

**TRADE MARKS ACT 1994
IN THE MATTER OF INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION No.765501
AND THE REQUEST BY OMEGA SA
TO PROTECT THE TRADE MARK
OMEGA IN CLASS 14
AND
IN THE MATTER OF OPPOSITION THERETO
UNDER NO. 70763
BY OMEGA ENGINEERING INC.**

SUPPLEMENTARY DECISION

1) On 7 October 2004 I issued decision O-305-04 which was stayed pending the registration of the earlier mark relied upon CTM 2180834. The mark has now been registered, but only for goods in classes 9 & 16 and services in class 35, it was not registered for goods in Class 14. Similarly, the other two marks relied upon by the opponent, CTM 1567684 and UK 2226666, have been registered for other goods and services but not for goods in Class 14.

2) In my earlier decision I noted that the opponent was not opposing all of the applicant's goods in Class 14, but only the following goods "Precious metals and their alloys and goods made of or coated with these materials not included in other classes". I found that the class 14 goods of the opponent were identical or at worst similar to these goods of the applicant. I did not consider any of the other goods included in the opponent's specification under other classes.

3) In my decision I also found that the opponent's trade mark 2180834 was similar to the instant mark and that, considering the matter globally, the opposition under Section 5(2)(b) succeeded.

4) I must now consider the matter afresh in the light of the reduced specification accepted for registration.

5) The opponent's trade mark agent points out that the registration of CTM 2180834 includes in Class 9 "wire"; and contends:

"This would therefore cover unformed or semi-formed goods of precious metal, being wire of such material. To that extent, it is submitted that the earlier mark itself as registered covers goods which are the same or similar to those of the mark opposed or for which the declaration of invalidity has been requested."

6) The applicant points out that in the opponent's skeleton argument dated 23 August 2004 and at the hearing on 25 August 2004 the opponent's attack was further restricted from its original statement of grounds so as to cover only "precious metals and their alloys in so far as they are for science or industry".

7) I note that the registered specifications of the opponent's trade marks CTM 1567684 and UK 2226666 do not include "wire". They do both include "thermocouples" and I note that they both have general limitations. In relation to the CTM this reads "all the foregoing goods being for science and/or industry, none of the foregoing including platform scales or weighing scales". The Class 9 goods in the UK mark are limited by "all for science and/or industry".

8) However, the opponent seeks only to rely upon its CTM 2180834 and its Class 9 registration. For ease of reference I reproduce below the applicant's specification under attack and the relevant part of the opponent's Class 9 specification:

Applicant's specification in Class 14	Opponent's specification in Class 9
Precious metals and their alloys and goods made of or coated with these materials not included in other classes.	Wire....all the foregoing used for measuring, controlling, and/or regulating temperature, humidity, pressure strain, force, flow, level, ph, load, vibration, electrical resistance, air velocity, amperage, frequency, voltage, ion concentration, conductivity, data acquisition, display and retrieval, and environmental technology, none relating to time or timing;all the foregoing being for science or industry.

9) The wire that the opponent has registered is restricted as shown above. In their evidence the opponent has shown sales of wire, specifically for thermocouplings which are included in Class 9. The applicant's goods are restricted in that they are "not included in other classes". I accept that precious metals can and do come in wire form, however, I assume that if they are to be used for science or industry then they would need to meet stringent quality standards. The opponent has not provided any reasons why these goods should be considered to be similar. In my earlier decision I considered the average consumer to be effectively the same. However, in the absence of any Class 14 goods in the opponent's specification I believe that the average consumer will differ somewhat. The opponent's goods in Class 9 are clearly aimed at science and industry with a particular nuance of measuring instruments. The applicant's goods are in a class with, broadly, watches and jewellery. Even allowing that the applicant could be selling precious metal wire, its purpose is likely to be different to that of the opponent as it is likely only to be used for soldering. The consumers for such a product would be jobbing jewellers who are not likely to be involved in the manufacture or repair of scientific or industrial measuring instruments. The accepted test for comparing goods is that set out by Jacob J. in *British Sugar Plc v James Robertson & Sons Limited* [1996] RPC 28 TREAT. The factors to be taken into account are:

- a) The respective uses of the respective goods;
- b) The respective users of the respective goods;
- c) The physical nature of the goods;

d) The respective trade channels through which the goods 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 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 in the same or different sectors.

