

O-349-03

**TRADE MARKS ACT 1994**

**IN THE MATTER OF INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION NO. 768185  
IN THE NAME OF HEILONGJIANG SHENG**

**AND**

**IN THE MATTER OF AN APPLICATION FOR A DECLARATION OF  
INVALIDITY (UNDER NO. 16027)  
BY GOLDEN WONDER LIMITED**

## **BACKGROUND**

1. The details of international registration no. 768185 are as follows:

**Mark:**

The logo for Wondersun is written in a stylized, lowercase, sans-serif font. The letters are black and have a slightly irregular, hand-drawn appearance. The 'w' and 's' are particularly prominent, with the 's' having a long, sweeping tail that extends to the right.

**Goods and services:**

Class 29 – Sausages; potato chips; salted vegetables; white of eggs; milk; milk products; milk beverages (milk predominating); fruit jellies; peanuts, processed; albumen for food; soya milk; soured soya milk.

Class 30 – Malted milk (non-milk predominating); tea; confectionery; dietetic capsules, not for medical use, consisting mainly of materials included in this class; bread; oatmeal; flour-milling products; popcorn; soya flour, ice cream; tomato sauce; yeast vinegar.

Class 32 – Beer, mineral water; whey beverages; fruit juices; sherbets (beverages); aerated water; cola beverages; preparations for making beverages.

**Filing date:** 28<sup>th</sup> June 2001

**Registered proprietor:** Heilongjiang Sheng

2. On 11<sup>th</sup> July 2002 an application for a declaration of invalidity was filed by Golden Wonder Limited. A statement of grounds accompanied the application. The Registrar is asked to declare the registration invalid under the provisions of Section 47(2) of the Act on the basis that the registration offends Section 5(2)(b) and Section 5(4)(a). The applicant relies on a number of earlier marks, they are detailed in the annex to this decision.

3. The registered proprietor did not file a counterstatement in response to the application for invalidity, the application is therefore uncontested. However, it does not follow that the uncontested nature of this action will automatically mean success for the applicant and failure for

the registered proprietor. A registered trade mark has a statutory presumption of validity; this is provided by Section 72 of the Act. If that presumption of validity is to be displaced then any application for a registered trade mark to be declared invalid must have merit. I find support for this line of thinking in the decision in the *Firetrace Case* (BL 0/278/01) where the Hearing Officer states:

“It is not sufficient to simply allege that a registration offends either Section 46 or 47 of the Act without doing more to prove that the allegation has substance. That said, when an application for revocation (other than non-use) or invalidation is made and the registered proprietors choose not to respond to such a request, I do not think that it is necessary for the applicants in those circumstances to have to fully substantiate their allegations beyond providing evidence which supports a prima facie case.”

4. The applicant was given an opportunity to file written submissions and/or evidence and/or to request a hearing. On 24<sup>th</sup> February 2003 the applicant filed evidence in support of their application together with some written submissions.

#### **Applicant’s evidence**

5. The applicant’s evidence consists of two statutory declarations from Ms. Kirsty Taylor, Marketing Director of Golden Wonder Limited. Also filed is a witness statement by Mr. Alan Fiddes, the applicant’s Trade Mark Attorney.

#### Ms. Taylor’s statutory declarations

6. Ms. Taylor begins her first declaration by setting out some historical background. Included in these are claims that the trade mark “Golden Wonder” was first used in the UK in 1948 by the applicant’s predecessor in title. She states that the company was responsible for various milestones in the UK snack foods industry e.g. the first to introduce flavoured crisps (1962), the first to introduce foil packaging (1967). She also states that the company introduced the “Pot Noodle” product into the UK market in 1977 and has recently expanded into fruit based products such as “FRUITWONDERS”. Ms. Taylor then lists various products termed as “leading brands” that have been sold under the “Golden Wonder” trade mark.

7. Since the date of first use, Ms. Taylor estimates that products sold under the GOLDEN WONDER mark amounts to at least £3000 million. Estimated turnover (although this is not broken down to the respective goods or services) for the last 6 years is given as:

1997	£109 million
1998	£102 million
1999	£115 million

2000	£111 million
2001	£114 million
2002	£110 million

8. Ms. Taylor exhibits at KT1 the published accounts of her company which give various details of their financial position. I note from this document that the company considers its principal activity to be “the manufacture and distribution of bagged snacks”.

9. Exhibit KT2 & KT3 contain examples of past and present product packaging. I note that none of them are dated. However, all of them do make use of the trade mark “GOLDEN WONDER” either as a house mark or as the primary brand name.

10. Ms. Taylor then refers to her company’s GOLDEN LIGHTS mark which she says is specifically aimed at slimmers. She states that this product was voted the best low fat snack for 2002 by the readers of “Slimming Magazine”. An advertisement placed in this magazine, referring to the award, is exhibited at KT5. The relevant date in these proceedings is 28<sup>th</sup> June 2001; consequently the award that Ms. Taylor refers to is outside the relevant date.

11. Ms. Taylor states that her company runs various magazine promotions. One example is given as a promotion in “Heat Magazine” (see exhibit KT6). This article is undated, but I note that the closing date for the competition is November 2002 which is well after the relevant date in these proceedings.

12. Ms. Taylor then focuses on the sponsorship of the television programme “The Osbournes”. This is a fly-on-the-wall documentary of the life of Mr. Ozzy Osbourne and his family. Mr. Osbourne is a rock singer and was previously lead singer with the famous band Black Sabbath. I do not propose to spend any time summarising this evidence because the sponsorship and associated publicity took place after the relevant date.

13. Ms. Taylor then states that her company exports products to 24 other countries and that the export business is valued at approximately £1 million per annum. Exhibit KT14 consists of a print-out from the applicant’s corporate web-site which details their main brands together with a brief history of each. Exhibit KT14 consists of print-outs from various internet sites which refer to some of the applicant’s sponsorship and promotional activities over the years.

