

TRADE MARKS ACT 1938 (AS AMENDED)  
AND TRADE MARKS ACT 1994  
IN THE MATTER OF APPLICATION No 1552921  
BY AL IMTIAZ EST.  
TO REGISTER A TRADE MARK  
IN CLASS 25

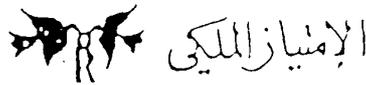
AND IN THE MATTER OF OPPOSITION THERETO  
UNDER No 46223  
BY AL-MASARAAT INTERNATIONAL TRADING &  
CONTRACTING COMPANY LIMITED

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AND TRADE MARKS ACT 1994  
IN THE MATTER OF APPLICATION No 1552921  
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AL-MASARAAT INTERNATIONAL TRADING & CONTRACTING COMPANY LIMITED

10 **DECISION**

On 5 November 1993, Al Imtiaz Est. of P.O. Box 1802, Riyadh 11441, Saudi Arabia applied under the Trade Marks Act 1938 for registration of the following Trade Mark in respect of “Articles of clothing and headgear, all for men and children; all included in Class 25.”:



Previously published in Journal 6055 page 8008.

The transliteration of the Arabic characters appearing in the mark is “The Royal Choice”.

Registration of this mark shall give no right to the exclusive use of the Arabic characters.

On the 14 January 1997 Al-Masaraat International Trading & Contracting Company Limited of P.O. Box 58965, Riyadh 11515, Saudi Arabia filed notice of opposition to the application. The grounds of opposition are in summary:

i) The opponents are the proprietors of sixteen trade marks (either registered or pending) in the UK. Full details of the marks are provided at annex A. The opponents have made continuous and substantial use of the marks and have attained a considerable reputation in the said marks.

ii) The opponents’ brand is regarded as the “Malaki” brand and any trade mark adopted by another party incorporating the word “Malaki” will cause confusion.

iii) The mark in the application is similar to the opponents’ mark and will cause confusion, thereby offending against Section 12 of the Act.

iv) Because of the opponents substantial reputation in the trade mark “MALAKI” the registration and use of the applicants’ mark will offend against Section 11 of the Act.

v) The trade mark in the application is neither adapted to distinguish, nor capable of distinguishing the goods of the Applicants and so offends against Section 9 & 10 of the Act.

vi) The registration of the mark applied for would prejudice the opponents in the conduct of their business and should be refused under the discretionary powers conferred on the Registrar under Section 17(2) of the Act.

The applicants filed a counterstatement denying all the grounds of opposition. They asked for the Registrar to exercise discretion in their favour. Neither party wished to be heard in this matter. My decision will therefore be based on the pleadings and the evidence filed.

5 OPPONENTS’ EVIDENCE

This consists of a statutory declaration, dated 5 October 1997, by Mr Mohammed Abdul Rahman Theneyan the Vice President of Al-Masaraat International Trading and Contracting Company Limited (the opponents).

10 Mr Theneyan states that the name MALAKI was first used by the opponents in 1985. Since then a “family” of MALAKI trade marks have been registered or applied for. The products are set out in detail in annex A but can be summarised as “yashmaghs being head-dresses and shawls, textile piece goods, robes and articles of outer clothing.” These are used both on the goods and also on the packaging containing the goods. He claims that goods bearing the MALAKI marks are manufactured by Loudoun Valley Manufacturing Co. Ltd in the UK on the opponents’ behalf and are for export to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

Mr Theneyan states:

20 “The opponents’ reputation relating to the name MALAKI is unsurpassed in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar, the Middle East and within the EEC. The opponents have a registration of the trade mark MALAKI (word in Arabic) in Kuwait and also have a registration incorporating the name MALAKI. They also have registrations incorporating the name MALAKI in Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Syria.”

Copies of the registration certificates are provided at exhibit MART1.