10) This test was approved by the ECJ in Canon. To my mind the uses, users and trade channels would be very different, whilst the physical nature would be similar. I do not consider that the goods of the two parties would be competitive and the opponent has not shown that this is the case. Therefore, I come to the conclusion that the goods are not similar.

11) The question of complementary goods/services has been considered by the CFI in *Boston Scientific Ltd v Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market* (Trade Marks and Designs) (OHIM) Case T- 325/06 the CFI stated:

“It is true that goods are complementary if 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 (see, to that effect, Case T-169/03 Sergio Rossi v OHIM – Sissi Rossi (SISSI ROSSI) [2005] ECR II-685 , paragraph 60, upheld on appeal in Case C-214/05 P Rossi v OHIM [2006] ECR I-7057 ; Case T-364/05 Saint-Gobain Pam v OHIM – Propamsa (PAM PLUVIAL) [2007] ECR II-757 , paragraph 94; and Case T-443/05 El Corte Inglés v OHIM – Bolaños Sabri (PiraNAM diseño original Juan Bolaños) [2007] ECR I-0000 , paragraph 48).”

12) The applicant puts forward no reasons why they should be considered to be complementary, but merely makes a blanket assertion that the goods of both parties are similar. I do not consider the goods of the two parties to be complementary.

13) In considering the marks of the two parties I adopt the reasoning from my earlier decision which reads:

33) I accept that the average consumer, being “reasonably well informed and reasonably circumspect and observant”, will notice the use of the Euro symbol in the middle of the opponent’s mark. However, to my mind the visual, aural and conceptual similarities considerably outweigh the differences. Both marks would be seen as “OMEGA” marks. Even if I accept that the consumers of the opponent’s products are somewhat specialised, their products all being designed and intended for scientific and industrial use, I still believe that the average consumer would view the marks as being similar.

34) I must also take into account the reputation of both parties. The applicant I accept had, at the relevant date, a reputation for watches and timing apparatus for sport. From the evidence filed the opponent cannot claim to have any significant reputation, and cannot enjoy any enhanced level of protection.

14) Turning to consider the matter globally I come to the conclusion that the absence of similarity in the goods means that despite the marks being similar there cannot be a likelihood of confusion. The opposition under Section 5(2)(b) of the Trade Marks Act 1994 therefore fails.

15) Taking all the above into consideration I order the opponent to pay the applicant the sum of £1450. This sum to be paid within seven days of the expiry of the appeal period or within seven days of the final determination of this case if any appeal against this decision is unsuccessful.

Dated this 27th day of February 2012

**G W Salthouse
For the Registrar
The Comptroller-General**

ANNEX 1

TRADE MARKS ACT 1994
IN THE MATTER OF INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION NO. 765501
AND THE REQUEST BY OMEGA SA
TO PROTECT THE TRADE MARK
OMEGA
IN CLASS 14
AND IN THE MATTER OF OPPOSITION THERETO
UNDER OPPOSITION NUMBER 70763
BY OMEGA ENGINEERING INC.

BACKGROUND

1) On 24 September 2001, Omega SA (Omega AG) (Omega Ltd) of Jakob-Stampfli-Strasse 96, CH-2502, Biel/Bienne, Switzerland on the basis of its International registration based upon a registration held in Switzerland, requested protection in the United Kingdom of the trade mark OMEGA under the provisions of the Madrid Protocol. An International priority date of 1 May 2001 was claimed.

2) Protection was sought for the following goods in Class 14: "Precious metals and their alloys and goods made of or coated with these materials not included in other classes; jewellery, bijouterie, precious stones; horological and chronometric instruments".

3) The United Kingdom Trade Marks Registry considered that the requests satisfied the requirements for protection in accordance with Article 3 of the Trade Marks (International Registration) Order 1996 and particulars of the international registration was published in accordance with Article 10.