14. Ms. Taylor’s second statutory declaration is utilised to introduce exhibit KT15, a video tape detailing the applicant’s history. This video details the long and successful history of the GOLDEN WONDER brand and echoes much of what Ms. Taylor says in her first declaration. It is clear from this video that the GOLDEN WONDER brand has been (and still is) one of the leading players in the savoury snack food industry.

Mr. Fiddes' witness statement

15. Mr. Fiddes is the applicant's trade mark attorney. He firstly refers to exhibit AMF1 which contains print-outs from the UK and OHIM databases showing the current status of the earlier trade marks relied upon by the applicant.

16. Exhibit AMF2 consists of a print-out from the Marquesa database showing trade marks incorporating the word "WONDER" (save for the applicant's marks) in Classes 29 and/or 30. It is noted that all of the 5 marks detailed are the subject of revocation or opposition proceedings instigated by the applicant. This information is filed to show what Mr. Fiddes describes as the "dominance of the applicant's brands for and incorporating the word WONDER"

Applicant's written submissions

17. The applicant's submissions come from Mr. Fiddes and deal firstly with the uncontested nature of this application. He states that the applicant has proceeded to file evidence with the point of establishing a prima facie case. The rest of his submissions deal primarily with the claimed similarity between the marks and the global appreciation (including looking at the reputation of the applicant) that I must conduct in order to determine the proceedings. I do not propose to summarise these submissions save to say that I will take them into account when reaching my decision.

**DECISION**

18. The applicant asks that the registration be declared invalid in accordance with Section 47(2) of the Act, this reads:

"47.-(2) The registration of a trade mark may be declared invalid on the ground-

(a) that there is an earlier trade mark in relation to which the conditions set out in section 5(1), (2) or (3) obtain, or

(b) that there is an earlier right in relation to which the condition set out in section 5(4) is satisfied,

unless the proprietor of that earlier trade mark or other earlier right has consented to the registration."

19. The applicant's base their application on the provisions contained in Section 5(2) and Section 5(4)(a) of the Act. I will deal with each in turn.

## Section 5(2)

20. The relevant legislation reads:

“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 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.”

21. 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”

22. 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] 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* page 224;
- b) the matter must be judged through the eyes of the average consumer of the goods/services in question; *Sabel* 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* 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* 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* page 132, 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* page 224;
- (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* 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* page 133 paragraph 29.

23. The applicant has put forward numerous earlier marks to support their application. From a preliminary examination of the earlier marks compared to the registration in suit, the applicant's best case appears to lie with the GOLDEN WONDER trade mark (registration no. 1242525) or with the WONDER mark (app no. 1242422). I say this because the GOLDEN WONDER trade mark has a broad specification and has the benefit of the reputation shown in the applicant's evidence (I will say more on this below); the WONDER trade mark also has a broad specification, but benefits (upon an initial examination) from being more closely similar to the registration in suit than the GOLDEN WONDER trade mark. I do not see that any of the other earlier marks will place the applicant in any better position, however, I will nevertheless call upon any of the other earlier marks if they strengthen the applicant's case.

#### **Distinctiveness of earlier marks**

24. When considering a claim under Section 5(2)(b), an assessment of the distinctive character of an earlier trade mark is conducted in order to ascertain whether it is entitled to enhanced protection (see point (f) above at paragraph 22). A trade mark may be distinctive per se (i.e. through its inherent characteristics) or through any use that may have been made of it.

25. I look firstly at the inherent characteristics of the earlier marks. I do not consider either to be highly distinctive per se. The word WONDER has some obvious laudatory connotations; even coupling this with the word GOLDEN adds something to the distinctiveness of the GOLDEN WONDER mark, but not enough, in my opinion, for it to become a highly distinctive trade mark. But does the use, as detailed in the applicant's evidence, place them in any better position?

26. Whilst I have criticised some of the applicant's evidence for post dating the relevant date in the proceedings, I feel it is fair to say that the evidence does show something of a reputation. The GOLDEN WONDER trade mark has a great deal of history behind it, this is supported by quite significant amounts of turnover. However, it appears to me that the reputation does not necessarily extend to the WONDER trade mark. There is no evidence before me showing the word WONDER solus. Neither is there any evidence to suggest that a consumer who knows of the reputation of the GOLDEN WONDER trade mark will connect that reputation with the trade mark WONDER.

27. Taking the above factors into account, I consider that the applicant's GOLDEN WONDER trade mark is entitled to enhanced protection. However, the evidence before me shows that the reputation exists in relation to products such as snack foods, as such, any enhanced protection must be similarly limited.

### **Similarity of marks**

28. When looking for similarities between the marks, I do so with reference to any visual, aural and conceptual similarities whilst bearing in mind their distinctive and dominant elements. For ease of reference, I reproduce the marks below:

Applicant's mark

Registered Proprietor's mark

**1) GOLDEN WONDER**



**2) WONDER**

29. Comparing the applicant's GOLDEN WONDER mark with the registration in suit, I observe that on a visual comparison both marks contain the word WONDER but both also have additional elements – the additional elements bear no similarity. The word GOLDEN in the applicant's mark precedes the word WONDER whereas in the registered proprietor's mark the word SUN follows it, this takes the marks further away from each other. The registered proprietor's mark also has some stylisation; whilst this is a further



point of distinction between the two marks, I do not feel that the stylisation is so great so as to play an important part in my assessment.

30. There can, in my view, be little doubt as to how the respective trade marks will be pronounced. I do not feel it can be said that in either mark the word WONDER is the distinctive and dominant element. The marks will be referred to as GOLDEN WONDER and WONDERSUN. The only aspect of similarity is that both trade marks contain a common word, I feel that this similarity lessens when the totality of the trade marks are considered.

31. It is difficult to take any real meaning from either mark, however I am conscious that the use of the word WONDER in the registered proprietor's mark is as a noun whereas it is used as an adjective in the applicant's mark. I consider there to be little conceptual similarity.

