

TRADE MARKS ACT 1994  
IN THE MATTER OF APPLICATION No 2198259  
BY BUBBLES  
TO REGISTER A TRADE MARK IN CLASS 25

AND IN THE MATTER OF OPPOSITION THERETO  
UNDER NUMBERS 50430 & 50481  
BY TOMMY HILFIGER LICENSING INC. & B. M. FASHIONS (LEICESTER) LIMITED

## BACKGROUND

1) On 22 May 1999, Bubbles of 798 Stratford Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham, B11 4BP applied under the Trade Marks Act 1994 for registration of the following mark:



In respect following goods in Class 25 “Clothing”.

2) On the 23 November 1999 Tommy Hilfiger Licensing Inc. (hereinafter referred to as THL) of 913 N. Market Street, Wilmington, Delaware 19801, United States of America filed notice of opposition to the application under number 50430. On 6 December 1999 B M Fashions (Leicester) Limited T/A Fashion World (hereinafter referred to as BMF) of 45A London Street, Leicester LE6 3RW filed notice of opposition to the application under number 50481.

3) On 18 December 2000 the Trade Mark Agent for THL wrote to the Registry informing them that the mark TOMMY SPORT had been assigned to THL from BMF. As a result THL intended to assume responsibility for opposition number 50481 and asked the Registry to agree the substitution of opponents and to the consolidation of the two oppositions. The Registry agreed to both requests.

4) The grounds of opposition, are in summary:

a) The opponent is the proprietor of a number of United Kingdom Trade Marks and also Community Trade Marks (detailed at annex A) all of which have a filing date anterior to the filing date of the mark in suit. .

b) One of the essential features of the opponent’s marks is the word TOMMY. The opponent has reputation in the word TOMMY and TOMMY prefixed marks.

c) The mark applied for therefore offends against Sections 3(1)(b), 3(6), 5(2), 5(3), &

5(4) of the Trade Marks Act 1994.

d) The opponent is also entitled to protection under the Paris Convention as a well known trade mark.

e) The mark is similar to other earlier trade marks (shown at Annex B) on the United Kingdom Register and so offends against Section 5(2). These marks are registered to Tommy Boy Music, a joint venture consisting of Tommy Boy Music, Inc. and Bodhi Man, L.L.C.

5) The applicant subsequently filed a counterstatement denying the opponent's claims.

6) Both sides filed evidence in these proceedings. Both sides ask for an award of costs. The matter came to be heard on 30 August 2001 when the opponent was represented by Mr Jones of Messrs Baker McKenzie. The applicant was not represented but submitted written observations.

#### OPPONENT'S EVIDENCE

7) The opponent filed an affidavit by Steven R Gursky, Statutory Declarations by Andrew John Murch and Gurdev Mattu and a further witness statement by Mr Murch.

8) Mr Gursky is the Company Secretary of THL and has held this position since 1992. He states that THL was set up in 1992 to oversee the marketing of the Tommy Hilfiger brand name. During the period April 1997 - April 1998 sales in over twenty-five countries amounted to approximately £550 million.

9) Mr Gursky provides details of the TOMMY range of colognes and cosmetics which, as of September 1996, were sold in over 745 stores in the UK. Sales between August 1996 and June 1998 amounted to over £17 million. He also mentions the TOMMY GIRL range of products, sales of which between the launch in August 1997 and June 1998 amounted to over £10million. Details of the full range of products available under the two marks are provided at exhibit SRG3. This exhibit consists of photographs which show use of a number of the registered marks on products, many of which include the full name Tommy Hilfiger, none of which are dated.

10) Mr Gursky states that between August 1996 and June 1998 over £4million was spent on promoting TOMMY and TOMMY GIRL products. This was mainly through advertisements in daily and Sunday newspapers and a variety of men's and women's magazines. At exhibit SRG5 examples of these advertisements are provided. Only two advertisements have any indication of the title and date of publication, both for perfumes. The two concerned have hand written details which state Daily Mail in September 1996 and Vanity Fair in Sept 1996. The advertisement is the same and shows the word TOMMY with just above it, and in somewhat smaller print, trade mark 131631. Additional promotion was undertaken using television commercials and posters on various sites. All of these advertisements include either trade mark 131656 or 131631.

