conceptually dissimilar.

⁷ *El Corte Inglés, SA v OHIM*, Cases T-183/02 and T-184/02

⁸ See, for example, *F1T BL O/013/21*

The nature of the goods or services for which the conflicting marks are registered, or proposed to be registered, including the degree of closeness or dissimilarity between those goods or services, and the relevant section of the public

The vast majority of the applicant's class 25 goods would fall within the opponent's broader clothing terms.⁹ To the extent that the applicant's goods are footwear or headgear, they would overlap in trade channels, user and purpose with the opponent's goods (all being to protect and adorn the body). Consequently, the goods are similar to at least a medium degree.

With regard to the applicant's class 10 goods, these overlap with the opponent's class 25 goods insofar as they cover the body (so overlap in purpose to a degree) and are used by members of the general public. However, the specific purposes of the goods differ, with the opponent's being for covering/adorning the body and the applicant's being for compression (usually for medical/therapeutic purposes). Whilst I note that the opponent submits that compression goods are now worn for fashion purposes, no evidence has been filed to support this claim, and it is certainly not a notorious fact of which I could take judicial notice. The trade channels will differ, with the applicant's goods being sold through specialist retailers and medical suppliers and the opponent's goods through more general clothing/fashion retailers. The nature of the goods are likely to differ in the materials used for the compression aspect of the applicant's goods. The method of use may overlap to a degree. There is no competition or complementarity. Any similarity, is at a low level. There are no other terms for which the opponent has a reputation which would put it in any stronger position.

With regard to the class 18 goods, these will be sold through the same trade channels, to the same users, as the opponent's retail services in relation to handbags. The purpose, method of use and nature of the goods and services are different. There is no competition or complementarity, as the applicant's

⁹ *Gérard Meric v Office for Harmonisation in the Internal Market*, Case T- 133/05

goods are not important or indispensable to the opponent's services. The goods and services are similar to between a low and medium degree. There are no other terms for which the opponent has a reputation which would put it in any stronger position.

The relevant public will be the general public. The goods are unlikely to attract an exceptionally high price point and will be purchased relatively frequently (although they are certainly not everyday purchases). The opponent submits that some of the goods in question will be low cost. However, even where this is the case, factors such as fit, style and aesthetics will be taken into account. Consequently, I consider that a medium (or average) degree of attention will be paid during the purchasing process. Where the goods are purchased for treatment of medical conditions (i.e. the applicant's class 10 goods), there may be a slightly higher than medium degree of attention paid (although still not high). The average consumer will consider factors such as location and customer service standards when selecting the services. Consequently, a medium degree of attention will be paid during the purchasing process.

The goods will be purchased by self-selection from the shelves of a retail outlet or following perusal of the goods on websites or in catalogues. Similarly, the services will be purchased following perusal of signage on physical premises or websites. Consequently, visual considerations will dominate the purchasing process, although I do not discount aural components given that advice may be sought from retail assistants.

The strength of the earlier mark's reputation

The earlier marks had a strong reputation in the UK at the relevant date.

The degree of the earlier mark's distinctive character, whether inherent or acquired through use

In *Lloyd Schuhfabrik Meyer & Co. GmbH v Klijsen Handel BV*, Case C-342/97 the CJEU stated that:

“22. In determining the distinctive character of a mark and, accordingly, in assessing whether it is highly distinctive, the national court must make an overall assessment of the greater or lesser capacity of the mark to identify the goods or services for which it has been registered as coming from a particular undertaking, and thus to distinguish those goods or services from those of other undertakings (see, to that effect, judgment of 4 May 1999 in Joined Cases C-108/97 and C-109/97 *Windsurfing Chiemsee v Huber and Attenberger* [1999] ECR I-2779, paragraph 49).

23. In making that assessment, account should be taken, in particular, of the inherent characteristics of the mark, including the fact that it does or does not contain an element descriptive of the goods or services for which it has been registered; the market share held by the mark; how intensive, geographically widespread and long-standing use of the mark has been; the amount invested by the undertaking in promoting the mark; the proportion of the relevant section of the public which, because of the mark, identifies the goods or services as originating from a particular undertaking; and statements from chambers of commerce and industry or other trade and professional associations (see *Windsurfing Chiemsee*, paragraph 51).”

Registered trade marks possess varying degrees of inherent distinctive character, ranging from the very low, because they are suggestive or allusive of a characteristic of the goods and services, to those with high inherent distinctive character, such as invented words which have no allusive qualities. The distinctive character of a mark can be enhanced by virtue of the use that has been made of it.

The earlier marks all consist of the word ZARA, which is a female forename. It is a fairly common name in the UK and, in my view, is inherently distinctive to no more than a medium (or average) degree. However, I have summarised the opponent’s evidence of use above and, plainly, the distinctiveness of the earlier marks has been enhanced through use to a high degree in relation to clothing

for men and women and retail services for men and women's clothing and handbags.

Whether there is a likelihood of confusion

In my view, there is no likelihood of confusion. This is because I do not consider that the marks would be mistaken for each other given the differences between them, nor do I consider that one would be viewed as a brand extension/variant of the other; removing the last letter of a recognisable female forename and replacing it with three different letters to form an invented word is not consistent with a brand extension or sub-brand. There is no likelihood of confusion.