32. Taking the above into account I come to the conclusion that despite the word WONDER being common to both trade marks, I do not consider the trade marks to be similar and consequently confusion will not arise. Without the marks being similar the applicant can not succeed on the basis of their GOLDEN WONDER mark under this ground.

33. In respect of the applicant's WONDER mark, I have already indicated that I consider it to be more closely similar than their GOLDEN WONDER trade mark. Without a prefix or suffix, this mark has some visual similarity to the registered proprietor's mark. Again, I have little doubt as to how the respective trade marks will be pronounced; there is some similarity here but I cannot say they are closely similar given the addition of the word SUN in the registered proprietor's trade mark.

34. Conceptually, there is a closer link given the presence of the word WONDER, but again this is limited due to the structure of the registered proprietor's trade mark. Taking everything into account I consider there to be some similarity between the trade marks WONDER and WONDERSUN, but I do not consider the conceptual link to be high. Overall I consider there to be some, but not a high degree, of similarity between the marks.

### **Similarity of goods and services**

35. The applicant's WONDER trade mark covers a broad range of goods in Classes 29 & 30. As such, the registered proprietor's goods in Classes 29 & 30 are subsumed within the applicant's specifications with the consequence the goods must be regarded as identical. However, the registered proprietor also has coverage for goods in Class 32 for which I must assess whether these goods are similar to any goods covered by the applicant's class 29 & 30 specifications.

36. In order to assess the similarity of the goods I note the test set out by Mr. Justice Jacob in *British Sugar Plc v James Robertson & Sons Ltd* [1996] RPC 281 at page 296; one must consider:

- (a) the uses of the respective goods or services;
- (b) the users of the respective goods or services;
- (c) the physical nature of the goods or services;
- (d) the trade channels through which the goods or services reach the market;
- (e) in the case of self-serve consumer items, where in practice they are respectively found or likely to be found on the same or different shelves; and
- (f) the extent to which the respective goods or services are competitive. This inquiry may take into account how those in trade classify goods or services, for instance whether market research companies, who of course act for industry, put the goods or services in the same or different sectors.

37. The above factors were referred to in the opinion of the Advocate General in *Canon*; page 127, paragraphs 45-48. In its judgment, the ECJ stated at paragraph 23:

‘In assessing the similarity of the goods or services concerned, as the French and United Kingdom Governments and the Commission have pointed out, all the relevant factors relating to those goods or services themselves should be taken into account. Those factors include, *inter alia*, their nature, their end users and their method of use and whether they are in competition with each other or are complementary.’

38. The registered proprietor’s class 32 specification contains a number of quite different goods although all, given the nature of goods in Class 32, would be classified as beverages. For simplicity I comment on each of the goods as follows:

Beers – I can see nothing falling in the applicant’s Class 29 or 30 specifications that would clash with beer. Beer is an alcoholic product that has no real relationship with foodstuffs other than the fact that they may be consumed at the same time. The users may be the same (but this could be said for any consumer product), but the uses are completely different as is the physical nature of the products. Both beer and foodstuffs are general consumer items but the products would be sold in different areas of a supermarket. The products are not competitive but may in some cases be complimentary.

Mineral water – water is a simple beverage, indeed it is the simplest of all beverages; as with beer, I can see nothing in the applicant’s specification that would clash with mineral water – the same observation in relation to the users, uses etc. apply here.

Whey beverages – whey is a dairy product that consists of a watery substance that separates from the curd when milk is clotted. As such, there is an argument that a beverage containing whey could have some similarity to dairy products or milk or milk products included in the applicant’s Class 29 specification. However, given the nature of the various products and taking into account the other criteria referred to above, I do not regard the products to be highly similar.

Fruit juices – Whilst the applicant’s class 29 specification has coverage for products such as fruit sauces, extracts of fruit etc, I consider these type of products to be quite different in terms of their physical nature and uses and as such they would not be regarded as similar.

Sherbets (beverages) – the applicant’s Class 30 specification includes the term confectionery which would clearly cover sherbet. Sherbets used as confectionery would seem to have some similarity with sherbet beverages, although their actual uses and trade channels may well differ.

Aerated water – My observations in relation to mineral water apply here.

Cola beverages – I see no direct clash here for similar reasons as given for beer & water.

Preparations for making beverages – it is difficult with such a vague term to know what is covered by this term, one would presume it to cover ingredient constituents of beverages but we do not know exactly what they are. However, given that the applicant’s specifications cover simple ingredient products in their respective classes it is likely that they would have some degree of similarity.

### **Likelihood of confusion**

39. I have already indicated that I consider the WONDER trade mark to have some degree of similarity with the registration in suit. I am conscious that a lesser degree of similarity between the marks may be offset by a greater degree of similarity between the goods. Some of the goods in question are identical. Whilst I do not feel that direct confusion will arise (even in respect of the identical goods) I feel that there this is case where a consumer may believe the respective products may come from the same or an economically linked undertaking. However, I do not feel that this finding would extend to

those goods in class 32 that I have found only to be similar to the applicant's specifications. I do not consider those products to be highly similar and given my observations on the similarity between the marks I do not, on a global assessment, believe that a likelihood that confusion will arise. In essence, the goods are not similar enough to mitigate against the difference between the marks.

40. In summary, I uphold the invalidation under Section 5(2) on the basis of the applicant's WONDER trade mark, but only in respect of Classes 29 & 30 of the registered proprietor's mark.

#### **SECTION 5(4) (a)**

41. The relevant legislation reads:

“5(4) A trade mark shall not be registered if, or to the extent that, its use in The United Kingdom is liable to be prevented -

(a) by virtue of any rule of law (in particular, the law of passing off) Protecting an unregistered trade mark or other sign used in the course of trade.”