4) On 28 February 2002 Omega Engineering Inc., of Box 4047, One Omega Drive, Stamford, Connecticut, 06907-0047, United States of America filed notice of opposition to the conferring of protection on this international registration. The grounds of opposition are in summary:

a) The opponent is the proprietor of the following trade mark applications:

Mark	Number	Effective date	Classes
OMEGA.CO.UK	UK 2226666	21.03.00 pending	9, 14, 16, 35, 37, 40 & 41
OMEGA	CTM 1567684	21.03.00 pending	9, 14, 16, 35, 37, 40, 41 & 42
OMEGA	CTM 2180834	17.04.01 pending	9, 14, 16 & 35

b) The opponent claims to have made substantial use of these trade marks in the UK and elsewhere in relation to the goods covered by the applications and to have

gained a reputation in the UK. It is stated that the mark OMEGA has been used in the UK since 1974 in relation to thermocouples made from precious metals.

c) It is claimed that the mark in suit is similar to the opponent's marks and seeks to be protected for identical or similar goods. Therefore, the mark in suit offends against Sections 5(1), 5(2)(a), 5(2)(b) and 5(4)(a).

5) The applicant filed a counterstatement denying the above grounds, and also claims prior rights in trade marks consisting of or containing the Greek letter Ω and/or the word OMEGA in Class 14. The applicant also points out that it is opposing the applications that the opponent is relying upon in this opposition.

6) Both sides ask for an award of costs.

7) Both sides filed evidence in these proceedings and the matter came to be heard on 25 August 2004, when the applicant was represented by Ms Arenal of Messrs Mewburn Ellis, whilst the opponent was represented by Mr Crouch of Messrs Bromhead Johnson.

OPPONENT'S EVIDENCE

8) The opponent filed four witness statements. The first two, dated 24 and 29 October 2002, are by Mr Crouch the opponent's Trade Mark Attorney. He provides a number of exhibits which include:

- Pages from publications dated 1995 showing use of a device consisting of the Greek letter for "omega" with a letter "E" grafted onto the right hand side. Also used is the name "Omega Engineering Inc." and "Omega". The publications offer spools of wire made of various metals and alloys including copper, iron, platinum, nilsil, tungsten, nickel/chromium all of which carry both signs. They also offer computer boards and interfaces, solenoid valve timers and solid state timers. The goods are priced in dollars. One included addresses of overseas offices including premises in the UK.
- Print outs from a website dated February and March 2001 which shows use of a device consisting of the Greek letter for "omega" with a letter "E" grafted onto the right hand side. Also used is the name "Omega Engineering Inc." and "Omega". Some of the print outs are from the UK website. The sites offer probes, wire, measuring apparatus and instruments, controllers, solenoid valve timers, computer boards, timers and counters. There are also print outs from UK, French and Dutch websites dated October 2002 which again show use of the name "Omega" and offer probes, wire, measuring apparatus and instruments. The wire offered includes platinum versions.
- A copy of an agreement dated 1994 between the two parties which at clause 4 states:

“4. Henceforth from the signing of this Agreement and effective in all countries of the world:-

a. OMEGA ENGINEERING INCORPORATED undertakes not to use, register or apply to register any trademark consisting of or containing the word OMEGA or the Greek letter Ω or any mark containing elements colourably resembling either of those two elements in respect of computer controlled measuring, timing and display apparatus, unless intended for science or industry.

b. OMEGA SA undertakes not to use, register or apply to register any trademark consisting of or containing the word OMEGA or the Greek letter Ω or any element colourably resembling either of those two elements, in respect of:

“Apparatus industrially and/or scientifically employed for measuring or controlling variable parameters such as temperature, pressure, force, load, vibration, electrical conductivity, liquid level, acidity, humidity, strain and flow”.

c. OMEGA SA will not object to the use or registration by OMEGA ENGINEERING INCORPORATED of any trademark consisting of or containing the word OMEGA or the Greek letter Ω or any element colourably resembling either of those two elements in respect of apparatus industrially and/or scientifically employed for measuring or controlling variable parameters such as temperature, pressure, force, load, vibration, electrical conductivity, liquid level, acidity, humidity, strain and flow.”

- Copies of pages from a transcript of a pre-trial deposition by Christiane Sauser Rupp of the firm Omega SA taken on 27 June 2001 in U.S. proceedings. Ms Rupp comments on clause 4 stating that in her time with Omega SA they had never sold timing devices for science or industry. She states that they are prevented by the agreement from selling computer controlled timing apparatus. She states that her company accepts that the agreement allows Omega Engineering Inc. to sell a “timing device which is ancillary to a product which has another purpose”. In response to the question “But would you agree that it was Omega Engineering was permitted to use register or apply to register the Omega marks in respect of computer-controlled measuring, timing and display apparatus intended for scientific or industry?” she answered “yes, if I read that, yes.”