Turnover figures are provided by Mr Theneyan as follows:

During the year	Turnover “not less than” £
1990	1,432,716
1991	1,940,984
1992	2,672,216
1993	3,178,401
1994	3,940,699
1995	3,799,071

Mr Theneyan states that since the mark was first used by the opponents, they have spent “not less than £400,000 on advertising and making the mark known by means of advertisements”. Examples of newspaper advertisements from 1995, street posters, calenders and desk sets and a clock. are provided at exhibit MART2. These show prominent use of the opponents various trade marks. He also states that the opponents have advertised on satellite TV throughout the Middle East and Europe. Video tapes of the advertisements are provided at exhibit MART3. However, apart from three short public information broadcasts, these advertisements are in Arabic or French. It would seem to me that some

of the opponents' marks do appear on the advertisements in the form that they are registered. Advertisements have also been played on radio in Saudi Arabia, although it is claimed that these can be heard throughout the Middle East and Europe. Copies of these are provided at MART4, but as these are in Arabic it is not possible for me to state categorically that the opponents' marks are mentioned. Invoices relating to these advertising costs are provided at MART5. Although the originals are in Arabic script, translations of a number have been provided and show that advertising was carried out in the Middle East through the mediums of television, radio and newspapers during the period 1991 - 1995.

Mr Theneyan then makes the following claims:

"I have been advised by my trade mark attorneys that the MALAKI name has become what is known as a famous trade mark associated with the opponents. The only legitimate goods sold under the trade mark MALAKI in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are those of the opponents. This factor has been recognised by various authorities. There is now produced and shown to me an exhibit marked MART6 which consists of documentary evidence attesting to the matter. The said exhibit includes (1) a certified translation of a Corporate Statement on MALAKI trade mark ownership, (2) a certified translation of a certificate from the Saudi Arabian embassy in the United Kingdom stating that the opponents have been purchasing and are the sole agents of yashmaghs and voile ghutras of the MALAKI brand since the beginning of 1985 and (3) a certified translation of a letter from the Chamber of Commerce in Riyadh stating that as from 23<sup>rd</sup> December 1985 the opponents are the sole importers and distributors of the English yashmagh bearing the trade mark 'MALAKI yashmagh - genuine English make.' These documents all attest to the opponents' use and reputation in the name MALAKI which rests with the opponents."

Mr Theneyan also provides affidavits at exhibit MART7 from traders who he states deal in yashmaghs and head covers from various regions in Saudi Arabia. These traders he claims "have all testified to the fact that the opponents were the first importers and distributors of yashmaghs and head covers bearing the trade mark MALAKI into Saudi Arabia, that they first introduced such commodities into Saudi Arabia, and with whom their business relationship has been constant".

#### APPLICANTS' EVIDENCE

This consists of two statutory declarations. The first is by Mr John Forster, dated 31 July 1998. Mr Forster is a freelance translator and has been working in the field of Arabic translation since 1962. He states his qualifications as "a Civil Servant Commission Interpreter in Arabic from Durham University / M.E.C.A.S. Shemlan, Lebanon in 1962".

At exhibit JF1 Mr Forster provides translations for eight of the opponents' marks. He states that the one common feature is the term MALAKI. He states that he regards the term AL-MALAKI as being equivalent to MALAKI. Mr Forster states that the term MALAKI would translate into English as "Royal". Mr Forster provides his opinion on the use of the word MALAKI:

"The word would be in widespread use as a trade name for goods whether on its own or in conjunction with other words as an adjective or otherwise. I would not consider that the term would be exclusively used by any one individual or trader but would be used, for instance, to suggest connection to a Royal family to indicate that the goods are of higher quality."

The second statutory declaration is by Mr Fahad Abdulaziz Al-Ajlan, dated 10 August 1998. Mr Al-

Ajlan is the owner and General Manager and has held this position for twenty years.

Mr Al-Ajlan claims that the applicant has used the mark applied for in Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, UAE, Oman and Kuwait in respect of headwear and yashmagh since 1986. He further claims that “the applicant has used the same in the UK on these goods being manufactured and exported therefrom since 1989”.

Mr Al-Ajlan then states:

“I am a member of Alajlan family and my family are the owners of the applicant company. The opponents are a company which is owned by an individual from Al Thenayan’s family. Both the applicant and the opponents have developed trademarks for the sale of their similar goods which have one similar feature, being the Arabic letter transliterated in English language the term ROYAL or MALAKI in Arabic and is used commonly as an adjective in the description of many types of goods. It is not a term which is exclusively used by any one person but is in widespread use. The term was adopted by the applicant because its meaning is to indicate luxuriousness, public attractiveness and prestige wise in the field of clothing.”

He provides at exhibit 1 examples of packaging used by other manufacturers which use the term ROYAL or MALAKI. These exhibits show what appears to me to be the Arabic script for the word ROYAL (MALAKI). Although two of the boxes provided relate to prayer hats, whilst another is clearly for a woman’s headscarf, the remaining boxes are for yashmaghs.