42. The common law tort of passing off is clearly set out by Geoffrey Hobbs QC, acting as the appointed person, in *Wild Child* [1998] 14 RPC, 455:

“A helpful summary of the element of an action for passing off can be found in Halsbury's Laws of England 4th Edition Vol 48 (1995 reissue) at paragraph 165. The guidance given with reference to the speeches in the House of Lords in *Reckitt & Colman Products Ltd v Borden Inc* [1990] RPC 341 and *Erven Warnink BV v J Townend & Sons (Hull) Ltd* [1979] ACT 731 is (with footnotes omitted) as follows:

(a) that the plaintiff's goods or services have acquired a goodwill or reputation in the market and are known by some distinguishing feature;

(b) that there is a misrepresentation by the defendant (whether or not intentional) leading or likely to lead the public to believe that goods or services offered by the defendant are goods or services of the plaintiff; and

(c) that the plaintiff has suffered or is likely to suffer damage as a result of the erroneous belief engendered by the defendant's misrepresentation.

The restatement of the element of passing off in the form of this classical trinity has been referred as providing greater assistance in analysis and decision than the formulation of the elements of the action previously expressed by the House. This latest statement, like the House's previous statement, should not, however, be treated as akin to a statutory definition of 'passing off', and in particular should not be used to exclude from the ambit of the tort recognised forms of the action for passing off which were not under consideration on the facts before the House."

43. Further guidance is given in paragraphs 184 to 188 of the same volume with regard to establishing the likelihood of deception or confusion. In paragraph 184 is noted (with footnotes omitted) that:

"To establish a likelihood of deception or confusion in an action for passing off where there has been no direct misrepresentation generally requires the presence of two factual elements:

- (1) that a name, mark or other distinctive feature used by the plaintiff has acquired a reputation among a relevant class of persons; and
- (2) that members of that class will mistakenly infer from the defendant's use of a name, mark or other feature which is the same or sufficiently similar that the defendant's goods or business are from the same source or are connected.

While it is helpful to think of these two factual elements as successive hurdles which the plaintiff must surmount, consideration of these two aspects cannot be completely separated from each other, as whether deception or confusion is likely, the courts will have regard to:

- (a) the nature and extent of the reputation relied upon;
- (b) the closeness or otherwise of the respective field of activity in which the plaintiff and the defendant carry on business;
- (c) the similarity of the mark, name etc used by the defendant to that of the plaintiff;
- (d) the manner in which the defendant makes use of the name, mark etc complained of and collateral factors; and
- (e) the matter in which the particular trade is carried on, the class of

persons who it is alleged is likely to be deceived and all other surrounding circumstances.

In assessing whether confusion or deception is likely, the court attaches importance to the question whether the defendant can be shown to have acted with a fraudulent intent, although a fraudulent intent is not a necessary part of the cause of action

44. I do not doubt that the applicant has a goodwill under the name GOLDEN WONDER (but not the WONDER mark solus). Given that I have found the GOLDEN WONDER trade mark not to be similar, I do not see how the applicant's can be in any better position under Section 5(4). I do not believe that misrepresentation will take place with such distinct marks and as such no damage will occur. This ground is dismissed.

#### **Implementation of this decision and appeal**

45. The applicant has succeeded in part under Section 5(2), but I note that the earlier trade mark on which their success is based has not yet reached registration. As such this decision is only provisional. The applicant is directed to notify the Registrar once application 2264932 has been finally determined. A supplementary, final decision will then be issued. The period for appeal will begin from the date of that final decision. I will also deal with the issue of costs in the final decision.

**Dated this 14th day of November 2003**

**O J Morris  
For the registrar  
the Comptroller-General**


### Annex – applicant’s earlier trade marks




Trade Mark	Number/filing date	Goods
FRUIT WONDERS	CTM 002185601 Filed on 20/4/01	<p>Class 29 - Meat, fish, poultry and game; meat extracts; preserved, dried and cooked fruit and vegetables; jellies, jams, fruit sauces; eggs, milk and milk products; edible oils and fats; frozen foods; chilled foodstuffs; frozen vegetables, potato and fruit products; potato crisps; potato chips; potato products in the form of snack foods; preparations consisting principally of dehydrated meat, dehydrated poultry and/or dehydrated vegetables for making instant meals and for making instant snack foods; instant meals; prepared meals; desserts and preparations for making desserts; nuts and mixtures of nuts and dried fruits; sea foods; meat products; extracts of fruit and/or vegetables; fruit preserves, vegetable preserves; dairy products; cheese; cheese spreads; cheese dips; yogurt, frozen yogurt; vegetable oils and fats; nut butter; pickles; food spreads; soups; fruit snack bars; snack foods.</p> <p>Class 30 - Frozen foods; chilled foodstuffs; prepared meals; instant meals; snack foods; snack foods made from flour, cereals and/or farinaceous substances; preparations for making instant meals and instant snack foods; preparations consisting principally of noodles, rice, spaghetti or pasta for making instant meals and for making instant snack foods; chutneys, sauces and ketchups; desserts; preparations for making desserts; popcorn; coated nuts; coffee, coffee essences and coffee extracts; mixtures of coffee and chicory; chicory and chicory mixtures, all for use for substitutes for coffee; tea; cocoa; preparations made principally of cocoa; chocolate; chocolate products; confectionery; candy; sugar; flour; breakfast cereals; pizzas; pasta and pasta products, bread; biscuits; pastries; cakes; pastry; ice, ice creams, water ices, frozen confections; preparations for making ice cream and/or water ices and/or frozen confections; honey; preparations consisting wholly or substantially wholly of sugar, for use as substitutes for honey; syrup, treacle, molasses; preparations for making sauces; spices; vinegars; custard powders; salad dressings; mousses; puddings.</p>
GOLDEN WONDER	CTM 000805002 Filed on 22/4/98	<p>Class 29 - Potato crisps; potato chips; potato products in the form of snack foods; preparations consisting principally of dehydrated meat, dehydrated poultry and/or dehydrated vegetables for making instant meals and for making instant snack foods; instant meals; prepared meals; desserts and preparations for making desserts; nuts and mixtures of nuts and dried fruit; snack foods.</p> <p>Class 30 - Prepared meals; instant meals; snack foods; snack foods made from flour, cereals and/or farinaceous substances; preparations for making instant meals and instant snack foods; preparations consisting principally of noodles, rice, spaghetti or</p>