25. Taking all of this into account, I do not consider that a link would be made even where the goods are identical. In my view, the marks are simply too distant for the relevant public to make the requisite link, even accounting for the identical goods, the strength of the opponent's reputation and the enhanced distinctiveness of the earlier marks. The visual and aural differences between them will be further compounded by the conceptual differences, with the relevant public recognising that the earlier marks are a female forename, which is a concept entirely absent from the applicant's mark. In reaching this conclusion, I have borne in mind the opponent's submission that the applicant's mark may be viewed as a reference to the opponent's EU or US markets (ZAREUS/ZAREUS). However, I do not consider this likely given that the applicant's mark appears as a single word (rather than ZARA plus EU or US) and the applicant's mark is ZAREUS, meaning the letter A is missing from ZARA and the letters EU and US have been conjoined with the second U missing. For the average consumer to make the connection suggested by the opponent, there would be far too many assumptions required to be realistic. The same is true of the submission that ZAREUS would be viewed as a foreign language conjugation of ZARA. Taking all of this into account, I find that no link will be made. If a link is made, it will be too fleeting for damage to arise.

CONCLUSION

26. The opposition based upon section 5(3) of the Act is dismissed.

COSTS

27. In relation to costs, on appeal, the Appointed Person stated as follows:

“59. With respect to the costs of this appeal both sides have had a degree of success. I therefore consider in the exercise of my discretion that there should be no order as to costs on the appeal.

60. With respect to the order as to costs made by the Hearing Officer below it seems to me that the appropriate course is for such costs to be reserved to the Hearing Officer who hears the opposition pursuant to section 5(3) of the 1994 Act in order that the appropriate order can be made by that Hearing Officer at the conclusion of such proceedings taking into account all relevant factors as of that date.”

28. The opposition failed under both the 5(2)(b) ground and the 5(3) ground. As the applicant has been successful, it is entitled to a contribution towards its costs based upon the scale published in Tribunal Practice Notice 2/2016.¹⁰ I bear in mind that neither party filed new submissions following the appeal but simply re-filed their original submissions in lieu. In the circumstances, I award the applicant the sum of **£1,100**, calculated as follows:

Considering the Notice of opposition and preparing the counterstatement	£300
Considering the opponent’s evidence	£500
Written submissions in lieu	£300
Total	£1,100

¹⁰ As proceedings were issued prior to 1 February 2023, Tribunal Practice Notice 2/2016 remains the correct scale of costs.

29. I therefore order Industria de Diseno Textil, S.A. (Inditex, S.A.) to pay Wen Chi Joseph Ko the sum of **£1,100**. This sum should be paid within 21 days of the expiry of the appeal period or, if there is an appeal, within 21 days of the conclusion of the appeal proceedings.

Dated this 24th day of March 2026

S WILSON

For the Registrar

ANNEX

The First Earlier Mark

Class 25

Articles of clothing for men, women and children; all included in class 25.

The Second Earlier Mark

Class 25

Clothing articles for men, women and children, belts, hosiery, footwear, headgear.

Class 35

The bringing together, for the benefit of others, of a variety of goods, enabling customers to conveniently view and purchase those goods in a retail department store; advertising and business management services relating to retail fashion goods; business management and business administration services; sales promotion, compilation and provision of sale information; shop window dressing; advertising including direct distribution of advertising material and catalogues, direct-mail advertising, distribution of samples.

The Third Earlier Mark

Class 25

Ready-made clothing for men, women and children, footwear (except orthopaedic), headgear; motorists' and cyclists' clothing; bibs, not of paper; headbands (clothing); bathrobes; swimming costumes; bathing caps and sandals; boas (necklets); underwear; baby pants; mufflers; boots for sports and beach shoes; hoods (clothing); shawls; belts (clothing); money belts (clothing); wet suits for water skiing; ties; corsets (underclothing); sashes for wear; fur stoles; corsets; scarves; caps (headwear); caps; gloves (clothing); raincoats; underwear, mantillas; stockings; socks; neckerchiefs; babies nappies of textile; dress handkerchiefs; furs (clothing); pyjamas; soles for footwear; heels; veiling (clothing); braces; paper clothing; gymnastic and sports outfits; layettes; shoulder wraps (clothing), singlets, mittens; ear muffs (clothing); inner soles; bow ties; pareo; Wristbands clothing; dress shields; masquerade costumes; beach clothes; visors (hatmaking); dressing gowns; pockets for clothing; sock suspenders; stocking suspenders; petticoats; tights; aprons (clothing); headgear (for wear);

galoshes; headgear (hats, caps, etc); gaiters; coats; esparto shoes or sandals; non-slipping devices for shoes; bath robes; bath slippers; birettas (headwear); blouses; bodies; berets; footmuffs, not electrically heated; lace boots; boots; boot uppers; studs for football boots [shoes]; ankle boots; fittings of metal for shoes and boots; tips for footwear; welts for boots and shoes; heelpieces for shoes; boxer shorts; shirts; shirt yokes; shirt fronts; t-shirts; bodices (lingerie); waistcoats; jackets; fishermen's jackets; greatcoats; combinations (clothing); slips (undergarments); detachable collars; collars; articles of clothing made of leather; imitation leather clothing; shower caps; slippers; skirts; ready-made linings (parts of clothing); topcoats; gabardines (clothing); gymnastic shoes; jerseys (clothing); pullovers; sweaters; liveries; muffs; footwear uppers; parkas; wraps; pelisses; leggings; gaiters; hosiery; knitwear [clothing]; gymnastic clothing; outer clothing; sandals; saris; briefs; hats; brassieres; wimples; togas; trouser straps; suits; turbans; dresses; slippers, sports shoes.