Mr Al-Ajlan also refers to litigation in Saudi Arabia between the two parties. At exhibit 2 are translations of two decisions . Firstly a Saudi court decision which states:

“And as the circuit, after reviewing the mark, found that the principal element therein is the word MALAKI and the other elements, which are, the square frame and the crown device are merely subsidiary elements and, hence, the impression in the consumer’s mind would be the word MALAKI.”

“ And as the word MALAKI is a common description of the goods and the quality of the raw material used in their manufacture, the registration of such a mark would give an exclusive right on it and deprives others from using the same thereafter which does not conform with the Islamic Sharia principles and it also violates the objectives and intention of the Trademark Ordinance.”

Secondly a ruling by “The Committee for Trying Complaints filed with the Ministry Regarding Import or Manufacture of Products Similar to ones well known to the Public”. Within the ruling reference is made to the seizing of goods belonging to Ajlan Co on the grounds that their use of the word MALAKI was in the same script as that used by Al-Masaraat Co. It then states:

“The products has been released after the Ministry stipulated that the Company should use the word MALAKI in the stylized form and, thereafter, the company resumed advertising in the media using the word MALAKI in the new script.”

He also claims that the applicants have been using the mark for “the last twelve years in Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, UAE, Oman and Kuwait also in UK”. In addition he states that between 1986 and 1998 the applicants spent nine million Saudi Rials on advertising the mark.

## OPPONENTS' EVIDENCE IN REPLY

5 This consists of another statutory declaration by Mr Theneyan, dated 8 February 1999. Mr Theneyan firstly comments on the statutory declaration of Mr Forster. He asserts that Mr Forster did not comment on all the opponents' marks. In particular he mentions three marks (1507491, 1507492 & 2018153) "which all incorporate the term AL IMTIAZ AL MALAKI". At exhibit MART1 Mr Theneyan provides copies of the opponents' marks and that of the applicants. He comments that the words in Arabic script which read the above term have been translated as "The Royal Privilege" within the opponents' marks and as "The Royal Choice" for the applicants' mark despite their being identical. 10 It is clear from the exhibits provided that the three opponents' marks identified all contain the Arabic script for the words AL IMTIAZ AL MALAKI which is stated in their registrations to translate into "The Royal Choice". A comparison of the opponents' and applicants' marks would appear to indicate that they both contain the same Arabic words.

15 Moving onto the evidence of Mr Al-Ajlan, Mr Theneyan comments that although it is claimed that the applicants first sold goods in the Middle East under the mark in 1986, it is only since 1989 that they claim that these were manufactured in the UK. He also claims that:

20 "The term MALAKI has regrettably been adopted after the initiation of the opponents' brand in 1985, by other third parties under the pretext that it is a descriptive word. In any case, the wording within the application in suit, which is representative of the mark, as it can only be referred to as such, does not consist of the single word MALAKI but the term AL-IMTIAZ AL MALAKI, which term has been registered by the opponents".

25 That concludes my review of the evidence. I now turn to the decision.

## DECISION

30 I first consider the grounds of opposition under Sections 9 & 10. These are:

*9. -(1) In order for a trade mark (other than a certification trade mark) to be registrable in Part A of the Register, it must contain or consist of at least one of the following essential particulars:*

35 *(a) the name of a company, individual, or firm, represented in a special or particular manner;*

*(b) the signature of the applicant for registration or some predecessor in his business;*

40 *© an invented word or invented words;*

*(d) a word or words having no direct reference to the character or quality of the goods, and not being according to its ordinary signification a geographical name or a surname;*

45 *(e) any other distinctive mark, but a name, signature, or word or words, other than such as fall within the descriptions in the foregoing paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (d), shall not be registrable under the provisions of this paragraph except upon evidence of its distinctiveness.*

50 *(2) For the purposes of this section "distinctive" means adapted, in relation to the goods in respect of which a trade mark is registered or proposed to be registered, to distinguish goods*

with which the proprietor of the trade mark is or may be connected in the course of trade from goods in the case of which no such connection exists, either generally or, where the trade mark is registered or proposed to be registered subject to limitations, in relation to use within the extent of the registration.

5

(3) In determining whether a trade mark is adapted to distinguish as aforesaid the tribunal may have regard to the extent which -

(a) the trade mark is inherently adapted to distinguish as aforesaid; and

10

(b) by reason of the use of the trade mark or of any other circumstances, the trade mark is in fact adapted to distinguish as aforesaid.