11) Mr Gursky states that in September 1997 a range of clothing was launched using the TOMMY HILFIGER brand. By July 1998 such products were sold in fifty stores and between

September 1997 and July 1998 sales amounted to almost £15million. During the same period over £1,400,000 was spent on promoting the clothing with advertisements in magazines and newspapers, as well as hoardings. The company also designed a range of clothing for the Ferrari Formula One racing Team, and the logo is worn by the team and is shown on the cars mirrors. It is claimed that each race is watched by almost five million people in the UK. Exhibits SRG 9 and 10 show various advertisements and also editorial coverage which include references to the name Tommy Hilfiger and use of trade mark 1297393.

12) Mr Gursky claims that the TOMMY HILFIGER brand is now a household name. Lastly he comments that the mark in suit is made up of two words. One “casual” is descriptive of a type of clothing, namely informal wear. The significant part of the mark he claims is the word “Tommy”. He claims that based on the reputation of Tommy Hilfiger and the use of the word “Tommy” alone by the opponent then members of the public will perceive an association between the goods of the two parties.

13) The next declaration is by Mr Murch who is employed by the opponent’s Trade Mark Attorney. He attaches to his declaration a survey carried out as part of an opposition to another trade mark. He claims that the survey shows the general public to associate the name Tommy with the name Hilfiger. The survey was carried out in January 1999 in London. Members of the public were chosen at random on Oxford St in Central London. The interviewees were first asked if they had shopped for clothing, jewellery or cosmetics in the past three months. If they answered no then the interview was stopped. Those that answered yes were asked details of their occupation and the types of shops in which they shopped. They were then shown a list of first names of people and asked to state which they recognised as being connected with the clothing industry. They were asked to supply the persons last name. They were also asked if the name TOMMY BOY meant anything to them. Of the ninety-eight people questioned 82 (83%) managed to provide the surname Hilfiger to go with the first name Tommy. Thirty-one (32%) referred to a perfume or after shave in response to the query regarding “Tommy Boy”.

14) In a further witness statement Mr Murch provides an investigators report into the applicant’s use of the mark in suit. The investigators report states that they visited the applicant’s shops. Both adults and children’s clothing was offered for sale and many had the mark in suit on them. However, a number of garments had variations with TOMMY CASUAL, TOMMY SPORTS, TOMMY 2000 and TOMMY DESIGNS also being used. The investigator states that the majority of clothing was of inferior quality to that expected of well known companies such as Adidas, Nike etc. They also state that other marks were mimicked such as “Petit Joe” for “Joe Bloggs” and “BEBE Tiggles” for “BeBe”.

15) The photographs provided show one garment with the word TOMMY in block capitals above the word CASUAL in a flag like motif using the colours blue red and white. On another garment the words were printed in two plain bordered non-coloured boxes.

16) The next declaration is by Gurdev Mattu a Director of B M Fashions (Leicester) Limited a position he has held since March 1994. Mr Mattu states that his company adopted the mark TOMMY SPORT for use on clothing in July 1996. Sales under this mark in 1998 were just under £200,000. He claims that the word CASUAL and SPORT essentially mean the same when used with regard to clothing in that they both describe informal attire. Therefore they are both descriptive words and the dominant feature of each mark is therefore the word TOMMY.

Mr Mattu states that registration and use of the mark in suit would damage his business as the public would be confused.

#### APPLICANT'S EVIDENCE

17) The applicant filed a statement by Jaisher Masih Chaudhary, a partner of Bubbles, the applicant. Mr Chaudhary states that in his view there is no likelihood of confusion between the mark in suit and the mark TOMMY SPORT. He claims to have carried out a search of the Register and found not entry of TOMMY SPORT. He also states:

“Bubbles sells informal childrens wear, so the informal nature of the clothes must be reflected in the mark. Mr Gurdev Mattu does not have sole right to sell informal wear and as such does not have the sole right [to] market his clothes with names or words reflecting that informality. Clearly no one person can claim sole right to a popular name - How many people are called John (and derivatives thereof)?”