Class 35

Advertisement services; business management; business administration; office functions; Retail services, Wholesale services and Online retail services in relation to sales by catalogue, by mail order, by telephone, by radio and television and via other electronic means of chemicals used in industry, science and photography, as well as in agriculture, horticulture and forestry, unprocessed artificial resins, unprocessed plastics, manures, fire extinguishing compositions, tempering and soldering preparations, chemical substances for preserving foodstuffs, tanning substances, adhesives used in industry, paints, varnishes, lacquers, preservatives against rust and against deterioration of wood, colorants, mordants, raw natural resins, metals in foil and powder form for painters, decorators, printers and artists, anti-corrosive preparations, whitewash, dyestuffs, wood preservatives, ink for leather, indigo (colorant), wood stains, wallpaper removing preparations, ink for skin-dressing, paints, thinners for paints, siccatives (drying agents) for paints, bleaching preparations and other substances for laundry use, cleaning, polishing, scouring and abrasive preparations, soaps, perfumery, essential oils, cosmetics, hair lotions, dentifrices, shaving preparations, toilet water, bluing for laundry, starch for laundry purposes, colour-brightening chemicals for household purposes (laundry), cotton sticks for cosmetic purposes, beauty masks, sun-tanning preparations (cosmetics), cosmetic preparations for skin care, hair dyes, boot polish and cream, wax, shoemakers' wax,

non-slipping wax for floors, parquet floor wax, polishing wax, tailors' wax, waxes for leather, shampoos, cosmetic kits, depilatory preparations, make-up removing preparations, deodorants for personal use, lipsticks, cosmetic pencils, hair spray and nail varnish, nail varnish removers, tissues impregnated with cosmetic lotions, pre-moistened or impregnated cleansing pads, after-shave lotions, lotions for cosmetic purposes, make-up preparations, pomades for cosmetic purposes, stain removers, sachets for perfuming linen, nail care preparations, cobblers' wax, boot cream, bleaching preparations (decolorants) for cosmetic purposes, extracts of flowers (perfumes), incense, scented wood, decorative transfers for cosmetic purposes, false eyelashes and nails, pumice stone, potpourris (fragrances), cosmetic preparations for slimming purposes, cosmetic preparations for baths, hair waving preparations, washing preparations, toiletries, mouth washes, not for medical purposes, bath salts, not for medical purposes, sanitary toiletries, oils for toilet purposes, sun-tanning preparations, eau de Cologne, deodorant soap, talcum powder, for toilet use, abrasives, moustache wax, hair dyes, eyebrow cosmetics, depilatory wax, cleaning wax, shampoos for pets, cosmetics for animals, cosmetic creams, cakes of toilet soap, soap for foot perspiration, detergents other than for use in manufacturing operations and for medical purposes, cleansing milk for toilet purposes, javelle water, dry-cleaning preparations, scented water, perfumes, cosmetic preparations for eyelashes, make-up powder, adhesives for affixing false hair, fabric softeners for laundry use, cosmetic dyes, colour-removing preparations, cloths impregnated with a detergent for cleaning, industrial oils and greases, lubricants, dust absorbing, wetting and binding compositions, fuels (including motor spirit) and illuminants, candles and wicks for lighting, moistening oil, grease for shoes, grease for leather, candles, pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations, sanitary preparations for medical purposes, dietetic substances adapted for medical use, food for babies, plasters, materials for dressings, material for stopping teeth, dental wax, disinfectants, preparations for destroying vermin, fungicides, herbicides, mineral water for medical purposes, cotton for medical purposes, sanitary panties, sanitary towels, deodorants, other than for personal use, portable filled medicine cases, lotions for pharmaceutical purposes, solutions for contact lenses, napkins for incontinents, sanitary pads, chemical preparations for the diagnosis of pregnancy, sunburn ointments, pharmaceutical preparations for skin care, mouthwashes for medical purposes, smelling salts, bath salts for medical purposes, salts for mineral water baths, sanitary panties, menstruation tampons,

surgical cloth (tissues), tissues impregnated with pharmaceutical lotions, breast-nursing pads, balsamic preparations, balms for medical purposes, common metals and their alloys, metal building materials, transportable buildings of metal, materials of metal for railway tracks, non-electric cables and wires of common metal, ironmongery, small items of metal hardware, pipes and tubes of metal, safes, statues of common metal, meshes of common metal, architectural hardware of common metals, common metal drawer pulls, hat hooks of common metal, ring closures of common metal, coils made of common metal, cake toppers of common metal, armour made of common metal, adhesive wall decorations of common metal, letters and numerals of common metal, except type, fasteners of common metal, key tags of common metal, solder for common metals, artistic castings of common metal, wires of common metal, monuments of common metal, fencing made of common metal, nameplates of common metal, beams of common metal for scaffolding, figures of common metal, busts of common metal, trophies of common metal, crucifixes of common metal, boxes and baskets of common metal, cabinet fittings of common metal, ores, burial vaults of metal, empty tool boxes of metal, preserving boxes of metal, padlocks, bells, chests of metal, zip fasteners of metal, stepladders of metal, hooks (metal hardware), buckles of common metal, money boxes of metal, signboards of metal, preserving boxes of metal, key rings, ice moulds of metal, works of art of common metal, poles of metal, identity plates of metal, ironmongery, wire gauze, wire cloth, door bells, knobs of metal, door handles of metal, machines and machine tools, motors and engines (except for land vehicles), machine coupling and transmission components (except for land vehicles), agricultural implements other than hand-operated, incubators for eggs, hand tools and implements (hand-operated), cutlery, side arms, razors, non-electric can openers, non-electric hand implements for hair curling, electric and non-electric depilation appliances, nutcrackers, not of precious metal, electric or non-electric nail clippers, manicure sets, razor cases, razor blades, lasts (shoemakers' hand tools), nail files, electric and non-electric hair clippers for personal use, beard clippers, shaving cases, hair-removing tweezers, nail nippers, rasps, scissors, vegetable choppers, mortars for pounding, oyster openers, sharpening stones, pliers, insecticide atomisers, sugar tongs, graving needles, tool belts, non-electric pizza cutters, non-electric egg slicers, non-electric cheese slicers, table cutlery, needle-threaders, fireplace bellows, keys, eyelash curlers, rakes, pincers, scientific, nautical, surveying, photographic, cinematographic, optical, weighing, measuring, signalling, checking (supervision), life-