**10.** - (1) In order for a trade mark to be registrable in Part B of the register it must be capable, in relation to the goods in respect of which it is registered or proposed to be registered, of distinguishing goods with which the proprietor of the trade mark is or may be connected in the course of trade from goods in the case of which no such connection subsists, either generally or, where the trade mark is registered or proposed to be registered subject to limitations, in relation to use within the extent of the registration.

15

20

(2) In determining whether a trade mark is capable of distinguishing as aforesaid the tribunal may have regard to the extent to which -

(a) the trade mark is inherently capable of distinguishing as aforesaid; and

25

(b) by reason of the use of the trade mark or of any other circumstances, the trade mark is in fact capable of distinguishing as aforesaid.

(3) A trade mark may be registered in Part B notwithstanding any registration in Part A in the name of the same proprietor of the same trade mark or any part or parts thereof.

30

The opponents have not provided any arguments as to why the mark in suit is not acceptable in Part A of the Register other than the fact that the opponents' have in several of their registrations identical or similar words.

35

Clearly the mark is not acceptable under Section 9(1)(a) or (b). It is the Registrar's current practice that foreign equivalents of English words are not deemed invented words and thus the application is not acceptable under 9(1)(c).

40

However, although the Arabic writing is said to translate to "The Royal Choice" there is no evidence that the Arabic script would be understood by a significant number of people in this country. I look for support to the comments of Morrill L.J. in the AL BASSAM case [1995] RPC page 256 lines 33-35:

"In my view the judge was right to consider the ability of the mark to distinguish the goods of Courtaulds by reference to the position in the United Kingdom only and the appeal on this point also fails".

45

I also note that the trade mark does not consist only of the Arabic script but consists of the word in combination with a device element. Considering the trade mark as a whole, I do not consider that it is one which has a direct reference to the character or quality of the goods covered by the specification.

50

The opposition under Sections 9 and 10 therefore fails.

The next ground of opposition is under Section 12 of the 1938 Act. This read as follows:

5           12. - (1) “Subject to the provisions of subsection (2) of this section, no trade mark shall be  
              registered in respect of any goods or description of goods that is identical with or nearly  
              resembles a mark belonging to a different proprietor and already on the register in respect  
              of  
10           (a) the same goods,  
              (b) the same description of goods, or  
              (c) services or a description of services which are associated with those goods or goods of  
              that description.”

15           The reference in Section 12 to a near resemblance is clarified by Section 68(2B) of the Act which states  
              that references in the Act to a near resemblance of marks are references to a resemblance so near as  
              to be likely to deceive or cause confusion.

20           The established test for objections under these provisions are set down in Smith Hayden & Co Ltd’s  
              application [Volume 1946 63 RPC 101]. Adapted to the matter in hand this test may be expressed as  
              follows:

25           Assuming user by the opponents of their trade marks, at Annex A, in a normal and fair manner  
              for any of the goods covered by the registrations of those trade marks, is the tribunal satisfied  
              that there will be no reasonable likelihood of deception amongst a substantial number of  
              persons if the applicants use their trade mark, as shown earlier, normally and fairly in respect  
              of any goods covered by the proposed registration?

30           The opponents have listed sixteen marks which they have registered, and these are detailed at Annex  
              A. Of these sixteen marks six (numbers 2107911, 2016278, 2107911, 2018153, 2108561 & 2113360)  
              have registration dates after the relevant date, 5 November 1993 and therefore post date the application  
              in suit. As such they are not “already on the Register” and I have therefore confined myself to the other  
              ten marks referred to in the statement of grounds of opposition.

35           The goods of both parties are clearly similar if not identical, this was not contested by either side. At  
              the moment the goods of both parties are solely for export. However, the goods are sold to individual  
              consumers and whilst currently used only on yashmaghs the specifications of both parties would allow  
              them to sell other types of clothing articles. I must therefore consider the average consumer in the UK.

