

O-338-09

TRADE MARKS ACT 1994

IN THE MATTER OF APPLICATION NO 2431970
IN THE NAME OF MARTYN WARDEN

AND

IN THE MATTER OF OPPOSITION THERETO UNDER NO 95276
BY ASDA STORES LIMITED AND WAL-MART STORES, INC JOINTLY

TRADE MARKS ACT 1994

IN THE MATTER OF Application
No 2431970 in the name of
Martyn Warden and opposition thereto
under No 95276 by Asda Stores Limited
and Wal-Mart Stores, Inc, jointly.

Background

1. Application No 2431970 is for the mark GORGEOUS GEORGE, stands in the name of Martyn Warden and has a filing date of 7 September 2006. Registration is sought in respect of the following goods:

Class 3:

Soaps; perfumery; cosmetics; essential oils and hair care products

Class 25:

Clothing for ladies and gents.

2. Following publication in the *Trade Marks Journal*, Notice of Opposition was filed on behalf of Asda Stores Limited and Wal-Mart Stores, Inc, jointly. For convenience, I will refer to these joint opponents as Asda. The grounds of opposition are brought under the provisions of sections 5(2)(b) and 5(4)(a) of the Act. Under section 5(2)(b) Asda relies on eleven marks consisting of, or including, the word GEORGE, full details of which are attached at Annex A to this decision. Under section 5(4)(a), Asda relies on three marks also consisting of the (stylised) word GEORGE which it has used for a period of in excess of ten years.

3. Mr Warden filed a counterstatement essentially denying each of the grounds of opposition. He admitted that Asda was the proprietor of the marks it relies upon and did not put it to proof of use of those marks (where relevant).

4. Both parties filed evidence. For Asda, this consists of a witness statement by Anthony Paul Brierley, of Appleyard Lees, their trade mark attorneys. A witness statement by Mary Amelia Spears of Harrison Goddard Foote was filed on behalf of Mr Warden. Mr Brierley filed a second witness statement in reply. The evidence of both parties consists of a mixture of submission and fact. I do not intend to summarise it here but instead will provide further detail about it as and when necessary in the body of this decision.

5. Neither side requested to be heard though Asda did file written submissions in lieu of a hearing. I give this decision after a careful review of all the papers before me.

The objection under section 5(2)(b)

6. The Notice of Opposition indicates that Asda relies on eleven earlier trade marks under this ground. One of those, No 1282557, is a community trade mark application which has not yet achieved registration. Some others are in a stylised form, contain device elements or other words or are registered for a range of goods

not covered by Mr Warden's application. It is my view that Asda's strongest case lies with its registration Nos. 2113516 and 2160590A and that if it cannot succeed in relation to these marks, it would be in no better position in relation to the others on which it relies given the marks themselves and the goods for which they are registered. I proceed on that basis.

7. Section 5(2)(b) of the Act 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.

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,
- (b) a Community trade mark which has a valid claim to seniority from an earlier registered trade mark or international trade mark (UK), or
- (c) a trade mark which, at the date of application for registration of the trade mark in question or (where appropriate) of the priority claimed in respect of the application, was entitled to protection under the Paris Convention or the WTO agreement as a well known trade mark.

(2) References in this Act to an earlier trade mark include a trade mark in respect of which an application for registration has been made and which, if registered, would be an earlier trade mark by virtue of subsection (1)(a) or (b), subject to its being so registered.

(3) A trade mark within subsection (1)(a) or (b) whose registration expires shall continue to be taken into account in determining the registrability of a later mark for a period of one year after the expiry unless the registrar is satisfied that there was no *bona fide* use of the mark during the two years immediately preceding the expiry.

8. As I indicated above, Mr Warden did not put Asda to proof of its use of its marks (where relevant). Through the witness statement of Ms Spears, he does not dispute

that the GEORGE mark is well-known and that sales in excess of £1 billion take place in the UK each year through 302 UK stores. He denies that there would be any confusion between the respective marks, however, because he says that GEORGE clothing is only sold through Asda stores and not the wider market place.

9. Whilst Asda may have sold its goods through its own stores (including via the Internet), its registration is not so limited and there is nothing to prevent it expanding its business and selling goods under its mark in a different way or selling its registration to another who may do so. I am required to consider the issue on a notional basis taking into account the marks and goods as registered.