saving and teaching apparatus and instruments, apparatus and instruments for conducting, switching, transforming, accumulating, regulating or controlling electricity, apparatus for recording, transmission or reproduction of sound or images, magnetic data carriers, recording discs, automatic vending machines and mechanisms for coin-operated apparatus, cash registers, calculating machines, data processing equipment and computers, fire-extinguishing apparatus, computer peripheral devices, anti-glare glasses, eyeglass chains, shoes for protection against accidents, irradiation and fire, bullet-proof waistcoats, swimming jackets and life jackets, contact lenses, eyeglass cords, dressmakers' measures, spectacle glasses, spectacle cases, eyeglass cases and containers for contact lenses, clothing for protection against fire, spectacle frames, spectacles (optics), sunglasses, gloves for divers, gloves for protection against accidents, diving suits, pince-nez, optical lenses, magnetic encoded cards, magnetic identity cards, clothing for protection against accidents and irradiation, protective suits for aviators, electronic agendas, electric make-up removing appliances, telephone apparatus, weighbridges, directional compasses, accounting machines, protective helmets, telescopes, chronographs (time recording apparatus), measuring spoons, pedometers, compact discs (audio-video), optical compact discs, mirrors (optics), water wings, binoculars, printers for use with computers, temperature indicators, instruments containing eyepieces, game programs, cassette readers, barcode readers, compact disc players, optical character readers, signal, magic and optical lanterns, magnifying glasses (optics), dictating and invoicing machines, mechanisms for counter-operated apparatus, weights, electric, solar and galvanic batteries, electric flat irons, recorded computer programs, recorded computer operating programs, mouses (data processing equipment), electronic pocket translators, transistors (electronic), thermometers, not for medical purposes, apparatus for games adapted for use with television receivers only, audio and video receivers, intercommunication apparatus, video cassettes, animated cartoons, teaching apparatus, walkie-talkies, downloadable electronic publications, egg timers (sandglasses), teeth protectors, electrically heated hair-curlers, pocket calculators, camcorders, capacity measures, video game cartridges, headphones, abacuses, loudspeakers, mouse pads, aerials, apparatus and instruments for astronomy, telephone receivers, scales, life-saving rafts, barometers, electric batteries, electrically heated hair curlers, flashlights (photography), answering machines, graduated glassware, protective helmets for sports, sports goggles, transparencies, transparency projection apparatus, reflecting

discs for wear, for the prevention of traffic accidents, cases fitted with dissecting instruments (microscopy), dosage dispensers, cigar lighters for automobiles, covers for electric outlets, fire escapes, exposed films, filters for respiratory masks, flash-bulbs (photography), stands for photographic apparatus, holograms, magnets and decorative magnets, ear plugs for divers, ear plugs, electric devices for attracting and killing insects, electric switches, lasers, not for medical purposes, luminous signals, neon signs, megaphones, computer memories, meteorological instruments, rules (measuring instruments), microphones, microscopes, peepholes (magnifying lenses) for doors, modems, objectives (lenses), shutters (photography), recorded computer programs, computer programs (downloadable software), ozonisers, projection screens and apparatus, dog whistles, weighing apparatus and instruments, nose clips for divers and swimmers, prisms (optics), push buttons for bells, light-emitting electronic pointers, radios, radiotelephony equipment, radiotelephony sets, rulers (measuring instruments), knee-pads for workers, vehicle breakdown warning triangles, sirens, electronic notice boards, computer keyboards, telescopes, word processors, rods for water diviners, video telephones, anti-dazzle shades, photographic viewfinders, eyeshades, voting machines, buzzers, surgical, medical, dental and veterinary apparatus and instruments, artificial limbs, eyes and teeth, orthopaedic articles, suture materials, teething rings, feeding bottles, feeding bottle valves, feeding bottle teats, dummies for babies, nursing appliances, ear picks, incubators for babies, respirators for artificial respiration, breast pumps, commode chairs, orthopaedic footwear (shoes), arch supports for boots and shoes, apparatus for lighting, heating, steam generating, cooking, refrigerating, drying, ventilating, water supply and sanitary purposes, electric heating pads, not for medical purposes, roasting apparatus, drying apparatus, bath tubs, bidets, light bulbs, electric coffee percolators, electric heaters for feeding bottles, cookers, showers, lighters, lanterns, sinks, lamp globes, taps, lamps, wash-hand basins, electric pocket torches, blankets, burners, lamp shades, hair dryers, electric laundry dryers, toilet bowls, vehicles, apparatus for locomotion by land, air or water, security harness for vehicle seats, safety seats for children, for vehicles, head-rests for vehicle seats, safety belts for vehicle seats, seat covers for vehicles, bicycles, parts and/or fittings for bicycles included in this class, pushchairs, parts and/or fittings for pushchairs included in this class, prams, parts and/or fittings for prams included in this class, sleighs, kick sledges, firearms, ammunition and projectiles, explosives, fireworks, precious metals and their alloys and