9) The opponent also provides two witness statements, dated 22 & 27 November 2002 by Michael Wood the Sales and Applications Manager of Omega Engineering Limited. In his two statements he states that Omega Engineering Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Omega Engineering Inc. His company acts as the UK distributor for products such as chronometric and horological products, period timers, and timers used to measure and/or control other variable parameters all for science and industry. He provides extracts from publications which show products which carry the OMEGA name

and the Greek letter Ω. The pages provided are not dated and show products such as an industrial timer which Mr Woods states has been sold in the UK since 1992, and industrial timers, solid state timers, solenoid valve timers and computer counter/timer interface boards which he states have been sold in the UK since 1995.

10) Mr Wood states that his company sells pure platinum, gold and rhodium thermocouple wire, complete thermocouple assemblies made of such metals, gold and silver plated switch contacts and gold plated connector pins all bearing the OMEGA name and also the device mark. He provides copies of packaging and pages from the website also showing use of the marks.

11) Mr Wood states that the turnover in respect of platinum and also gold wire bearing these marks in the UK has been as follows:

Year	Platinum wire sales £	Inches of platinum wire sold	Gold wire sales £	Inches of gold wire sold
1997	2000	n/a	160	132
1998	660	n/a	220	144
1999	1860	n/a	41	20
2000	10260	20000	165	120
2001	13300	17000	350	240

APPLICANT'S EVIDENCE

12) The applicant filed a witness statement, dated 27 February 2003, by Roger Grimshaw the applicant's Trade Mark Attorney. He attaches to his statement three witness statements.

13) The first, dated 29 January 2003, is by Peter Stierli the Vice President and Chief Finance Officer of the applicant company. He states that he has a good knowledge of English.

14) Mr Stierli states that his company has used the Greek letter Ω and word OMEGA in the UK in relation to jewellery, clocks and watches. He provides combined turnover figures for the UK and the Republic of Ireland stating that the majority of sales are achieved in the UK. These figures relate to goods in Class 14, the majority of it relating to watches/jewellery watches.

Year	Turnover in £
1996	9,757,253
1997	8,765,668
1998	9,567,131
1999	10,136,660
2000	16,825,377

15) Mr Stierli states that his company has used both the symbol or Greek letter Ω for the word OMEGA as well as and in combination with the word itself. He provides a number of exhibits which I summarise as follows:

- PS1 various brochures dated 1996 – 2001 used in the UK showing use of the letter Ω and word OMEGA on watches.
- PS2: a list of retail outlets throughout the UK.
- PS3: copies of invoices between 1996 – 1997 relating to clocks; between 1996-1999 relating to watches and jewel studded watches and between 1996- 2000 relating to gold watch bracelets, gold cases and steel bracelets.
- PS4: photographs of clocks sold by the applicant which are claimed to be similar to those sold in the UK.
- PS5: an International registration for the Greek letter Omega dated 2 May 1895 in relation to, inter alia, watch movements and watch cases.
- PS8: a magazine circulated across Europe including the UK which shows examples of the applicant's watches from 1900 to 2000 which have the symbol or word OMEGA (sometimes both) on them. This magazine also shows jewel studded watches and decorated gold watch cases.

16) The second witness statement, dated 30 January 2003, is by Sofia Arenal the applicant's Trade Mark Attorney. She provides a number of brochures which show the Greek letter Ω and/or the word OMEGA used on watches. She points out that a number of these watches are bejewelled and can form part of a piece of jewellery.

17) Ms Arenal states that the International Classification of goods and services produced by the World Intellectual Property Organisation states that Class 14 does not include "certain goods in precious metals (classified according to their function or purpose)". The extract referred to is supplied at exhibit SA10, and also gives examples of goods made of precious metals which do not fall within Class 14 which includes "electric contacts (Cl.9)".

18) The third statement, dated 26 February 2003, is by Roger Grimshaw, the applicant's Trade Mark Attorney. He provides, at exhibit RSG1, a copy of a judgement of the High Court in a dispute between the two parties where the judge gave an opinion on the meaning of Clause 4 of the agreement referred to in the opponent's evidence. I do not intend to summarise the findings here but will refer to it as necessary in my decision.

OPPONENT'S EVIDENCE-IN-REPLY

19) The opponent filed a witness statement, dated 3 October 2003, by Mr Crouch who has previously filed evidence in this case. He attaches exhibits to his statement but does not comment upon them.