10. 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 v Puma AG* [1998] R.P.C. 199, *Canon Kabushiki Kaisha v Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Inc* [1999] R.P.C. 117, *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*, paragraph 22;
- (b) the matter must be judged through the eyes of the average consumer of the goods/services in question: *Sabel BV v Puma AG*, paragraph 23, 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 he has kept in his mind; *Lloyd Schuhfabrik Meyer & Co GmbH v Klijsen B. V.* paragraph 27;
- (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*, paragraph 23;
- (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*, paragraph 23;
- (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 v Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Inc*, paragraph 17;
- (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*, paragraph 24;
- (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*, paragraph 26;

- (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*, paragraph 41;
- (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-Mayer Inc*, paragraph 29.

Similarity of goods

11. The goods to be compared are as follows:

Mr Warden's application	Asda's earlier marks
Soaps; perfumery; cosmetics; essential oils and hair care products	Non-medicated toilet preparations; cosmetics; perfumery; soaps; cleaning preparations; non-medicated preparations for the care of the skin, scalp, hair or the body; deodorants for personal use; dentifrices and non-medicated preparations for the care of teeth and gums; preparations for the bath; sun tanning preparations; preparations for inhibiting or preventing sun tanning; cotton wool and cotton wool buds for cosmetic or non-medicated purposes; tissues impregnated with cosmetic lotions. (2160590A)
Clothing for ladies and gents	Jewellery. Purses. Aprons, babies' diapers of textile, babies' napkins of textile, babies' pants, bandannas, bathrobes, bath sandals, bath slippers, bathing caps, bathing drawers, bathing suits, bathing trunks, beach clothes, beach shoes, belts, berets, bibs, boas, bodices, boots, boots for sports, braces for clothing, brassieres, breeches, camisoles, caps, clothing for gymnastics, clothing of imitations of leather, clothing of leather, coats, corselets, corsets, cyclists clothing, clothing drawers, dress shields, dressing gowns, ear muffs, esparto shoes or sandals, football boots, football shoes, foot muffs, footwear, frocks, fur stoles, gabardines, gaiter straps, garters,

	galoshes, girdles, gloves, gymnastic shoes, half boots, hats, headbands, headgear for wear, hoods, hosiery, inner soles, jackets, jerseys, jumpers, knitwear, layettes, leggings, mantillas, masquerade costumes, mittens, muffs, neck ties, outer clothing, overalls, overcoats, pants, parkas, petticoats, pullovers, pyjamas, sandals, sashes for wear, scarves, shawls, shirts, shoes, shoulder wraps, singlets, skirts, slippers, smocks, sock suspenders, socks, sports jerseys, sports shoes, stocking suspenders, stockings, suits, suspenders, sweat absorbent underclothing, sweaters, swimsuits, teddies, t-shirts, tights, trousers, underclothing, underpants, underwear, uniforms, vests, visors, waistcoats, water-proof clothing, wooden shoes, wrist bands. (2113516)
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12. Asda states there is identity of goods. As for Mr Warden, neither in his counterstatement nor in the evidence filed on his behalf does he make any comments on the similarity or otherwise of the respective goods.

13. Comparing Mr Warden's application firstly with Asda's registration No. 2160590A, as the terms *soaps, perfumery and cosmetics* are common to both, these must be considered to be identical goods. *Hair care products* as appearing in Mr Warden's application are identical to *non-medicated preparations for the care of the hair*.

14. I take note of the decision of the Court of First Instance in *Gérard Meric v Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (Trade Marks and Designs)(OHIM)* ("Meriç") Case T-133/05, where, at para 29, it is stated:

"In addition, the goods can be considered as identical when the goods designated by the earlier mark are included in a more general category, designated by the trade mark application (Case T-388/00 *Institut für Lernsysteme v OHIM – Educational Services (ELS)* [2002] ECR II-4301, paragraph 53) or when the goods designated by the trade mark application are included in a more general category designated by the earlier mark (Case T-104/01 *Oberhauser v OHIM – Petit Liberto (Fifties)* [2002] ECR II-4359, paragraphs 32 and 33; Case T-110/01 *Vedial v OHIM – France Distribution (HUBERT)* [2002] ECR II-5275, paragraphs 43 and 44; and Case T-10/03 *Koubi v OHIM – Flabesa (CONFORFLEX)* [2004] ECR II-719, paragraphs 41 and 42)."