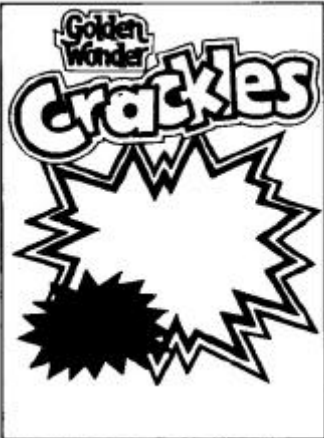

		pasta for making instant meals and for making instant snack foods; chutneys, sauces and ketchups; desserts and preparations for making desserts; popcorn; coated nuts
GOLDEN WONDER	CTM 001367911 Filed on 2/11/99	<p>Class 9 - Calculators; thermometers; pre-recorded film; video tapes; magnetic and optical discs; phonographic records; audio cassettes and magnetic recording material; automatic vending machines and mechanisms for coin or token operated apparatus; spectacles; sunglasses; computer software; computer programs; discs; CD-roms; compact discs.</p> <p>Class 16 - Paper and paper articles; cardboard and cardboard articles; printed matter; stationery; books; magazines; colouring and drawing books and materials; artists materials; decalcomanias; playing cards; office requisites; pencils and pencil sharpeners; pens; writing and drawing instruments; boxes and cases for pens and pencils; erasers; pencil sharpeners; note books; folders; binders; diaries; calendars; posters; address books; albums; catalogues; manuals; instructional and teaching material; writing paper; envelopes; labels; photographs; pictures; post cards; greeting cards; invitation cards; telephone books; recipe books; note pads; wrapping paper; gift tags; rulers.</p> <p>Class 18 - Bags; attache cases; brief cases; music cases; pocket cases; card cases; despatch cases; vanity cases; suitcases; hand bags; shoulder bags; shopping bags; music bags; wallets; purses; ruck sacks; back packs; umbrellas, parasols; walking sticks.</p> <p>Class 21 - Kitchenware; glassware; small domestic utensils and containers; mugs; cups; saucers; bowls; plates; glasses; porcelain; earthenware.</p> <p>Class 25 - Clothing; footwear; headgear.</p> <p>Class 28 - Toys; games; playthings; ornaments and decorations; novelty gifts; Christmas crackers; balloons; gymnastic and sporting articles.</p> <p>Class 29 - Meat, fish, poultry and game; meat extracts; preserved, dried and cooked fruits and vegetables; jellies, jams, fruit sauces; eggs, milk and milk products; edible oils and fats; frozen foods; chilled foodstuffs; frozen vegetables, potato and fruit products; potato crisps; potato chips; potato products in the form of snack foods; preparations consisting principally of dehydrated meat, dehydrated poultry and/or dehydrated vegetables for making instant meals and for making instant snack foods; instant meals; prepared meals; desserts and preparations for making desserts; processed nuts, nuts and mixtures of nuts and dried fruits; meat, fish, sea foods, poultry and game; preserved, dried and cooked fruit and vegetables; meat extracts; meat products; extracts of fruit and/or vegetables; jellies, jams, fruit preserves, vegetable preserves; eggs; milk;</p>



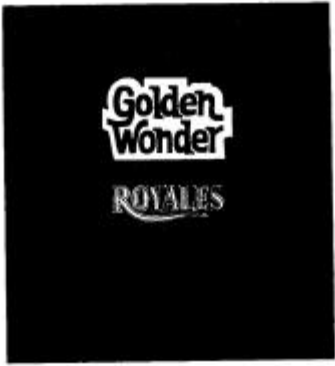
		<p>dairy products; cheese; cheese spreads; cheese dips; yogurt, frozen yogurt; vegetable oils and fats; nuts and nut butter; pickles; food spreads; soups.</p> <p>Class 30 - Frozen foods; chilled foodstuffs; prepared meals; instant meals; snack foods; snack foods made from flour, cereals and/or farinaceous substances; preparations for making instant meals and instant snack foods; preparations consisting principally of noodles, rice, spaghetti or pasta for making instant meals and for making instant snack foods; chutneys, sauces and ketchups; desserts and preparations for making desserts; popcorn; coated nuts; coffee, coffee essences and coffee extracts; mixtures of coffee and chicory; chicory and chicory mixtures, all for use for coffee; tea; cocoa; preparations made principally of cocoa; chocolate; chocolate products; confectionery; candy; sugar; flour; breakfast cereals; pizzas; pasta and pasta products; bread; biscuits; pastries; cakes; pastry; ice, ice cream, water ices, frozen confections; preparations for making ice cream and/or water ices and/or frozen confections; honey; preparations consisting wholly or substantially wholly of sugar, for use as substitutes for honey; syrup, treacle, molasses; sauces and preparations for making sauces; spices; vinegars; custard powders; salad dressings; mousses; desserts; puddings.</p> <p>Class 31 - Fresh fruits; fresh vegetables; fresh nuts; assorted nuts.</p> <p>Class 32 - Mineral and aerated waters; non-alcoholic drinks and fruit juices; syrups and other preparations for making beverages.</p>
FRUIT WONDERS	UK 2266991 Filed on 10/4/01	<p>Class 29 - Meat, fish, poultry and game; meat extracts; preserved, dried and cooked fruits and vegetables; jellies, jams, fruit sauces; eggs, milk and milk products; edible oils and fats; frozen foods; chilled foodstuffs; frozen vegetable, potato and fruit products; potato crisps; potato chips; potato products in the form of snack foods; preparations consisting principally of dehydrated meat, dehydrated poultry and/or dehydrated vegetables for making instant meals and for making instant snack foods; instant meals; prepared meals; desserts and preparations for making desserts; nuts and mixtures of nuts and dried fruits; sea foods; meat products; extracts of fruit and/or vegetables; fruit preserves, vegetable preserves; dairy products; cheese; cheese spreads; cheese dips; yogurt, frozen yogurt; vegetable oils and fats; nut butter; pickles; food spreads; soups; fruit snack bars; snack foods.</p> <p>Class 30 - Frozen foods; chilled foodstuffs; prepared meals; instant meals; snack foods; snack foods made from flour, cereals and/or farinaceous substances; preparations for making instant meals and instant snack foods; preparations consisting principally of noodles, rice, spaghetti or pasta for making instant meals and for making instant snack foods; chutneys, sauces and</p>