40           I shall therefore compare the two sides trade marks. For this purpose I take into account the guidance  
              set down by Parker J in Pianotist Co’s application (1906 23 RPC 774 at page 777):

45           *“You must take the two words. You must judge of them both by their look and by their sound.  
              You must consider the goods to which they are to be applied. You must consider the nature  
              and kind of customer who would be likely to buy those goods. In fact, you must consider all  
              the surrounding circumstances: and you must further consider what is likely to happen if  
              each of these trade marks is used in a normal way as a trade mark for the goods of the  
              respective owners of the marks. If, considering, all those circumstances, you come to the  
              conclusion that there will be a confusion - that is to say- not necessarily that one will be  
              injured and the other will gain illicit benefit, but that there will be a confusion in the mind of  
50           the public, which will lead to confusion in the goods - then you may refuse the registration,*

*or rather you must refuse the registration in that case.”*

5 Although the above test is framed in terms of word marks the basic principles hold good for other types of mark as well. The opponents have argued that the mark in suit contains the words “Al-Imitiaz Al Malaki”. It is claimed that these words are contained in three of the opponents’ marks. The translation differs slightly being the “The Royal Privilege”(opponents) instead of “The Royal Choice”(applicants), although nothing hangs on this. It is also claimed that the opponents’ other marks contain the word MALAKI (Royal).

10 In considering the marks as wholes I have to consider how they would be viewed by the average consumer in the UK. The applicants’ mark appears as two birds jointly holding a piece of ribbon and some Arabic script, whereas the opponents’ marks fall into three camps:

1) A crown device with Arabic script underneath consisting of or including the word MALAKI

15 2) A circle device with the initials’ MITCC, the words Swiss Voile Malaki Yashmaghs and Arabic script with the same meaning as in the applicants’ mark.

3) A combination of 1&2 above.

20 The average person in the UK will not be aware of the meaning of the Arabic script. However, the relevant public for goods such as yashmaghs in the UK are likely to be those with connections to the Middle East and who may understand Arabic script. The overall impression created by the applicants’ mark is completely different to that created by any of the opponents’ marks. The only two earlier marks of the opponents that contain the same arabic words (1507491 & 1507492) as the applicants’ mark are quite different to the eye and ear when compared as wholes. The opponents’ other marks are only similar to the extent that they contain the word MALAKI in arabic script. Overall they are easily distinguished, even to an Arabic speaker. In my opinion there is no reasonable likelihood of deception amongst a substantial number of persons. The opposition under Section 12 fails accordingly.

30 I move onto consider the opposition under Section 11 which reads as follows:

35 *11. - It shall not be lawful to register as a trade mark or part of a trade mark any matter the use of which would, by reason of its being likely to deceive or cause confusion or otherwise, be disentitled to protection in a court of justice, or would be contrary to law or morality, or any scandalous design.”*

40 The grounds are very similar to those set out in the Section 12 opposition. However, the opponents have provided considerable evidence of reputation in the Middle East. They claim that certain of the television and radio advertisements could be seen / heard in the UK and indeed they have provided copies of their advertisements which are broadcast in English on Middle Eastern TV and radio stations.

45 There is no evidence of any sales in the UK, indeed the opponents state that although the goods are manufactured in the UK they are for export to the Middle East. Whilst, technically, the use on the export market may amount to use in the UK, it will not lead to any reputation under the mark in the UK. There is no evidence that the opponents’ marks were known to a substantial number of persons in the UK at the relevant date. Consequently the opponents’ user is unlikely to increase the likelihood of confusion over the prima facie comparison of the marks conducted under Section 12. It is the position in the UK that must be considered, and again I look to support for this conclusion to the AL BASSAM case quoted earlier. The opposition under Section 11 fails.

Finally there is the question of the Registrar's discretion under Section 17, which states:

5                    *17. - (2) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Registrar may refuse the application, or may  
accept it absolutely or subject to such amendments, conditions or limitations, if any, as he  
may think right.*

10                    Mention is made by the opponents that many counterfeit goods are being sold in Saudi Arabia bearing  
the MALAKI brand. However, the opponents have not established that the applicants' mark, as  
applied for, has been found to be a counterfeit by a Saudi Court. The fact that the marks may be similar  
enough to cause confusion in Saudi Arabia because of the opponents' reputation there is irrelevant to  
the proceedings in the UK. I therefore see no basis for exercising discretion adversely to the applicants.