15. The remaining goods within class 3 of Mr Warden's application are *essential oils* which, in line with the *Meric* decision, I consider to be included in a number of the more general terms within Asda's mark such as *non-medicated toilet preparations, non-medicated preparations for the care of the skin or body and preparations for the bath*. In respect of earlier registration 2113516, a straight comparison shows the goods specified as being protected in class 25 of Asda's earlier registration, would be included in the terms *clothing for ladies and gents* as set out in Mr Warden's application.

16. In summary, I find that all of the goods for which Mr Warden seeks registration in class 3 are identical to those of Asda's earlier registration 2160590A and those for which Mr Warden seeks registration in class 25 are identical to those covered by Asda's earlier registration No 2113516.

The relevant consumer and the purchasing act

17. All of the respective goods are everyday consumer goods bought by the general public. They may be bought in a variety of ways, e.g. in a retail store, online or by mail order. The respective goods being identical, I must infer, notionally, that they originate from the same manufacturing sector and travel through the same channels of trade to the same consumer group. Because of the need to ensure they meet the purchaser's individual needs and/or tastes, these are goods which will be bought with some, though not necessarily the highest, degree of care. The purchase of each of the respective goods is likely to be made primarily on the basis visual selection.

Comparison of marks

18. For ease of reference, I set out below each of the respective marks:

Mr Warden's mark	Asda's marks
GORGEOUS GEORGE	<p data-bbox="807 1294 1406 1332">GEORGE (2113516)</p>  <p data-bbox="887 1532 1007 1561">GEORGE</p>  <p data-bbox="1114 1778 1281 1809">(2160590A)</p>

19. Asda's earlier marks are for the name GEORGE in plain block capitals (2113516) and a series of three marks where the letter O is stylised (2160590A) with the second mark in the series presented on a rectangular, black background and the third within a line border on a rectangular, black background. Whilst noting this

stylisation, each of Asda's earlier marks within the series are clearly seen as the word GEORGE and I intend to treat each of the earlier marks as a single mark for the purposes of this comparison. Mr Warden's mark consists of two words; the adjective GORGEOUS and the name GEORGE. The word GEORGE is therefore common to each of the respective marks.

20. Where marks employ a common element, competing considerations are likely to come into play in determining the proper outcome. In *10 Royal Berkshire Polo Club Trade Mark*, [2001] RPC 32, Mr Hobbs QC, sitting as the Appointed Person, said:

"31..... I am satisfied that the use of the word POLO as part of the applicant's mark does not capture the distinctiveness of the opponent's earlier trade marks [POLO]. I do not think that people exposed to the use of the applicant's mark would notice that it contained the word POLO without also noticing that it contained the words ROYAL BERKSHIRE and CLUB. The message of the mark comes from the words in combination and that is not something that I would expect people to overlook or ignore in the ordinary way of things."

21. The weight of other matter and the context in which the common element occurred was sufficient in that case for the Appointed Person to hold that consumers' attention would not focus on the element POLO to the point where the marks would be regarded as sharing a distinctive character.

22. In *Cardinal Place Trade Mark*, BL O/339/04, Mr Hobbs QC, again acting as the Appointed Person, had before him the mark CARDINAL (and small device) and CARDINAL PLACE. He held that:

"15. The perceptions and recollections triggered by the earlier mark are likely to have been ecclesiastical whereas the perceptions and recollections triggered by the Applicant's mark are likely to have been locational as a result of the qualifying effect of the word **PLACE** upon the word **CARDINAL**. A qualifying effect of that kind can be quite powerful as indicated by the examples cited in argument on behalf of the Applicant: **SOMERSET** as compared with **SOMERSET HOUSE**; **COUNTY** as compared with **COUNTRY HALL**; **CANARY** as compared with **CANARY WHARF**."

23. He posed the following question:

"17. So why should it be thought that the visual, aural and conceptual differences are sufficiently significant to render the marks distinguishable, but not sufficiently significant to enable them to be used concurrently without giving rise to a likelihood of confusion? This, to my mind, is the critical question. The answer to it depends upon how much or how little the word **PLACE** would be likely to contribute to the distinctive character of the mark **CARDINAL PLACE** taken as a whole."