		ketchups; desserts; preparations for making desserts; popcorn; coated nuts; coffee, coffee essences and coffee extracts; mixtures of coffee and chicory; chicory and chicory mixtures, all for use for substitutes for coffee; tea; cocoa; preparations made principally of cocoa; chocolate; chocolate products; confectionery; candy; sugar; flour; breakfast cereals; pizzas; pasta and pasta products; bread; biscuits; pastries; cakes; pastry; ice, ice cream, water ices, frozen confections; preparations for making ice cream and/or water ices and/or frozen confections; honey; preparations consisting wholly or substantially wholly of sugar, for use as substitutes for honey; syrup, treacle, molasses; preparations for making sauces; spices; vinegars; custard powders; salad dressings; mousses; puddings.
GOLDEN WONDER	UK 884348 Filed on 16/9/65	Class 29 – Potato crisps
GOLDEN WONDER	UK 1079750 Filed on 15/6/77	Class 30 – Preparations made from cereals for food for human consumption; biscuits (other than biscuits for animals) and foodstuffs included in Class 30 prepared in the form of snacks.°
GOLDEN WONDER	UK 1479215 Filed on 8/10/91	Class 9 -
GOLDEN WONDER	UK 940777 Filed on 3/4/69	Class 29 – Potatoes and potato products, all included in Class 29.
GOLDEN WONDER	UK 1002054 Filed on 20/11/72	Class 31 – Mixtures of fresh nuts (shelled) and raisins, the fresh nuts predominating.
GOLDEN WONDER	UK 993345 Filed 8/6/72	Class 29 – Roasted peanuts.
GOLDEN WONDER	UK 1479216 Filed 8/10/91	Class 42 - Rental and hire of cooking apparatus and vending machines; canteen, cafeteria, snack bar and self service restaurant services; food preparation and food cooking services; testing, research and development and advisory services, all relating to the preparation, cooking, serving and packing of food; kitchen design services; all included in Class 42.
GOLDEN WONDER	UK 1525453 Filed 28/1/93	Class 16 – Printed matter; stationery; colouring and drawing books and materials; decalcomanias; playing cards; all included in Class 16.
GOLDEN WONDER	UK 1200284 Filed 22/7/83	Class 30 – Sauces (other than salad dressings) and chutneys.
 <b>GOLDEN WONDER</b>	UK 1288015 Filed 22/10/86	Class 29 - Potato crisps; potato products in the form of snack foods; preparations consisting principally of dehydrated meat, dehydrated poultry, and/or dehydrated vegetables, for making instant meals and for making instant snack foods; nuts and mixtures of nuts and dried fruit; all included in Class 29.


 <p><b>GOLDEN WONDER</b></p>	<p>UK 1288016 Filed 22/10/86</p>	<p>Class 30 - Snack foods included in Class 30 made from flour, cereals and/or farinaceous substances; preparations consisting principally of noodles, rice, spaghetti or pastas for making instant meals and for making instant snack foods; chutneys, sauces (other than salad dressings); coated nuts (confectionery); biscuits; all included in Class 30.</p>
<p>GOLDEN WONDER SIX OF THE BEST</p> <p>GOLDEN WONDER 6 OF THE BEST</p>	<p>UK 1491295 Filed 14/2/92</p>	<p>Class 29 - Snack foods for sale in packs of six; all included in Class 29.</p> <p>Class 30 - Snack foods; preparations consisting principally of noodles, rice, spaghetti or pastas for making instant snack foods; all for sale in packs of six; all included in Class 30.</p>
	<p>UK 1100059 Filed 11/8/78</p>	<p>Class 30 - Preparations made from cereals for food for human consumption; biscuits (other than biscuits for animals); and foodstuffs included in Class 30 prepared in the form of snacks.</p>
	<p>UK 912698 Filed 31/7/67</p>	<p>Class 29 – Meat; nuts included in Class 29; mixtures of nuts and raisins, currants and sultanas; eggs, milk and pickles.</p>
<p>GOLDEN WONDER COUNTRY CRUNCH</p>	<p>UK 1106723 Filed 21/12/78</p>	<p>Class 29 - Potatoes and potato products, all included in Class 29, all being crunchy</p> <p>Class 30 - Preparations made from cereals for food for human consumption, biscuits (other than biscuits for animals), and foodstuffs included in Class 30 prepared in the form of snacks, all being crunchy</p>