18) Later he continues:

“Bubbles use of this mark is on Baby wear, Children’s casual suits and co-ordinated tops. Mr Mattu’s investigation into the use of the mark by Bubbles is ill-conceived. B.M. Fashions (Leicester) Ltd uses the TOMMY SPORT mark on T-shirts, casual tops, shorts, trousers, jeans, Fleece tops, jackets, sportswear, denim wear and gymwear.”

#### OPPONENT'S EVIDENCE IN REPLY

19) In his second declaration Mr Mattu takes issue over whether the mark applied for is “Casual Tommy” or “Tommy Casual”. He basis this on the fact that the word “Casual” is printed within the word “Tommy” and that “casual” is descriptive for clothing. He also claims that the applicant is using plural form of the word “casual” so as to emphasize its descriptive nature as referring to the Tommy line of casuals. He provides an example of a child’s garment “as marketed by the applicant”. This shows a variation on the mark applied for with the word TOMMY being of significantly larger print than the word CASUALS, such that the word TOMMY is clearly visible despite being overprinted.

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

#### DECISION

21) At the hearing Mr Jones raised a preliminary point regarding the name of the applicant. He enquired if the applicant had actually complied with Section 32(2)(b) of the Trade Mark Act 1994 which requires an application to contain “the name and address of the applicant”. The name shown on the form is simply “Bubbles” although the form was signed by Mr Ramesh Kumar. The applicant filed a witness statement by Mr Chaudhary who states that he is a partner of Bubbles. The names of the other partners in Bubbles are not known, and it is not clear if Mr Kumar was a partner at the time of signing the application form. Rule 11 of the Trade Marks Rules 1994 (carried over unaltered as Rule 11 of the Trade Marks Rules 2000) states that:

11. Where an application for registration of a trade mark does not satisfy the requirements of Section 32(2),(3) or (4) or rule 5(1) or 8(2), the Registrar shall send notice thereof to the applicant to remedy the deficiencies or, in the case of section 32(4), the default of payment and if within two months of the date of the notice the applicant -

(a) fails to remedy any deficiency notified to him in respect of section 32(2), the application shall be deemed never to have been made;

22) The Registry should have sought clarification from the applicant as to the exact legal status at the time the application was received. This is not a ground of opposition and the matter will need to be rectified if the opposition is unsuccessful.

23) At the hearing Mr Jones withdrew the ground of opposition under Section 3(1)(b).

24) The opponent has claimed that the various “tommy marks” shown at Annex A are well-known trade marks under the terms of *6bis* of the Paris Convention. Of course, establishment of a trade mark as being well-known as per *6bis* simply allows that trade mark to be considered in relation to Sections 5(2),(3) & (4) as an earlier trade mark. The trade marks shown at Annex A are United Kingdom registrations and are earlier trade marks. Therefore, I cannot see how it would improve the opponent’s case if it were established that the trade marks were well-known as per *6bis*. At the hearing Mr Jones accepted that only if I had a doubt as to the reputation based on the evidence of the UK sales would it be of assistance.

25) The first ground of opposition is under Section 5(2)(b) of the Act which states:-

*5.- (2) A trade mark shall not be registered if because -  
(b) it is similar to an earlier trade mark and is to be registered for goods or services identical with or similar to those for which the earlier 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.”*

26) An earlier right 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,*

*(b)...*

*(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 as a well known trade mark.”*

27) In determining the question under section 5(2), 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 Schfabrik 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* page 224;
- (b) the matter must be judged through the eyes of the average consumer, of the goods / services in question; *Sabel Bv v Puma AG* page 224, 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 Schfabrik Meyer & Co. GmbH v Klijsen Handel B.V.* page 84, 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* page 224;
- (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* page 224;
- (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.* page 7 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* page 8, 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* page 224;
- (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* page 732, 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-Meyer Inc.* page 9, paragraph 29.