24. His conclusion was that the overall effect and impact of the combination CARDINAL PLACE was sufficiently different to the word CARDINAL on its own that

the two marks could be used concurrently without giving rise to a likelihood of confusion.

25. In Case T-22/04 the Court of First Instance (CFI) annulled the decision of OHIM's Second Board of Appeal in a case involving the marks WESTLIFE and WEST. In its judgment the Court said:

“37. It must also be borne in mind that the Court of First Instance has already held that, on an initial analysis, where one of the two words which alone constitute a word mark is identical, both visually and aurally, to the single word which constitutes an earlier word mark, and where those words, taken together or in isolation, have no conceptual meaning for the public concerned, the marks at issue, each considered as a whole, are normally to be regarded as similar (Case T-286/02 *Oriental Kitchen v OHIM – Mou Dybfrost (KIAP MOU)* [2003] ECR II-0000, paragraph 39).

38. In this instance one of the two words which alone constitute the word mark applied for is actually identical in appearance to the sole word forming the earlier word mark. Aurally there is a degree of similarity, although the pronunciation of the word ‘west’ is not identical, at least as regards the whole of the relevant public. In this instance, the two words forming the Westlife mark mean something to the relevant public but they do not describe either the goods or services in question or their qualities and therefore do not have any particular connotation in relation to them.

39. Although the approach described at paragraph 37 above is not therefore directly applicable in this case, it must nonetheless be stated that the only visual difference between the two word marks at issue is that one of them contains a further element added to the first. Moreover, as stated above, there is a degree of similarity between the two marks in aural terms and, in particular, in conceptual terms.

40. It must therefore be held, in this case, that the fact that the Westlife trade mark consists exclusively of the earlier West trade marks to which another word, ‘life’ has been added, is an indication that the two trade marks are similar.”

26. The CFI went on to find that the relevant public might consider the mark applied for to be a variant of the earlier mark or at least that there was an economic link between the companies or undertakings marketing goods or services under the marks.

27. It is apparent from these contrasting outcomes that questions of this kind are not susceptible to any single or mechanically applied solution. The test under Section 5(2) is, in essence, whether there are similarities in the trade marks and goods which would combine to create a likelihood of confusion. The likelihood of confusion must be appreciated globally and I need to address the degree of visual, aural and conceptual similarity between the trade marks, evaluating the importance to be attached to those different elements and taking into account the degree of similarity in the goods, the category of goods in question and how they are marketed.

28. The earlier marks are for the word GEORGE. This is a well known name, most usually a male forename but also less commonly used as a surname. The word appears as the second word within Mr Warden's application which has the adjective GORGEOUS as its first word. As Asda submits, the word GORGEOUS is defined in the Collins English Dictionary (21st Century Edition) as meaning "strikingly beautiful or magnificent" (see exhibit APD 3). Asda further submits that it is a word which is "highly descriptive" and "is used by a range of other traders in a laudatory or descriptive sense" (see exhibit APD5-6). It says that it also uses the word "as a description" (see exhibit APD4).

29. In her evidence filed on behalf of Mr Warden, Ms Spears agrees the definition but adds that the mark should not be broken down into its separate elements but instead should be taken as a whole. She says:

"the term GORGEOUS GEORGE connotes a character called George who is described as gorgeous in the same way as, for instance, the trade mark CURIOUS GEORGE describes a character called George whose main trait is curiosity. The term "gorgeous" as applied to a character called George indicates an individual who is dressed well or who believes himself to be well dressed, strikingly beautiful or magnificent and who has a well-developed sense of his own gorgeousness".

30. Whilst recognising that the first element of a mark is usually accorded slightly more weight (as per *Tripcastroid* 42 RPC 264), it seems to me that in this case the first element of the mark applied for, GORGEOUS does not stand alone as a dominant and distinctive part of that mark but is used in an adjectival sense and thus directly relates to the word it precedes; as Ms Spears submits, it describes GEORGE as being gorgeous. Whilst the phrase "hangs together" I agree with Asda's submissions that the word GORGEOUS is laudatory and is apt to describe what might be considered to be highly attractive products.