goods in precious metals or coated therewith, jewellery, precious stones, horological and chronometric instruments, ornamental pins, tie pins, works of art of precious metal, key rings, medals, coins, badges of precious metal, shoe and hat ornaments of precious metal, cuff links, wristwatches, cases for watches, straps for wristwatches, jewellery cases, pocket watches, sundials, electric clocks and watches, tie clips, charms (jewellery), paste jewellery, ivory (jewellery), pearls (jewellery), precious stones, earrings, alarm clocks, rings, chronometers, musical instruments, musical boxes, cases for musical instruments, music rolls, music stands, plectrums, paper, cardboard, works of art and figurines of paper and cardboard, bags and articles for packaging, wrapping and storage of paper and cardboard, filtering materials of paper, printed matter, printed publications, 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, engravings, boxes of cardboard or paper, patterns for making clothes and for dressmaking, tissues of paper for removing make-up, stencil cases, labels, not of textile, table linen of paper, table napkins of paper, disposable babies' nappies of paper and cellulose, disposable babies' napkin-pants of paper and cellulose, handkerchiefs of paper, pen cases, holders for cheque books, writing cases, inking sheets for document reproducing machines, bags (envelopes, pouches) of paper or plastics, for packaging, tailors' chalk, face towels of paper, hat boxes of cardboard, tracing cloth and paper, bookbinding cloth, canvas for painting, hand towels of paper, albums, almanacs, hand labelling appliances, loose-leaf binders, writing materials and instruments, decalcomanias, calendars, posters, document files, passport holders, catalogues, pictures, drawing sets, newspapers, magazines, books, lithographs, wrapping paper, hygienic paper, paperweights, mats for beer glasses, bookmarkers, bookends, ink, inkwells, bibs of paper, drawing materials, graphic prints, school supplies, writing slates, comic books, trays for sorting and counting money, adhesive patterns (embroidery), garbage bags of paper or of plastics, geographical maps, terrestrial globes, moisteners (office requisites), plastics for modelling, blueprints, stencils (stationery), placards of paper or cardboard, cards, steel letters and pens, aquarelles, adhesive tape dispensers, adhesive tapes and bands for stationery or household purposes, adhesives (stationery), cigar bands, files (office requisites), modelling clay, arithmetical tables, drawer liners of paper, perfumed

or not, architects' models, atlases, flags of paper, tickets, pads (stationery), ball-point pens, bags for microwave cooking, writing board erasers, rubber erasers, erasing products, bottle wrappers and envelopes of cardboard or paper, painters' easels, song books, charcoal pencils, writing paper, advertisement boards of paper or cardboard, booklets, ink sticks, modelling wax, not for dental purposes, sealing wax, drawing pins, paper ribbons and bows, inking ribbons for computer printers, typewriter ribbons, clipboards, cabinets for stationery (office requisites), compasses for drawing, paper clips, paper cutters (office requisites), patterns for dressmaking, note books, framed or unframed paintings (pictures), finger-stalls (office requisites), bookbinding material, bookbinding apparatus and machines (office equipment), gummed cloth for stationery purposes, inking pads, drawing squares, shields (paper seals), greeting cards, filter paper, wrappers (stationery), photograph stands, elastic bands for offices, stapling presses (office requisites), staples for offices, paper sheets (stationery), electric or non-electric pencil sharpeners, pencil holders, luminous paper, palettes for painters, silver paper, waxed paper, modelling paste, office perforators, painters' brushes, house painters' rollers, postcards, rosaries, blotters, envelopes (stationery), money clips of metal, rubber, gutta-percha, gum, asbestos, mica, latex [rubber] raw or semi-worked rubber, liquid rubber, synthetic rubber, rubber cords, rubber powder, rubber solutions, silicone rubber, rubber derivatives, silicone rubber compounds, rubber hoses, tubes, valves and pipes, rubber stoppers, sealants, gaskets, sheets for sealing, and sealing strips, articles made from rubber for sealing, articles made of rubber for insulation purposes, uncured synthetic rubber for use in manufacturing, substitutes for unprocessed and semi-processed rubber, rings of rubber, rubber thread not for textile use, rubber seals for jars, clips of rubber for cables, strips of rubber for the protection of edges of furniture, rubber packaging, stuffing and bindings of rubber, rubber statuettes, figurines made of rubber, decorative badges made of rubber, rubber covers for switches, substitutes for unprocessed and semi-processed gum, gum, raw or semi-worked, insulating plates of mica, mica electrical insulators, substitutes for unprocessed and semi-processed mica, unprocessed and semi-processed mica, decorative badges made of mica, substitutes for unprocessed and semi-processed gutta-percha, artificial gutta-percha, asbestos packing, asbestos fibres for insulation, asbestos safety curtains, substitutes for unprocessed and semi-processed asbestos, asbestos sheets, asbestos paper, asbestos soles, asbestos powder, asbestos boards, asbestos fabrics, asbestos fibres, unprocessed and semi-processed