28) The opponent seeks to rely upon a number of trade marks which are detailed at annex A. Use in the United Kingdom has been shown of the Tommy Hilfiger “Flag” mark (number 1297393) on clothing and perfume. Also the Tommy Girl mark (2112864) on perfume. Other instances of use of the “Flag” mark and Tommy Girl trade mark were provided. However, it was not clear if these instances of use were within the United Kingdom. Evidence of use of the mark TOMMY SPORT by way of sales figures was also provided.

29) At the hearing Mr Jones would not state which of the marks mentioned in the statement of grounds gave the opponent their strongest case but sought to persuade me that the opponent had a number of marks which had as the dominant element the word TOMMY and a descriptive element such as “Girl”, “Sport” or “Jeans”.

30) Mr Jones referred me to the survey filed as part of the opponent’s evidence and sought to rely upon it as evidence that the public associate the name TOMMY with the name Hilfiger and, by extension, that the opponent had reputation in the name TOMMY solus. I do not accept this contention as the survey was, in my view significantly flawed. Those members of the public who were questioned were asked to provide the surnames to a number of forenames provided. They were informed that the names may or may not be those of people connected to the clothing industry. Thus the respondents were led into speculating on surnames, and were also steered into considering only the names of designers. The fact that a number could provide the surname Hilfiger merely shows that Mr Tommy Hilfiger is a designer whose name is known to a number of the general public. It tells me nothing about the level of recognition of TOMMY as a trade mark amongst the relevant public.

31) The applicant is seeking to register its mark in Class 25 for “clothing”. The opponent has a number of marks registered in Class 25. Those which feature the “flag” device or other logos also have the name TOMMY HILFIGER shown prominently and the words would be seen as the dominant aspect of the mark by the average consumer. Essentially the opponent has a number of TOMMY HILFIGER marks (albeit some with devices), as well as the marks TOMMY JEANS and TOMMY SPORT registered for a variety of items in Class 25. However, the applicant’s specification is such that all the opponent’s marks registered in Class 25 are encompassed in the specification of the applicant and as such all are registered for identical goods. The opponent has two marks which are registered for goods in Class 3 (cosmetics etc ) only. These are TOMMY GIRL and TOMMY NATURALS. Clearly the goods contained in the specifications of these two marks have no similarity to the goods of the applicant’s mark.

32) 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 services for which it is registered, and any other relevant factors.

33) In my view the registration numbers 2119386 and 1473971 for the trade marks TOMMY SPORT and TOMMY JEANS respectively provide the opponent with their strongest case.

34) At the hearing the opponent contended that the applicant’s mark would be viewed as TOMMY CASUAL not CASUAL TOMMY. In my view the mark could be seen as either, as the TOMMY element is dominant.

35) Visually the two parties marks have a common element, the word TOMMY. The second words of the various marks all differ but are all words which describe the goods.

36) Phonetically the marks share a common element (“Tommy”) but thereafter are different.

37) Conceptually, the marks all feature a descriptive element “SPORT”, “JEANS” and

“CASUAL” which bring to mind the relevant goods or intended users / purchasers. They do not have any conceptual meaning as a totality that identifies them as anything other than “TOMMY plus type of clothing”.

38) Items of clothing are not, I would suggest, chosen without some consideration. The average consumer of such products would, in my opinion, exercise some care in the selection. In *REACT (1999) 15 RPC 529* the Hearing Officer held the following:

“I am therefore prepared to accept that a majority of the public rely *primarily* on visual means to identify the trade origin of clothing, although I would not go so far as to say that aural means of identification are not relied upon.”

39) In the instant case the trade marks are clearly similar. The marks of both parties have the name “Tommy” as the dominant element. The other elements of the marks differ but they are all descriptive of the goods.

40) With all of this in mind I come to the conclusion that when all factors are considered, that there was a realistic likelihood of confusion at 22 May 1999. Consequently, the opposition under Section 5(2)(b) succeeds.

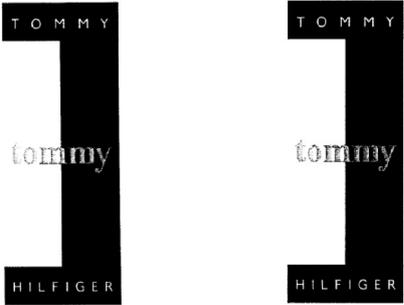
41) Given the above finding there is no need to consider the other grounds of opposition.

