MR. THORLEY: This is an appeal to the Appointed Person from a decision of Mr. Pike dated 23rd August 2001. The decision arose in an application made on 19th April 1996 by Gratnells Ltd. for registration of a series of two trade marks in Class 20 for the following goods: trays; storage trays; trays of plastic for storage; stackable trays; nestable trays; shelving; shelves; storage apparatus; storage frames; cabinets; storage trolleys; racks and racking; furniture; parts and fittings for all the aforesaid goods; all included in Class 20.

The marks for which registration is sought were set out in Annex A to the decision and consist of the shape of the end of a tray. In the case of the first of the series of marks, the tray is a relatively shallow tray and, in the case of the second, it is a deeper tray. The application form states that the trade mark consists of the shape of the end of the tray shown in the representations.

Following a hearing and the filing of evidence,
Mr. Pike concluded that the trade mark could not be
registered having regard both to the provisions of
section 3(2)(a) of the Act and of the provisions of
section 3(1)(c) of the Act and the proviso to section 3(1).
It is against this decision that Gratnells appeal.

Subsequent to the giving of the decision on 23rd

August, on 31st August, Gratnells applied to the Registrar to

limit the specification of the goods from the category set out above to what they contended was a narrower category as follows: trays for use in educational establishments. On 17th September, they filed their notice of appeal which states on page 2 of the statement of case: "The applicants/appellants have amended the specification of goods of this application so as to read 'storage trays for use in educational establishments.'".

2.2

It transpired at the hearing before me that whilst an application had been made to amend the specification, after the giving of Mr. Pike's decision it had not been acted upon by the Registry, either by accepting it or by refusing it.

The first question that therefore arises is whether, on this appeal, I can consider a more limited specification of goods which was not the specification the subject of the decision and which has not been approved by the Registry.

In my judgment, on giving a decision to refuse the application, the Registrar becomes functus. She can thereafter not prosecute the application further in any respect. The only way in which the application can be revived is by a successful appeal. Accordingly, it was not within the power of the Registrar to accept or reject the request to amend the specification of goods.

The next question is whether I have the power on an appeal to allow an alteration in the specification of goods.

I am not prepared to rule that I do not have the power since
I have not heard full argument on this, but I very much doubt
that if there is a power, it is a power which will be
exercised on frequent occasions. The whole purpose of the
application process is that the Registrar should be in a
position to rule on an application which is in the final
state that the applicant wishes to have registered.

2.3

Turning to the present case, on the assumption that I have the power to do so, I am wholly satisfied that it would be wrong for me to allow any amendment of the specification of goods in the form for which registration is now proposed. I see great difficulties in a specification of goods which is limited in the way now sought.

During the course of argument, a question arose as to whether the mark would be infringed by a retailer offering for sale trays which were quite plainly stackable trays and were suitable for use in educational establishments, but without indicating that that was their intended purpose.

Mr. Morgan, who appeared on behalf of the Registrar, suggested that there would be infringement; Mr. Lynd, who appeared on behalf of the applicant, suggested that there would not be. Mr. Morgan was unable to assist me as to whether or not the Registrar, in accordance with the Registrar's practice, would accept such a specification of goods.

I think the problem is exacerbated by reference to a catalogue which was shown to me by Mr. Lynd, without objection from Mr. Morgan, which shows the applicant's trays being offered for sale in a trade catalogue carrying an extensive number of stackable trays. Again, there is no suggestion that those are for use in educational establishments although no doubt that is the way in which they could be used.

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2.3

I therefore have grave doubts as to whether it would be proper to allow this specification of goods and I certainly would not be prepared to allow an amendment without remitting this matter back to the Registrar for her views on whether or not that was appropriate. In the circumstances, therefore, I am not prepared to allow this amendment. I do not think it is appropriate, when the trade mark has been in the course of prosecution since 19th April 1996, to refer the matter back to the Registry for them to decide whether or not the specification of goods is right or wrong. I therefore propose to reject the application to amend the specification of goods. If that is the specification of goods which the applicants require, they must make a further application and allow the Registrar to adjudicate upon whether or not that specification of goods is allowable.

Mr. Lynd, do you wish to proceed with your appeal in the light of that decision?

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       MR. LYND:
                  No.
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       MR. THORLEY: Following on from that decision, Mr. Lynd has
           indicated to me that he does not wish to proceed with his
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            appeal and the appeal will accordingly be dismissed.
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       MR. LYND: Thank you very much.
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