asbestos, asbestos coverings, plastics in extruded form for use in manufacture, packing, stopping and insulating materials, flexible pipes, not of metal, leather and imitations of leather, suitcases, cases, wallet pouches, shopping bags, luggage tags, card wallets, credit card cases, document cases, garment bags for travel, travelling cases, umbrellas, parasols and walking sticks, whips, harness and saddlery, bags for climbers, campers and the beach, handbag frames, frames for umbrellas or parasols, mountaineering sticks, bags, handbags, travelling bags, travelling sets and key cases (leatherware), attaché cases, purses, not of precious metal, school satchels, garment bags for travel, hat boxes of leather, sling bags for carrying infants, wheeled shopping bags, containers and boxes of leather or leather board, boxes of vulcanised fibre, school bags, pocket wallets, handbags, vanity cases, not fitted, collars for animals, leather leashes, leather leads, umbrella covers, saddle cloths for horses, haversacks, horse blankets, backpacks, school bags, music cases, head-stalls, bags (envelopes, pouches) of leather, for packaging, riding saddles, pads for horse saddles, umbrella rings, blinkers (harness), harness fittings of iron, harness for animals, harness fittings, walking stick seats, shoulder belts of leather, empty tool bags of leather, chain mesh purses (not of precious metal), beach bags, muzzles, bridles, halters, leatherboard, bands of leather, travelling trunks, shopping bags, straps for soldiers' equipment, harness straps, straps of leather (saddlery), straps for skates, trimmings of leather for furniture, leather straps, butts (parts of hides), curried skins, whips, coverings of skins (furs), stirrup leathers, parts of rubber for stirrups, bits for animals (harness), reins, briefcases, moleskin (imitation of leather), fur-skins, skins of chamois, other than for cleaning purposes, nose bags (feed bags), net bags for shopping, casings, of leather, for springs, knee-pads for horses, fastenings for saddles, card cases (notecases), traces (harness), valves of leather, stirrups, building materials (non-metallic), non-metallic rigid pipes for building, asphalt, pitch and bitumen, non-metallic transportable buildings, monuments, not of metal, furniture, mirrors, picture frames, doorknobs, staves, plant markers, planters, stacking trays, caskets, door stops, drawer pulls, reels for yarn, window handles, window stops, door furniture, ornaments, decorations, lids for industrial packing containers, crates, pallets all made of wood, cork, reed, cane, wicker, horn, bone, ivory, whalebone, shell, amber, mother-of-pearl, meerschaum and substitutes for all these materials, or of plastics, non-electric fans for personal use, pillows, curtain holders, infant walkers, curtain rings, bins, not of metal, cupboards, works of art of wood, wax, plaster or plastic, lecterns, benches (furniture),

trays, curtain rods, chests for toys, screens (furniture), embroidery frames, bottle racks, medicine cabinets, busts of wood, wax, plaster or plastic, head-rests (furniture), boxes of wood or plastic, chests for toys, beds, water beds, not for medical purposes, beds for household pets, settees, figurines of wax, head-rests (furniture), trolleys, bottle racks, brushes, baskets, not of metal, cushions, mattresses, chests of drawers, bamboo curtains, cots, divans, desks, statuettes of wood, wax, plaster or plastic, shelves, mirrors, display stands, index cabinets (furniture), meat chests, not of metal, covers for clothing (wardrobe), bed and furniture fittings, easy chairs, flower-stands, jewellery cases, not of precious metal, tailors' dummies, tables, works of art of wood, wax, plaster or plastic, drinking straws, fireguards, umbrella stands, playpens for babies, flower-pot pedestals, coat hangers and hat stands, coatstands, door handles, not of metal, indoor window blinds (furniture), door handles, not of metal, desks, magazine racks, curtain rails, curtain rollers, writing desks, sleeping bags for camping, chairs, armchairs, settees, spring mattresses, book rests (furniture), table tops, display boards, stools, corks for bottles, corks, stoppers, not of metal, embroidery frames, high chairs for babies, keyboards for hanging keys, high chairs for babies, deck chairs, showcases (furniture), 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, bottle openers, oil cruets, indoor aquaria, cocktail stirrers, candle extinguishers, non-electric appliances for removing make-up, sugar bowls, trays, portable baby baths, cloth for washing floors, bowls, tea balls, candy boxes, powder puffs, bottles, shaving brushes, insulating flasks, stew-pans, pottery, non-electric coffeepots, boxes, non-electric heaters for feeding bottles, shoe horns, candlesticks, drinking flasks for travellers, pipettes (wine-tasters), fly swatters, epergnes, brushes for footwear, nail brushes, toothbrushes, dishwashing brushes, baskets, fitted picnic baskets, including dishes, domestic bread baskets, cocktail shakers, strainers, trouser stretchers, ice buckets, ice pails, mixing spoons, basting spoons for kitchen use, bowls (basins), decanters, tie presses, soap dispensers, funnels, door knobs of porcelain, salad bowls, brooms, spatulas, spice sets, comb cases, mess-tins, flasks, vegetable dishes, dishes, shaped ironing board covers, chamois leather for cleaning, frying pans, gardening gloves, gloves for household purposes, polishing gloves, non-electric kettles, shoe trees, piggy banks, not of metal, egg cups, soap dispensers, decanters, vases, birdcages,