31. Whilst the word GORGEOUS will not be overlooked, as the word GEORGE is common to each of the respective marks there is a reasonable degree of visual and aural similarity between them. As I indicated above, GEORGE is most likely to be seen as a male forename (though it may also be seen by some as a surname). GORGEOUS GEORGE describes GEORGE as being strikingly beautiful. There is a degree of similarity between the respective marks from a conceptual viewpoint.

Distinctiveness of the earlier marks

32. I also have to take into account the distinctive character of the earlier trade marks having regard to their inherent characteristics and the reputation they enjoy with the public. The mark GEORGE has a reasonable degree of inherent distinctiveness. In his witness statement Mr Brierley states that GEORGE is a well-known brand in the UK with sales in excess of £1 billion taking place in the UK each year. The mark is said to be used for clothing "and a wide range of other goods" with the clothing being sold in some 302 U.K. stores.

33. At APB2 Mr Brierley exhibits an extract from a Superbrands publication. Although it does not specify a publication date, the extract refers to the period between 1990 and 2006. The extract shows that Asda launched its GEORGE range of clothing in 1990 in one hundred of its stores and achieved sales of some £130 million in its first year. In 2003 it opened its first GEORGE stand-alone stores and sales had reached £1 billion. The extract refers to the TNS Worldpanel Fashion, Total Clothing, Footwear & Accessories report of week ending 5 March 2006 which states that the total UK market for fashion, clothing, footwear and accessories is worth £30.3 billion. GEORGE's value share is said to be 3.4% of this market with its volume share standing at 8.9% making it the second biggest retailer of these goods by volume. It is said to invest some £8 million in marketing and promotional activity in the UK via TV and press advertising amongst others. The evidence includes examples of use of the mark GEORGE in both plain and stylised form. I have no hesitation in finding that its inherent distinctiveness is very likely to have been enhanced significantly because of the use made of it in relation to clothing.

34. Whilst the evidence includes a statement that the range has expanded from clothing to a "home collection" including "2000 new products, ranging from bedding to bath accessories, cushions to candles", no further details are provided of these other products. I am unable to find, on the basis of the evidence before me, that the distinctiveness of the mark has been enhanced in relation to any of the goods covered by the earlier registration no 2160590A.

Likelihood of confusion

35. In reaching a decision on whether there is a likelihood of confusion, I must make a global assessment based on all relevant factors. I have already found that identical goods are involved. I have found that the marks have a reasonable degree of similarity from a visual and aural perspective and a degree of similarity from the conceptual viewpoint. Taking into account all relevant factors, including imperfect recollection, I consider the average consumer would mistake one mark for the other and be confused as to the economic origin of the goods sold under the respective marks. The opposition based on section 5(2)(b) of the Act therefore succeeds.

36. In view of my findings, I do not intend to consider the objection raised under section 5(4)(a) of the Act. Had I done so, I would have found Asda to have goodwill in its claimed marks and, given my findings in respect of the similarity of the respective marks under section 5(2)(b), I would have found there to be misrepresentation and damage would follow.

Costs

37. The opposition has succeeded and Asda is entitled to an award of costs in its favour. I take into account the fact that limited evidence was filed by both parties, that no hearing took place nor were any written submissions in lieu of attendance filed by Mr Warden. I therefore award costs the following basis:

Filing form TM7 and considering counterstatement	£500
Filing and reviewing evidence	£300
Preparing written submissions	£100

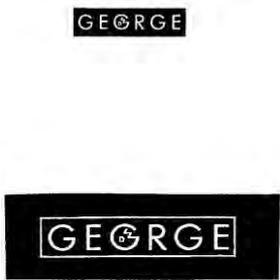
Total	£900

38. I order Martyn Warden to pay Asda Stores Limited and Wal-Mart Stores, Inc the sum of £900. This sum is 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 28th day of October 2009

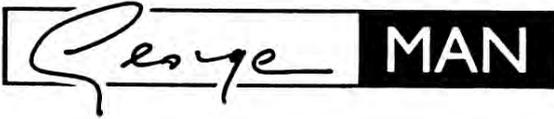
**Ann Corbett
For the Registrar
The Comptroller-General**