20) The exhibits include copies of various papers relating to applications for revocation filed by the opponent in connection with trade mark registrations held by the applicant, and opposition proceeding between the two parties. These include decisions by the Registry, the High Court and the Court of Appeal and letters and forms sent/filed in these cases. I will refer to these documents as and when they are relevant in my decision.

21) That concludes my review of the evidence.

DECISION

22) At the hearing the opponent withdrew the grounds of opposition under Sections 5(1) and 5(2)(a). I will therefore first consider the position under Section 5(2)(b) which reads:

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

(a)....

(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.”

23) An “earlier trade mark” is defined in Section 6, the relevant parts of which state:

“6.-(1) In this Act an "earlier trade mark" means -

(a) a registered trade mark, international trade mark (UK) or Community trade mark which has a date of application for registration earlier than that of the trade mark in question, taking account (where appropriate) of the priorities claimed in respect of the trade marks,”

24) At the hearing the opponent stated that its strongest case is under CTM 2180834. Although this mark is still pending, if it proceeds to registration it would be regarded as an “earlier trade mark”.

25) In determining the question under section 5(2)(b), I take into account the guidance provided by the European Court of Justice (ECJ) in *Sabel Bv v Puma AG* [1998] RPC 199, *Canon Kabushiki Kaisha v Metro-Goldwyn-Meyer Inc.* [1999] E.T.M.R. 1, *Lloyd Schuhfabrik Meyer & Co. GmbH v Klijsen Handel B.V.* [2000] F.S.R. 77 and *Marca Mode CV v Adidas AG* [2000] E.T.M.R 723. It is clear from these cases that:

(a) The likelihood of confusion must be appreciated globally, taking account of all relevant factors; *Sabel Bv v Puma AG*;

(b) the matter must be judged through the eyes of the average consumer, of the goods / services in question; *Sabel Bv v Puma AG*, 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; *Lloyd Schuhfabrik Meyer & Co. GmbH v Klijsen Handel B.V.*;

(c) the average consumer normally perceives a mark as a whole and does not proceed to analyse its various details; *Sabel Bv v Puma AG*;

(d) the visual, aural and conceptual similarities of the marks must therefore be assessed by reference to the overall impressions created by the marks bearing in mind their distinctive and dominant components; *Sabel Bv v Puma AG*;

(e) a lesser degree of similarity between the marks may be offset by a greater degree of similarity between the goods, and vice versa; *Canon Kabushiki Kaisha v Metro-Goldwyn-Meyer Inc.*;

(f) there is a greater likelihood of confusion where the earlier trade mark has a highly distinctive character, either *per se* or because of the use that has been made of it; *Sabel Bv v Puma AG*;

(g) mere association, in the sense that the later mark brings the earlier mark to mind, is not sufficient for the purposes of Section 5(2); *Sabel Bv v Puma AG*;

(h) further, 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; *Marca Mode CV v Adidas AG*;

(i) but if the association between the marks causes the public to wrongly believe that the respective goods come from the same or economically linked undertakings, there is a likelihood of confusion within the meaning of the section; *Canon Kabushiki Kaisha v Metro-Goldwyn-Meyer Inc.*

26) In essence the test under section 5(2)(b) is whether there are similarities in marks and goods and/or services which would combine to create a likelihood of confusion. In my consideration of whether there are similarities sufficient to show a likelihood of confusion I am guided by the judgements of the European Court of Justice mentioned above. The likelihood of confusion must be appreciated globally and I need to address the degree of visual, aural and conceptual similarity between the marks, evaluating the importance to be attached to those different elements taking into account the degree of similarity in the goods and/or services, the category of goods and/or services in

question and how they are marketed. Furthermore, I must compare the mark applied for and the opponent's registration on the basis of their inherent characteristics assuming normal and fair use of the marks on a full range of the goods covered within the respective specifications.

27) For ease of reference the applicant's specification and the relevant part of the opponent's CTM 2180834 are reproduced below:

Applicant's specification	Opponent's specification
Class 14: Precious metals and their alloys and goods made of or coated with these materials not included in other classes; jewellery, bijouterie, precious stones; horological and chronometric instruments.	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; timers; period timers; all the foregoing being for science or industry.

28) At the hearing Mr Crouch, for the opponent, stated that he was not opposing the following parts of the applicant's specification: "jewellery, bijouterie, precious stones; horological and chronometric instruments".