signboards of porcelain or glass, cabarets (trays), liqueur sets, flower pots, butter dishes, fly swatters, cookery moulds, hand-operated mills for domestic purposes, toothpicks, mops, non-electric portable coolboxes, cooking pots, toilet cases, works of art of porcelain, terra-cotta or glass, chamber pots, toothpick holders, candelabra, carpet beaters, domestic bread baskets, dusting cloths, pepper pots, clothes-pegs and drying racks for washing, table plates, feather-dusters, powder compacts, knobs of porcelain, shaving brush stands, sponge holders, soap holders, coasters, not of paper and other than table linen, toilet paper holders, trouser presses, perfume vaporisers, perfume burners, graters, heat-insulated containers, crumb trays, coasters, trivets, boot jacks, corkscrews, carpet beaters, salt cellars, frying pans, clothes racks, for drying, coffee and tea services, napkin holders, soup bowls, washing boards, ironing boards, bread boards, cutting boards for the kitchen, pot lids, cups, bowls (basins), shirt stretchers, shoe trees (stretchers), insulating flasks, teapots, flower pots, lye washtubs, towel rails and rings, toilet utensils, tableware, other than knives, forks and spoons, drinking glasses, cruets, ropes, string, nets, tents, awnings, tarpaulins, sails, sacks and bags (not included in other classes), padding and stuffing materials (except of rubber or plastics), raw fibrous textile materials, eiderdown, straw wrappers for bottles, hammocks, tarpaulins, yarns and threads, for textile use, textiles and textile goods, not included in other classes, bed and table covers, bath linen (except clothing), tissues of textile for removing make-up, labels of cloth, linings (textile), washing mitts, wall hangings of textile, handkerchiefs of textile, curtains of textile or plastic, household linen, towels of textile, travelling rugs, net curtains, curtain holders of textile material, flags, not of paper, eiderdowns, loose covers for furniture, covers for cushions, mosquito nets, glass cloths, billiard cloth, traced cloths for embroidery, upholstery fabrics, face towels of textile, sleeping bags (sheeting), table runners, bedspreads, mattress covers, oilcloth for use as table cloths, tablecloths, not of paper, sheets (textile), tablemats, table napkins of textile, adhesive fabric for application by heat, fabric of imitation animal skins, brocades, trellis (cloth), lining fabric for shoes, fabric for boots and shoes, cheviots (cloth), velvet, felt, cotton fabrics, bed covers, tulle, crepe (fabric), crepon, damask, lingerie fabric, elastic woven material, flannel (fabric), cheese cloth, gauze (cloth), gummed cloth, other than for stationery, hessian, jersey (fabric), woollen fabric and cloth, linen cloth, diapered linen, marabouts (cloth), ticks (mattress covers), upholstery fabrics, pillowcases, ramie fabric, rayon fabric (artificial silk), silk (cloth), esparto fabric, taffeta (cloth), knitted fabric, zephyr (cloth),

fibreglass fabrics, for textile use, printers' blankets of textile, chenille fabric, place mats of textile, bed blankets, fitted toilet lid covers of fabric, shower curtains of textile or plastic; Retail and Wholesale services connected with the sale of ready-made clothing for men, women and children, footwear (except orthopaedic footwear), headgear, motorists' and cyclists' clothing, bibs, not of paper, headbands (clothing), bath robes, bathing suits, bathing caps and sandals, boas (necklets), underwear, babies' pants, scarves, boots for sports and beach shoes, hoods (clothing), shawls, belts, money belts, wet suits for water-skiing, neckties, corsets, sashes for wear, fur stoles, girdles, scarves, caps, gloves, waterproof clothing, underwear, mantillas, stockings, socks, ascots, babies' nappies of textile, handkerchiefs, furs (clothing), pyjamas, soles for footwear, heels, veils (clothing), suspenders, clothing of paper, gymnastics and sports suits, layettes, collars (clothing), sports jerseys, mittens, ear muffs (clothing), inner soles, bow ties, sarongs, cuffs, dress shields, masquerade costumes, beach clothes, cap peaks, dressing gowns, pockets for clothing, sock suspenders, stocking suspenders, petticoats, tights, aprons (clothing), headgear for wear, wooden shoes, caps, garters, coats, esparto shoes or sandals, non-slipping devices for boots and shoes, bath robes, bath slippers, caps, smocks, teddies (undergarments), berets, footmuffs, not electrically heated, lace boots, boots, boot uppers, studs for football boots, half-boots, fittings of metal for shoes and boots, tips for footwear, welts for boots and shoes, heelpieces for boots and shoes, pants, shirts, shirt yokes, shirt fronts, tee-shirts, bodices, waistcoats, jackets, fishing vests, stuff jackets, combinations (clothing), slippers (undergarments), detachable collars, collars (clothing), clothing of leather, clothing of imitations of leather, shower caps, slippers, skirts, ready-made linings (parts of clothing), overcoats, gabardines, gymnastic shoes, jerseys (clothing), pullovers, sweaters, liveries, muffs (clothing), footwear uppers, parkas, pelerines, pelisses, spats, leggings, knitwear, hosiery, gymnastic clothing, outerclothing, sandals, saris, underpants, hats, brassieres, wimples, togas, trouser straps, suits, turbans, frocks, slippers, sports shoes, lace and embroidery, ribbons and braid, buttons, hooks and eyes, pins and needles, artificial flowers, tinsels (trimmings for clothing), needle cushions, hair ornaments, shoe and hat ornaments, not of precious metal, hair bands, brassards, reins for guiding children, brooches (clothing accessories), hair pins, hair grips, sewing boxes, shoe fasteners, belt clasps, zip fasteners, bows for the hair, needle cases, buckles (clothing accessories), shoulder pads for clothing, badges for wear, not of precious metal, spangles for clothing,