Annex A

<p>2160590A</p>	<p>GEORGE</p> 	<p>Non-medicated toilet preparations; cosmetics; perfumery; soaps; cleaning preparations; non-medicated preparations for the care of the skin, scalp, hair or the body; deodorants for personal use; dentifrices and non-medicated preparations for the care of teeth and gums; preparations for the bath; sun tanning preparations; preparations for inhibiting or preventing sun tanning; cotton wool and cotton wool buds for cosmetic or non-medicated purposes; tissues impregnated with cosmetic lotions.</p>
<p>2260623A</p>		<p>Bleaching preparations and other substances for laundry use; cleaning, polishing, scouring and abrasive preparations; soaps; toilet preparations; perfumery; essential oils; cosmetics; hair lotions; hair care preparations; dentifrices and non-medicated preparations for the care of teeth and gums; cotton puffs for cosmetic purposes; cotton swabs for personal use; incense; nail grooming products; sun block and sun screening preparations; sun-tanning preparation; pre-moistened cosmetic tissues; non-medicated preparation for the care of the skin, scalp, hair or body; deodorants for personal use.</p> <p>Batteries; fire</p>

		<p> extinguishers; smoke detectors; alarms; smoke and anti-theft alarms; electrical fittings for domestic use; electrical cables; mathematical instruments; guards for electric sockets; refrigerator magnets; thermometers; plugs; sun shields; sun glasses; household electrical apparatus and instruments; electric flat irons; encoded financial, shopping and identification cards; magnetic data carriers; parts and fittings for vehicles; fuses; tyre gauges; booster cables; radio transmitting apparatus; electrical intercommunication apparatus and instruments; sound amplifying apparatus and instruments; sound and/or video recording apparatus; carriers for the reproduction of sound and/or images; gramophone records; compact discs; digital audio cassettes; video tapes; cassette tapes; teaching apparatus and instruments; photographic and cinematographic apparatus and instruments; radios; television receivers; calculators; computers; computer software; reflecting discs for wear; water wings; respirators for filtering air; optical apparatus and instruments ; measuring apparatus; weighing </p>
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		<p> apparatus; weighing scales and weights and pans therefor; volumetric measuring apparatus; recording apparatus; analytical apparatus; protective helmets; prerecorded audio tapes, prerecorded video tapes, prerecorded video CDs, bar code readers, battery chargers, door bells, binoculars, cameras, contact lenses, eyeglasses and cases therefor, computer parts, computer peripherals and accessories therefor, fire extinguishers, safety goggles, telescopic sights, life preservers, light switches, locks, door openers, radon detectors, life rafts, rheostats, air tanks and regulators for use in scuba diving, voltage surge protectors, whistles. </p> <p> Small domestic utensils and containers (not of precious metals or coated therewith); combs; sponges; brushes; articles for cleaning purposes; steel wool; glassware; porcelain; earthenware; baby bath tubs; baby trainers; bakeware; baskets; bird feeders; bread boards; ironing boards; boot trees; brooms; breadboxes; tableware; cookware; trash cans; watering cans; canteens; coasters; sun catchers; ornaments made of china; dustcloths; clothes drying racks; food storage containers; portable coolers; </p>
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		<p>gardening gloves; kitchen tools and utensils; candle snuffers; soap dispensers; spice racks; towel bars and hooks; vacuum bottles.</p> <p>Textile and textile goods, not included in other classes; bed and table covers; household linen; bath mats.</p> <p>Electrically operated lighters (non-pyrophoric) for smokers.</p>
2260628A		<p>Bleaching preparations and other substances for laundry use; cleaning, polishing, scouring and abrasive preparations; soaps; toilet preparations; perfumery; essential oils; cosmetics; hair lotions; hair care preparations; dentifrices and non-medicated preparations for the care of teeth and gums; cotton puffs for cosmetic purposes; cotton swabs for personal use; incense; nail grooming products; sun block and sun screening preparations; sun-tanning preparation; pre-moistened cosmetic tissues; non-medicated preparation for the care of the skin, scalp, hair or body; deodorants for personal use.</p> <p>Batteries; fire extinguishers; smoke detectors; alarms; smoke and anti-theft alarms; electrical fittings for domestic use; electrical</p>