15                    The opposition having been unsuccessful the applicants are entitled to a contribution towards their  
costs. I order the opponents to pay the applicants the sum of £435

Dated this 31 day of August 1999

20

25                    George W Salthouse  
For the Registrar  
The Comptroller General

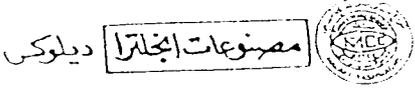
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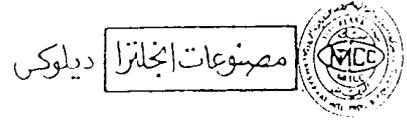
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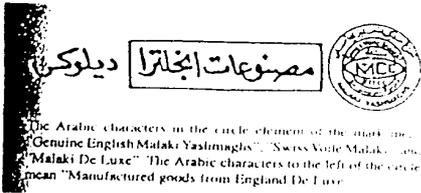
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ANNEX A OPPOSITION NUMBER 46223

Trade mark	Date registered	Number	Class	Goods
<p>5</p> <p>10</p> <p>15</p>  <p>Application under Section 21 (2) for a series of two marks. The transliteration of the Arabic characters appearing in the marks are "Yashmaghs malaki ingiliz alsi mitk voile swiss malaki" meaning "Malaki yashmaghs genuine english MITCC swiss voile malaki" and "Shmagh malaki" meaning "Malaki yashmaghs".</p> <p>Registration of this mark shall give no right to the exclusive use of the letters "MCC".</p>	16.8.86	B1274634	25	Yashmaghs being head-dresses and shawls, all made from a combination of Swiss voile, Malaki and of yashmagh material
<p>20</p> <p>25</p> <p>30</p>  <p>The transliteration of the Arabic characters appearing in the mark is "Yashmagh Malaki Mitc Voile Swisen Malaki" meaning "Malaki Yashmaghs Mitcc Swiss Voile Malaki".</p> <p>Registration of this mark shall give no right to the exclusive use of the letters "MCC".</p>	29.7.86	B1272333	25	Yashmaghs being head-dresses and shawls, all made from a combination of Swiss voile, Malaki and of yashmagh material
<p>35</p> <p>40</p>  <p>The transliteration of the Arabic characters appearing in the mark is "Malaki" meaning "Royal".</p> <p>Registration of this mark shall give no right to the exclusive use of the Arabic characters meaning "Royal".</p>	22.7.99	1507410	24	Textile piece goods, all made of cotton; included in Class 24

<p>5</p>  <p>10</p> <p>The transliteration of the Arabic characters appearing in the mark is "Malaki De Luxe Genuine English Make". Registration of this mark shall give no right to the exclusive use of the Arabic characters. To be associated with No. 157507489 (2/01/2006)</p>	<p>22.7.99</p>	<p>1507490</p>	<p>25</p>	<p>Yashmaks, robes, articles of outer clothing, headshaws; all made of cotton; all included in Class 25</p>
<p>15</p>  <p>20</p> <p>The Arabic characters in the circle element of the mark in its "Genuine English Malaki Yashmaghs", "Swiss Voile Malaki", and "Malaki De Luxe". The Arabic characters to the left of the circle mean "Manufactured goods from England De Luxe".</p>	<p>17.8.96</p>	<p>2107911</p>	<p>24,25</p>	<p>Class 24: Textile piece goods; all made of cotton. Class 25, Yashmaks, robes, articles of outer clothing; headshaws; all made of cotton.</p>
<p>25</p>  <p>30</p> <p>35</p> <p>40</p> <p>45</p> <p>الإمياز الملكي</p> <p>Advertised before acceptance. Proceeding because of an article in Registration No. 1272333(5720,1142)</p> <p>The transliteration of the Arabic characters appearing at the top of the marks "Yashmagh Malaki Mitc Voile Swisen Malaki" meaning "Malaki Yashmaghs Mitcc Swiss Voile Malaki". The transliteration of the Arabic characters appearing at the bottom of the mark is "Al Imiaz Al Malaki" meaning "The Royal Privilege".</p> <p>Registration of this mark shall give no right to the exclusive use of the letters "MCC" and the Arabic characters appearing at the bottom of the mark.</p>	<p>22.7.92</p>	<p>1507491</p>	<p>24</p>	<p>Textile piece goods, all for the making of yashmaghs being head-dresses and shawls, all made from a combination of Swiss voile, Malaki and of yashmagh materials; all included in class 24.</p>

5 10		21.8.96	2108153	24,25	Class 24: Textile piece goods, Class 25: Yashmaks, robes, articles of outer clothing; headshawls.
15 20	 <p>The Arabic Characters in the Mark mean "Manufactured goods from England, Delux"</p>	28.8.96	2108561	24,25	Class 24: Textile piece good; all made of cotton. Class 25: Yaskmaks, robes articles of outer clothing; headshawls; all made of cotton.
25 30 35	 <p>The Arabic characters in the mark mean "Malaki Yashmaghs Mitcc Swiss Voile Malaki"</p>	19.10.96	2113360	24,25	Class24: Textile piece goods,. Class 25: Yaskmaks, robes, articles of outer clothing; headshawls.