haberdashery, except thread, lace trimmings, feathers (clothing accessories), shoe laces, wreaths of artificial flowers, tea cosies, ornamental novelty badges (buttons), sewing thimbles, numerals or letters for marking linen, bodkins, top-knots (pompoms), competitors' numbers, heat adhesive patches for decoration of textile articles (haberdashery), snap fasteners, ostrich feathers (clothing accessories), prize ribbons, false beards, false moustaches, non-electric hair curlers, other than hand implements, tassels (haberdashery), hair nets, frills (lacework), lace trimmings, collar supports, elastic ribbons, braids, festoons (embroidery), hair colouring caps, darning lasts, gold embroidery, silver embroidery, plaited hair, wigs, heat adhesive patches, patches for repairing textile articles, toupees, edgings for clothing, skirt flounces, carpets, rugs, mats and matting, linoleum and other materials for covering existing floors, wall hangings (non-textile), bath mats, wallpaper, floor coverings, carpet underlay, floor coverings, games and playthings, gymnastic and sporting articles not included in other classes, decorations for Christmas trees, fishing tackle, rods for fishing, toy and theatrical masks, dolls' houses, climbers' harness, novelties for parties, dances (party favours), gloves for games, baseball, boxing, fencing and golf gloves, puppets, automatic games other than coin-operated and those adapted for use with television receivers only, machines for physical exercises, Christmas trees of synthetic material, bladders of balls for games, elbow and knee guards (sports articles), kites, rattles (playthings), kaleidoscopes, rocking horses, building games, automatic and coin-operated amusement machines, playing cards, teddy bears, dolls, dolls' clothes, air pistols (toys), chess games, flippers for swimming, ring games, Christmas tree stands, archery implements, practical jokes (novelties), balls for games, dolls' feeding bottles, building blocks (toys), body boards, skittles, stationary exercise bicycles, golf bags, with or without wheels, dolls' beds, marbles for games, dolls' houses, butterfly nets, swings, confetti, cups for dice, dice, draughts (games), draughtboards, darts, discuses for sports, flying discs (toys), dominoes, counters for games, skis, bags especially designed for skis and surfboards, tables for indoor football, appliances for gymnastics, horseshoe games, hockey sticks, soap bubbles (toys), board games, toys for domestic pets, scale model vehicles, skateboards, mobiles (toys), paintballs (sports apparatus), artificial snow for Christmas trees, billiard and golf balls, billiard tables, skating boots with skates attached, in-line roller skates, ice skates, roller skates, scooters (toys), plush toys, spinning tops, piñatas, swimming pools (play articles), punching bags, jigsaw puzzles, conjuring apparatus, rackets, parlour games, surf boards and

sailboards, chessboards, sling shots (sports articles), slides (playthings), spring boards (sports articles), sleighs (sports articles), toy vehicles, radio-controlled toy vehicles, shuttlecocks, 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, coffee, tea, cocoa, sugar, rice, tapioca, sago, artificial coffee, flour and preparations made from cereals, bread, pastry and confectionery, ices, honey, treacle, yeast, baking-powder, salt, mustard, vinegar, sauces (condiments), spices, ice, agricultural, horticultural and forestry products and grains not included in other classes, live animals, fresh fruits and vegetables, seeds, natural plants and flowers, foodstuffs for animals, malt, beers, mineral and aerated waters and other non-alcoholic drinks, fruit drinks and fruit juices, syrups and other preparations for making beverages, alcoholic beverages (except beers), tobacco, smokers' articles, matches, humidors, cigarette cases, cigar cases, tobacco pouches, cigarette cases, ashtrays for smokers, lighters for smokers, tobacco pipes, cigar cutters, cigar cases, pipe cleaners for tobacco pipes, cigarette paper, tobacco jars, cigarette tips, match boxes, gas containers for cigar lighters, pocket machines for rolling cigarettes, books of cigarette papers, firestones, pipe racks for tobacco pipes, match holders and ashtrays for smokers, of precious metal; commercial or industrial management assistance; organisation of exhibitions for commercial and publicity purposes; promotion provided by a commercial company by means of a client loyalty card; modelling for advertising or sales promotion; publication of publicity texts; shop-window dressing; commercial management assistance in relation to franchises; demonstration of goods; organisation of trade fairs for commercial or advertising purposes; sales promotion (for others); auctioneering; Promotion and management of shopping centres; import-export agencies; on-line advertising on a computer network; Procurement for others (purchasing of goods and services for other companies); arranging newspaper subscriptions (for others); distribution of samples; computerized file management; public relations; commercial information agencies; publicity agencies; rental of vending machines; rental of advertising space; dissemination of advertisements; business management assistance; data searches in computer files, for others; compilation of data on a central computer; transcription of communications; advertising mail; professional management of artistic affairs; direct mail advertising; updating of advertising material; document reproduction; marketing studies; outdoor advertising; opinion polling; systematization of data on a central computer; advertising;

mail advertising, radio and television advertising; presentation of goods on any communication media, for retail purposes.