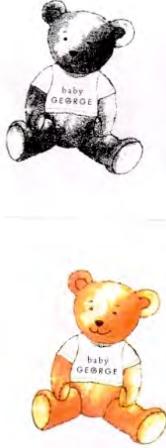
		<p>cables; mathematical instruments; guards for electric sockets; refrigerator magnets; thermometers; plugs; sun shields; sun glasses; household electrical apparatus and instruments; electric flat irons; encoded financial, shopping and identification cards; magnetic data carriers; parts and fittings for vehicles; fuses; tyre gauges; booster cables; radio transmitting apparatus; electrical intercommunication apparatus and instruments; sound amplifying apparatus and instruments; sound and/or video recording apparatus; carriers for the reproduction of sound and/or images; gramophone records; compact discs; digital audio cassettes; video tapes; cassette tapes; teaching apparatus and instruments; photographic and cinematographic apparatus and instruments; radios; television receivers; calculators; computers; computer software; reflecting discs for wear; water wings; respirators for filtering air; optical apparatus and instruments ; measuring apparatus; weighing apparatus; weighing scales and weights and pans therefor; volumetric measuring apparatus; recording apparatus;</p>
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		<p>analytical apparatus; protective helmets; prerecorded audio tapes, prerecorded video tapes, prerecorded video CDs, bar code readers, battery chargers, door bells, binoculars, cameras, contact lenses, eyeglasses and cases therefor, computer parts, computer peripherals and accessories therefor, fire extinguishers, safety goggles, telescopic sights, life preservers, light switches, locks, door openers, radon detectors, life rafts, rheostats, air tanks and regulators for use in scuba diving, voltage surge protectors, whistles.</p> <p>Small domestic utensils and containers (not of precious metals or coated therewith); combs; sponges; brushes; articles for cleaning purposes; steel wool; glassware; porcelain; earthenware; baby bath tubs; baby trainers; bakeware; baskets; bird feeders; bread boards; ironing boards; boot trees; brooms; breadboxes; tableware; cookware; trash cans; watering cans; canteens; coasters; sun catchers; ornaments made of china; dustcloths; clothes drying racks; food storage containers; portable coolers; gardening gloves; kitchen tools and utensils; candle snuffers; soap dispensers; spice racks; towel bars</p>
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		<p>and hooks; vacuum bottles.</p> <p>Textile and textile goods, not included in other classes; bed and table covers; household linen; bath mats.</p> <p>Electrically operated lighters (non-pyrophoric) for smokers.</p>
1282557 (CTM)	GEORGE	<p>Bleaching preparations and other substances for laundry use; cleaning, polishing, scouring and abrasive preparations; soaps; perfumery, essential oils, cosmetics, hair lotions; dentrifices.</p> <p>Scientific, nautical, surveying, electric, photographic, cinematographic, optical, weighing, measuring, signalling, checking (supervision), life-saving and teaching apparatus and instruments; 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; sun shields; spectacles; sun glasses; cases and parts and fittings for the aforesaid goods.</p> <p>Leather and imitations of</p>

		<p>leather, and goods made of these materials; animal skins, hides; trunks and travelling bags; umbrellas, parasols and walking sticks; whips, harness and saddlery.</p> <p>Household or kitchen utensils and containers (not of precious metal or coated therewith); 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.</p> <p>Textiles and textile goods; bed and table covers. Clothing, footwear, headgear.</p> <p>Lace and embroidery, ribbons and braid; buttons, hooks and eyes, pins and needles; artificial flowers.</p>
2113516	GEORGE	<p>Jewellery.</p> <p>Purses.</p> <p>Aprons, babies' diapers of textile, babies' napkins of textile, babies' pants, bandannas, bathrobes, bath sandals, bath slippers, bathing caps, bathing drawers, bathing suits, bathing trunks,</p>