5 10 15 20	 <p>الإمياز الملكي</p> <p>Admitted before acceptance. Proceeding No. 1272333(5720,1142) in Registration No. 1272333(5720,1142)</p> <p>The transiteration of the Arabic characters appearing in the mark is "Yashmagh Malaki Mitc Swiss Voile Malaki". The transiteration of the Arabic characters appearing at the bottom of the mark is "Imiaz Al Malaki" meaning "The Royal Privilege".</p> <p>Registration of this mark shall give no right to the existence of the letters "MCC" and the Arabic characters appearing in the form of the mark.</p>	22.7.92	1507492	25	Yashmaghs being head-dresses and shawls, all made from a combination of Swiss voile, Malaki and of yashmagh materials; all included in Class 25
25 30	 <p>ملكي دي لوكس</p> <p>The transiteration of the Arabic characters appearing in the mark is "Shamagh Malaki" meaning "Malaki Yashmak". "Shamagh Malaki Ingilizi Asli" meaning "Genuine English Malaki Yashmak". "Voile Swizen Malaki" meaning "Swiss Voile Malaki" and "Malaki Diluks" meaning "Malaki De Luxe".</p>	1.4.95	2016278	24	Cotton textiles all for making yashmaghs being head-dresses and shawls.
35 40	 <p>مصنوعات إنجلترا دي لوكس</p> <p>The Arabic characters in the circle element of the mark mean "Genuine English Malaki Yashmaghs". "Swiss Voile Malaki" and "Malaki De Luxe". The Arabic characters to the left of the circle mean "Manufactured goods from England De Luxe".</p>	17.8.96	2107911	24,25	Class 24: Textile piece goods, all made of cotton. Class 25: Yashmaks, robes, articles of outer clothing; headshaws; all made of cotton.

5	<p>The transliteration of the Arabic characters appearing in the mark is "Malaki" meaning "Royal". Registration of this mark shall give no right to the exclusive use of the Arabic characters.</p>	22.7.92	1507411	25	Yashmaks, robes, articles of outer clothing; headshawls; all made of cotton, all included in Class 25
10	<p>The transliteration of the Arabic characters appearing in the mark is "Malaki" meaning "Royal". Registration of this mark shall give no right to the exclusive use of the Arabic characters meaning "Royal".</p>	22.7.92	1507222	24	Textile piece goods, all made of cotton; included in Class 24
15	<p>The transliteration of the Arabic characters appearing in the mark is "Malaki" meaning "Royal". Registration of this mark shall give no right to the exclusive use of the Arabic characters.</p>	22.7.92	1507430	25	Yashmaks, robes, articles of outer clothing; headshawls; all made of cotton; all included in Class 25
20	<p>The transliteration of the Arabic characters appearing in the mark is "Malaki" meaning "Royal". Registration of this mark shall give no right to the exclusive use of the Arabic characters.</p>	22.7.92	1507489	24	Textile piece goods, included in Class 24
25	<p>The transliteration of the Arabic characters appearing in the mark is "Malaki De Luxe Genuine English Made". Registration of this mark shall give no right to the exclusive use of the Arabic characters.</p>	22.7.92	1507489	24	Textile piece goods, included in Class 24
30	<p>The transliteration of the Arabic characters appearing in the mark is "Malaki De Luxe Genuine English Made". Registration of this mark shall give no right to the exclusive use of the Arabic characters.</p>	22.7.92	1507489	24	Textile piece goods, included in Class 24
35	<p>The transliteration of the Arabic characters appearing in the mark is "Malaki De Luxe Genuine English Made". Registration of this mark shall give no right to the exclusive use of the Arabic characters.</p>	22.7.92	1507489	24	Textile piece goods, included in Class 24
40	<p>The transliteration of the Arabic characters appearing in the mark is "Malaki De Luxe Genuine English Made". Registration of this mark shall give no right to the exclusive use of the Arabic characters.</p>	22.7.92	1507489	24	Textile piece goods, included in Class 24