29) Clearly, the remaining part of the applicant's specification overlaps with the opponent's specification, a point which was conceded by Ms Arenal at the hearing. The goods are either identical, or at worst similar.

30) It is clear from the above cases that in the overall assessment of a likelihood of confusion, the similarity of goods is but one aspect. Due regard should be given to the closeness of the respective marks, the reputation the earlier mark enjoys in respect of the goods for which it is registered, and any other relevant factors. In making my global assessment I shall consider the goods as similar as this provides the opponent with the weakest possible case.

31) I shall now consider the marks of the two parties, which are reproduced below for ease of reference:

Applicant's mark	Opponent's mark
OMEGA	OMEGA

32) At the hearing Ms Arenal contended that the marks were not similar. She explained her views on the differences between the applicant's marks 765501 (the instant case) and also 771475 (dealt with separately) stating:

"On the other hand, you have a word which has most of the letters of the word

OMEGA except in the middle of it there is the currency symbol for one of the most widely traded and used currencies in the world, which is the Euro symbol. Of course, we are operating here in the European Union and although you cannot pay for many things in shops in Euros in the UK, I would say that every person in the UK recognises that symbol as the Euro. It is comparable with putting the US dollar sign in the middle instead of saying “S”. People notice that. It is not a negligible difference.

The reason the other side have included it in their mark is that they are trying to be clever. They are trying to reinforce their links with Europe. They are trying to make you think, “Yes, this is a European mark because we are taking your currency symbol and we are putting it right in the middle of us.” It is like saying, “For Omega Engineering, Europe is at our heart.” It is in the middle of their mark. That is a completely different message from the classic Greek symbolism of the word OMEGA with the letter OMEGA. Conceptually, they are not similar; they are different. Theirs is a play on words and ours is a clear Greek classic message.”

33) I accept that the average consumer, being “reasonably well informed and reasonably circumspect and observant”, will notice the use of the Euro symbol in the middle of the opponent’s mark. However, to my mind the visual, aural and conceptual similarities considerably outweigh the differences. Both marks would be seen as “OMEGA” marks. Even if I accept that the consumers of the opponent’s products are somewhat specialised, their products all being designed and intended for scientific and industrial use, I still believe that the average consumer would view the marks as being similar.

34) I must also take into account the reputation of both parties. The applicant I accept had, at the relevant date, a reputation for watches and timing apparatus for sport. From the evidence filed the opponent cannot claim to have any significant reputation, and cannot enjoy any enhanced level of protection.

35) Taking all of the above factors into account, I have no hesitation in finding that there is a likelihood of confusion and that registration of “Precious metals and their alloys and goods made of or coated with these materials not included in other classes” would be contrary to Section 5(2)(b) of the Trade Marks Act 1994.

36) The opposition to the applicant’s mark in relation to “Precious metals and their alloys and goods made of or coated with these materials not included in other classes” has been successful. As grounds for refusal exist only in respect of these goods the application will be allowed to proceed to registration if, within one month of the end of the appeal period for this decision, the applicants file a form TM21 restricting the specification as follows:

Class 14: “Jewellery, bijouterie, precious stones; horological and chronometric instruments.”

37) If the applicants do not file a form TM21 restricting the specification as set out above the application will be refused in its entirety.

38) As the above finding determines the matter I do not need to consider the ground of opposition under Section 5(4)(a).

39) The opposition based on the opponent's CTM application 2180834 has succeeded under Section 5(2)(b). Although Section 6(1) states that pending applications qualify as earlier trade marks, the proviso in sub-section (2) says that if the earlier mark is not yet registered its status as an earlier mark is subject to it being registered. My decision under section 5(2)(b) is therefore stayed pending the registration, or otherwise of the earlier mark cited in the grounds of opposition. Accordingly, I direct that this decision will not take effect until one month following the resolution of Community Trade Mark Application number 2180834.

40) As the opponent was successful it is entitled to a contribution towards its costs. I have taken into account the fact that this case was one of three where the evidence was effectively identical and a single hearing took place. I order the applicant to pay the opponent the sum of £1450. This sum to be paid within seven days of the expiry of the appeal period or within seven days of the final determination of this case if any appeal against this decision is unsuccessful.

Dated this 7th day of October 2004

George W Salthouse
For the Registrar,
the Comptroller-General