42) The opposition having succeeded the opponent is entitled to a contribution towards costs. I order the applicant to pay the opponent the sum of £1870. 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 22 day of November 2001

George W Salthouse  
For the Registrar  
The Comptroller General

**ANNEX A**  
**UK TRADE MARKS**

Mark	Number	Effective Date	Class	Specification
 <p><b>TOMMY HILFIGER</b></p> <p>Registration of this mark shall give no right to the exclusive use of the word "Hilfiger".</p>	1297393	8.1.87	3	Soaps; perfumes; non-medicated toilet preparations; essential oils; cosmetics; preparations for the hair and the scalp; shampoos; non-medicated bath salts; bath lotions; dentifrices; detergents, anti-perspirants, deodorants, all for personal use; all included in Class 3.
 <p><b>TOMMY tommy HILFIGER</b></p> <p>The first mark in the series is shown on the application form in the colours white, blue, red and silver but the mark is not limited to colour.</p>	2014186	14.3.95	3	Cosmetics; colognes; cologne sprays; after-shave lotions and after-shaving balms; deodorants and soaps for personal use.
TOMMY GIRL	2112864	15.10.96	3	Soaps; perfumes; non-medicated toilet preparations; essential oils; cosmetics; preparations for the hair and for the scalp; shampoos; salts, oils, lotions all being non-medicated preparations for the bath; dentifrices; detergents, anti-perspirants and deodorants all for personal use; facial cleansers and scrubs; moisturisers; shower gels; body creams and body lotions; non-medicated anti-acne preparations; colognes; aftershave lotions and aftershave balms; shaving creams.



**TOMMY HILFIGER**

The applicants claim the colours blue, white and red as shown in the first mark in the series on the form of application.

2021519

10.5.95

3	Soaps; perfumes; non-medicated toilet preparations; essential oils; cosmetics; preparations for the hair and the scalp; shampoos; non-medicated bath salts; bath lotions; dentifrices; detergents, anti-perspirants, deodorants, all for personal use; shaving preparations, shoe polish.
14	Watches, clocks, parts and fittings for all the aforesaid goods; jewellery; articles made of precious metals and their alloys or coated therewith; precious and semi-precious stones; pearls.
18	Umbrellas; parasols; articles made of leather and of imitation leather; articles of luggage, bags, wallets, purses, card cases.
21	Brushes; combs, comb cases, vanity cases; toilet utensils, small domestic utensils and containers; glassware and porcelain.
24	Bath linen, bed linen, bed covers, eiderdowns, duvets, duvet covers, bed blankets, bed sheets, bed quilts, pillow cases, pillow shams, cases for mattresses and for sleeping garments, sleeping bags and sleeping sacks; covers for toilet seats, towels, face cloths; table covers, table cloths, table napkins, table mats, curtains and draperies, all made of textile materials or of plastics; textile piece goods; cloth labels.
25	Articles of outer clothing; swimwear; shirts, trousers, jackets, sweaters, shorts, belts, waistcoats, coats, parkas, anoraks, skirts, scarves, ties, footwear, socks, articles of underclothing, sleeping garments, hats, hosiery.

TOMMY HILFIGER	2129652A	15.4.97	3	Soaps; perfumes; non-medicated toilet preparations; essential oils; cosmetics; preparations for the hair and for the scalp; shampoos; salts, oils, lotions all being non-medicated preparations for the bath; dentifrices; detergents; anti-perspirants and deodorants all for personal use; facial cleansers and scrubs; moisturisers; shower gels; body creams and body lotions; non-medicated anti-acne preparations; colognes; aftershave lotions and aftershave balms; shaving creams.
			9	Eyeglasses; sunglasses and eyeglass frames.
			14	Watches, clocks, parts and fittings for all the aforesaid goods; jewellery; articles made of precious metals and their alloys or coated therewith; precious and semi-precious stones; pearls.
			18	Leather, imitation leather and moleskin and articles made therefrom; bags, hand bags, cases and articles of luggage; trunks and suitcases, briefcases, holdalls, rucksacks, backpacks, shoulder bags, duffel bags, sports bags, toiletry bags, and vanity cases, waist bags; belts and straps, walking sticks, bill folds, tie cases, shirts cases, note cases, wallets, purses, key fobs and key cases; parts and fittings therefor; cheque book holders; umbrellas.
			20	Picture frames, framed pictures; mirrors; plaques; jewellery boxes; cushions and cushion covers.