	<p>UK 1155457 Filed 10/6/81</p>	<p>Class 29 – Snack foods made principally of potatoes and incorporating flavourings.</p>
<p>GOLDEN WONDER CRUNCHY CRACKLES</p>	<p>UK 1524055 Filed 14/1/93</p>	<p>Class 29 - Potato crisps and potato chips; potato based snack foods; preparations consisting principally of dehydrated meat, dehydrated poultry, and/or dehydrated vegetables, for making instant meals and for making instant snack foods; nuts and mixtures of nuts and dried fruit; all included in Class 29. C</p> <p>Class 30 - Snack food; preparations consisting principally of noodles, rice, spaghetti, pastas, all for making instant meals and/or instant snack foods; chutneys; sauces; coated nuts; biscuits; all included in Class 30.</p>
	<p>2011962 Filed 22/2/95</p>	<p>Class 29 - Potato crisps; potato chips; potato products in the form of snack foods; preparations consisting principally of dehydrated meat, dehydrated poultry, and/or dehydrated vegetables, for making instant meals and for making instant snack foods; instant meals; prepared meals; desserts and preparations for making desserts; nuts and mixtures of nuts and dried fruit; snack foods.</p> <p>Class 30 - Prepared meals; instant meals; snack foods; snack foods made from flour, cereals and/or farinaceous substances; preparations for making instant meals and instant snack foods; preparations consisting principally of noodles, rice, spaghetti, or pasta for making instant meals and for making instant snack foods; chutneys, sauces and ketchups; desserts and preparations for making desserts; popcorn; coated nuts (confectionery); biscuits.</p>
<p>GOLDEN WONDER FUNPACKS</p> <p>GOLDEN WONDER FUN PACKS</p>	<p>UK 1485455 Filed 12/12/91</p>	<p>Class 29 - Potato crisps; potato products in the form of snack foods; nuts and mixtures of nuts and dried fruit; all included in Class 29.</p> <p>Class 30 - Snack foods made from flour, cereals and/or farinaceous substances; all included in Class 30; but not</p>


		including any of the aforesaid goods being frozen, refrigerated or chilled.
GOLDEN WONDER GOLDEN LIGHTS	UK 1525980 Filed 4/2/93	Snack foods; preparations consisting principally of noodles, rice, spaghetti or pastas for making instant meals and for making instant snack foods; chutneys, sauces; coated nuts; biscuits; all included in Class 30.
GOLDEN WONDER GOLDEN LIGHTS	1549660 Filed 6/10/93	Class 29 - Potato crisps, potato products in the form of snack foods; nuts and mixtures of nuts and dried fruit; all included in Class 29.
GOLDEN WONDER KRUNCHERS	UK 1577565 31/10/94	Class 30 - Snack foods; preparations consisting principally of noodles, rice, spaghetti or pastas for making instant meals and for making instant snack foods; chutneys, sauces; coated nuts (confectionery); biscuits.
GOLDEN WONDER KRUNCHERS	UK 1577564 31/10/94	Class 29 - Potato crisps and potato chips; potato based snack foods; preparations consisting principally of dehydrated meat, dehydrated poultry, and/or dehydrated vegetables, for making instant meals and for making instant snack foods; nuts and mixtures of nuts and dried fruit.
GOLDEN WONDER MICROSNACKS  GOLDEN WONDER MicroSnacks	UK 2269332 4/5/01	<p>Class 29 - Meat, fish, poultry and game; meat extracts; preserved, dried and cooked fruits and vegetables; jellies, jams, fruit sauces; eggs, milk and milk products; edible oils and fats; frozen foods; chilled foodstuffs; frozen vegetable, potato and fruit products; potato crisps; potato chips; potato products in the form of snack foods; preparations consisting principally of dehydrated meat, dehydrated poultry and/or dehydrated vegetables for making instant meals and for making instant snack foods; instant meals; prepared meals; desserts and preparations for making desserts; nuts and mixtures of nuts and dried fruits; sea foods; meat,, products; extracts of fruit and/or vegetables; fruit preserves, vegetable preserves; dairy products; cheese; cheese spreads; cheese dips; yoghurt, frozen yogurt; vegetable oils and fats; nut butter; pickles; food spreads; soups; fruit snack bars; snack foods.</p> <p>Class 30 - Frozen foods; chilled foodstuffs; prepared meals; instant meals; snack foods; snack foods made from flour, cereals and/or farinaceous substances; preparations for making instant meals and instant snack foods; preparations consisting principally of noodles, rice, spaghetti or pasta for making instant meals and for making instant snack foods; chutneys, sauces, and ketchups; desserts; preparations for making desserts; popcorn; coated nuts; coffee, coffee essences and coffee extracts; mixtures of coffee and chicory; chicory and chicory mixtures, all for use for substitutes for coffee; tea; cocoa; preparations made principally of cocoa; chocolate; chocolate products; confectionery; candy; sugar; flour; breakfast cereals; pizzas; pasta and pasta products; bread; biscuits; pastries; cakes; pastry; ice, ice cream; water ices, frozen confections; preparations for making ice cream and/or water ices and/or frozen confections; honey; preparations consisting wholly</p>

		or substantially wholly of sugar, for use as substitutes for honey; syrup, treacle, molasses; preparations for making sauces; spices; vinegars; custard powders; salad dressings; mousses; puddings.
GOLDEN WONDER MOUTHFULLS	UK 1030979 Filed 14/6/74	Class 29 – Potatoes and potato products; all included in Class 29.
GOLDEN WONDER ODDUNS	UK 1416019 Filed 31/1/90	Class 30 – Snack foods; all included in Class 30.
GOLDEN WONDER ODDUNS	UK 1194364 Filed 20/4/83	Class 29 - Roasted peanuts, potato products (for food) and potato crisps, all being savoury snack foods or prepared in the form of savoury snack foods.
GOLDEN WONDER ODDUNS	UK 1194365 Filed 20/4/83	Class 30 - Biscuits (other than biscuits for animals); savoury foodstuffs included in Class 30 prepared in the form of snack foods.
GOLDEN WONDER PARTNERS	UK 1175235 Filed 19/5/82	Class 30 – Coated nuts being confectionery.
GOLDEN WONDER PARTNERS	UK 1162677 Filed 9/10/81	Class 29 – Nuts included in Class 29 and mixtures of such nuts with dried fruits.
	UK 1167250 Filed 31/12/81	Class 29 – Potatoes and potato products, all included in Class 29.
GOLDEN WONDER SMART FOODS	UK 2207316 Filed 31/8/99	<p>Class 29 - Potato crisps; potato chips; potato products in the form of snack foods; preparations consisting principally of dehydrated meat, dehydrated poultry and/or dehydrated vegetables for making instant meals and for making instant snack foods; instant meals; prepared meals; desserts and preparations for making desserts; nuts and mixtures of nuts and dried fruits; meat, fish, sea foods, poultry and game; preserved, dried and cooked fruit and vegetables; meat extracts; meat products; extracts of fruit and/or vegetables; jellies, jams, fruit preserves, vegetable preserves; eggs; milk; dairy products; yogurt; frozen yogurt; vegetable oils and fats; nuts and nut butter; pickles; food spreads; soups.</p> <p>Class 30 - Prepared meals; instant meals; snack foods; snack foods made from flour, cereals and/or farinaceous substances; preparations for making instant meals and instant snack foods; preparations consisting principally of noodles, rice, spaghetti or pasta for making instant meals and for making instant snack foods; chutneys, sauces and ketchups; desserts and preparations for making desserts; popcorn; coated nuts; coffee, coffee essences and coffee extracts; mixtures of coffee and chicory; chicory and</p>