		<p> beach clothes, beach shoes, belts, berets, bibs, boas, bodices, boots, boots for sports, braces for clothing, brassieres, breeches, camisoles, caps, clothing for gymnastics, clothing of imitations of leather, clothing of leather, coats, corselets, corsets, cyclists clothing, clothing drawers, dress shields, dressing gowns, ear muffs, esparto shoes or sandals, football boots, football shoes, foot muffs, footwear, frocks, fur stoles, gabardines, gaiter straps, garters, galoshes, girdles, gloves, gymnastic shoes, half boots, hats, headbands, headgear for wear, hoods, hosiery, inner soles, jackets, jerseys, jumpers, knitwear, layettes, leggings, mantillas, masquerade costumes, mittens, muffs, neck ties, outer clothing, overalls, overcoats, pants, parkas, petticoats, pullovers, pyjamas, sandals, sashes for wear, scarves, shawls, shirts, shoes, shoulder wraps, singlets, skirts, slippers, smocks, sock suspenders, socks, sports jerseys, sports shoes, stocking suspenders, stockings, suits, suspenders, sweat absorbent underclothing, sweaters, swimsuits, teddies, t-shirts, tights, trousers, underclothing, underpants, underwear, uniforms, vests, visors, waistcoats, water-proof clothing, wooden shoes, </p>
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		wrist bands.
2113545	GEORGE	Articles of clothing, footwear and headgear.
2154085		Clothing; footwear; headgear; all for infants.
2260623B		<p>Jewellery; horological and chronometric instruments; watches and clocks; small domestic utensils of precious metal; precious metals and their alloys and goods in precious metals or coated therewith; precious stones.</p> <p>Leather and imitations of leather, and goods made of these materials and not included in other classes; animal skins, hides; trunks and travelling bags; umbrellas, parasols and walking sticks; whips, harnesses and saddlery; chews for dogs; child harnesses; collars, leads and harnesses, for pets; articles of luggage; bags; tote bags; backpacks; baby carriers; billfolds; purses; briefcases; business card cases; key cases; passport cases; diaper bags; gym bags; school book bags; shopping bags.</p> <p>Clothing, footwear,</p>

		<p>headgear.</p> <p>Lace and embroidery; ribbons and braid; buttons, hooks and eyes, pins and needles; artificial flowers; hair ornaments; household appliance covers; artificial garlands and wreathes; sewing baskets; buckles; child restraining device in the nature of harness or leash; clasps; fabric appliques; hair curlers; toupees; wigs; and hairpieces.</p>
2324393		<p>Leather and imitations of leather, and goods made of these materials and not included in other classes; animal skins, hides; trunks and travelling bags; umbrellas, parasols and walking sticks.</p> <p>Clothing, footwear, headgear.</p>
2343416B	<p>GEORGE COLLECTION George Collection</p>	<p>Jewellery; horological and chronometric instruments; watches and clocks; small domestic utensils of precious metal; precious metals and their alloys and goods in precious metals or coated therewith; precious stones.</p> <p>Leather and imitations of leather, and goods made of these materials and not included in other classes; animal skins, hides; trunks and travelling bags; umbrellas, parasols and walking sticks; whips, harnesses and saddlery; chews for dogs; child harnesses; collars, leads</p>

		<p>and harnesses, for pets; articles of luggage; bags; tote bags; backpacks; baby carriers; billfolds; purses; briefcases; business card cases; key cases; passport cases; diaper bags; gym bags; school book bags; shopping bags.</p> <p>Clothing, footwear, headgear.</p> <p>Lace and embroidery; ribbons and braid; buttons, hooks and eyes, pins and needles; artificial flowers; hair ornaments; household appliance covers; artificial garlands and wreathes; sewing baskets; buckles; child restraining device in the nature of harness or leash; clasps; fabric appliques; hair curlers; toupees; wigs; and hairpieces.</p>
2430116	COLLECTIONS AT GEORGE	<p>Jewellery; horological and chronometric instruments; watches and clocks; small domestic utensils of precious metal; precious metals and their alloys and goods in precious metals or coated therewith; precious stones.</p> <p>Leather and imitations of leather, and goods made of these materials and not included in other classes; animal skins, hides; trunks and travelling bags; umbrellas, parasols and walking sticks; whips, harnesses and saddlery;</p>

		<p>chews for dogs; child harnesses; collars, leads and harnesses, for pets; articles of luggage; bags; tote bags; backpacks; baby carriers; billfolds; purses; briefcases; key cases; diaper bags; gym bags; school book bags; shopping bags.</p> <p>Clothing, footwear, headgear.</p> <p>Lace and embroidery; ribbons and braid; buttons, hooks and eyes, pins and needles; artificial flowers; hair ornaments; household appliance covers; artificial garlands and wreathes; sewing baskets; buckles; child restraining device in the nature of harness or leash; clasps; fabric appliques; hair curlers; toupees; wigs; and hairpieces.</p>
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