			21	Brushes; combs, comb cases, vanity cases; toilet utensils, small domestic utensils and containers; glassware and porcelain; earthenware; bottle openers; mugs; picnic sets; money boxes; toothbrushes; lunch boxes
			24	Textile articles; bath linen, bed linen, bed covers, eiderdowns, duvets, duvet covers, bed blankets, bed sheets, bed quilts, pillow cases, pillow shams, cases for mattresses and for sleeping garments, sleeping bags and sleeping sacks; covers for toilet seats, towels, face cloths; table covers, table cloths, table napkins, table mats, curtains and draperies, all made from textile materials or of plastics; textile piece goods; cloth labels.
			25	Clothing, footwear and headgear.
 <p><b>TOMMY HILFIGER</b></p> <p>Registration of this mark shall give no right to the exclusive use fo the word "Hilfiger". To be associated with No 1297397</p>	1297398	8.1.87	25	Shirts, trousers, jackets, sweaters, shorts, belts, waistcoats, coats, parkas, anoraks, skirts, scarves, ties, footwear, socks, articles of underclothing, sleeping garments, hats, hosiery, all included in Class 25.
<p><b>TOMMY NATURALS</b></p> <p>Date claimed under International Convention 1 March 1995</p>	2014192		3	Cosmetics; facial cleansers and scrubs; shaving creams; anti-perspirants; moisturisers; shower gels; soaps for personal use; hair sprays; hair gels; shampoos; body creams; body lotions; non-medicated anti-acne preparations.
<p><b>TOMMY SPORT</b></p>	2119386	3.1.97	25	Clothing and footwear.

TOMMY JEANS	1473971	20.8.91	25	Jeans and related articles of clothing including jackets, shirts, trousers, shorts, t-shirts, sweatshirts, pullovers, baseball caps; all included in Class 25.
TOMBOY	2019027			<b>Withdrawn</b>

### COMMUNITY TRADE MARKS

Mark	Number	Effective Date	Class	Specification
	131631	1.4.96	3	Soaps, perfumeries, essential oils, cosmetics, hair lotions, body care products.
			18	Leather and imitations of leather, and goods made of these materials and not included in other classes; travelling bags and suitcases; umbrellas.
			25	Clothing, footwear, headgear.
	131656	1.4.96	3	Soaps, perfumeries, essential oils, cosmetics, hair lotions, body care products.
			18	Leather and imitations of leather, and goods made of these materials and not included in other classes; travelling bags and suitcases; umbrellas.
			25	Clothing, footwear, headgear.

TOMMY HILFIGER	131706	1.4.96	3	Soaps, perfumeries, essential oils, cosmetics, hair lotions, body care products.
			18	Leather and imitations of leather, and goods made of these materials and not included in other classes; travelling bags and suitcases; umbrellas.
			25	Clothing, footwear, headgear

ANNEX B

TOMMY BOY	1312127	5.6.87	25	Articles of clothing for men and boys, all included in Class 25.
TOMMY BOY	2028149	15.6.95	25	Articles of outerclothing; articles of casual clothing; shirts, trousers, Jackets, sweaters, vests, shorts, belts, T-shirts, waistcoats, skirts, scarves, ties, footwear, socks, sleep wear and articles of underclothing.
TOMMY BOY	2028151	15.6.95	25	Articles of outerclothing; articles of casual clothing; shirts, trousers, Jackets, sweaters, vests, shorts, belts, T-shirts, waistcoats, skirts, scarves, ties, footwear, socks, sleep wear and articles of underclothing.