		chicory mixtures, all for use for substitutes for coffee; tea; cocoa; preparations made principally of cocoa; chocolate; chocolate products; confectionery; candy; sugar; flour; breakfast cereals; pizzas; pasta and pasta products; bread; biscuits; pastries; cakes; pastry; ice, ice cream, water ices, frozen confections; preparations for making ice cream and/or water ices and/or frozen confections; honey; preparations consisting wholly or substantially wholly of sugar, for use as substitutes for honey; syrup, treacle, molasses; ketchup; sauces and preparations for making sauces; spices; vinegars; chutneys; custard powders; salad dressings; mousses; desserts; puddings.
GOLDEN WONDER SNACKS THAT SHOUT	UK 2026520 Filed 11/7/95	Class 29 - Potato crisps; potato chips; potato products in the form of snack foods; ready-to-eat snack foods; desserts and preparations for making desserts; nuts and mixtures of nuts and dried fruit; snack foods.  Class 30 - Snack foods; snack foods made from flour, cereals and/or farinaceous substances; chutneys, sauces and ketchups; desserts and preparations for making desserts; popcorn; coated nuts (confectionery); biscuits.
	UK 1191519 Filed 4/3/83	Potatoes and potato products, all being square shaped; all included in Class 29.
GOLDEN WONDER STIX	UK 1194514 Filed 22/4/83	Potatoes and potato products; all included in Class 29; all being in the form of stick shaped pieces.
GOLDEN WONDER STIX	UK 1194515 Filed 22/4/83	Potatoes and potato products, all included in Class 29; all being in the form of stick shaped pieces.
GOLDEN WONDER STIX	UK 2216957 Filed 10/12/99	Class 29 - Meat, fish, poultry and game; meat extracts; preserved, dried and cooked fruits and vegetables; jellies, jams, fruit sauces; eggs, milk and milk products; edible oils fats; frozen foods; chilled foodstuffs; frozen vegetable, potato and fruit products; potato crisps; potato chips; potato products in the form of snack foods preparations consisting principally of dehydrated meat, dehydrated poultry and/or dehydrated vegetables for making instant meals and for making instant snack foods; instant meals; prepared meals; desserts and preparations for making desserts; nuts and mixtures of nuts and dried fruits; meat, fish, sea- foods, poultry and game; preserved, dried and cooked fruit and vegetables; meat extracts; meat products; extracts of fruit and/or vegetables; jellies, jams, fruit preserves, vegetable preserves; eggs; milk; dairy products; cheese; cheese spreads; cheese dips; yogurt, frozen yogurt; vegetable oils and fats; nuts and nut butter; pickles, food spreads; soups.

		Class 30 - Frozen foods; chilled foodstuffs; prepared meals; instant meals; snack foods; snack foods made from flour, cereals and/or farinaceous substances; preparations for making instant meals and instant snack foods; preparations consisting principally of noodles, rice, spaghetti or pasta for making instant meals and for making instant snack foods; chutneys; sauces and ketchups; desserts and preparations for making desserts; popcorn; coated nuts; coffee, coffee essences and coffee extracts; mixtures of coffee and chicory; chicory and chicory mixtures, all for use for substitutes for coffee; tea; cocoa; preparations made principally of cocoa; chocolate; chocolate products; confectionery; candy; sugar; flour; breakfast cereals; pizzas; pasta and pasta products; bread; biscuits; pastries; cakes; pastry; ice, ice cream, water ices, frozen confections; preparations for making ice cream and/or water ices and/or frozen confections; honey; preparations consisting wholly or substantially wholly of sugar, for use as substitutes for honey; syrup, treacle, molasses; ketchup; sauces and preparations for making sauces; spices; vinegars; chutneys; custard powders; salad dressings; mousses; desserts; puddings.
GOLDEN WONDER TOP TEN	UK 1394449 Filed 3/8/89	Class 29 - Potato crisps; potato products in the form of snack foods; preparations consisting principally of dehydrated meat, dehydrated poultry, and/or dehydrated vegetables, for making instant meals and for making instant snack foods; nuts and mixtures of nuts and dried fruit; all included in Class 29. D
GOLDEN WONDER TOP TEN	UK 1394450 Filed 3/8/89	Class 30 - Preparations made from cereals for food for human consumption; foodstuffs prepared in the form of snacks; all included in Class 30.
GOLDEN WONDER WHEAT CRUNCHERS	UK 1449084 Filed 31/10/94	Class 30 - Snack foods made wholly or substantially wholly of wheat and/or wheat flour.
	UK 912699 Filed 31/7/67	Class 30 - Flour; preparations made from cereals for food for human consumption; biscuits (other than biscuits for animals), and pastry.



	<p>UK 912700 Filed 31/7/67</p>	<p>Class 31 - Agricultural, horticultural and forestry products and grains, all included in</p> <p>Class 31; fresh fruits, fresh nuts and fresh vegetables.</p>
<p>GOLDEN WONDERLAND</p>	<p>UK 1475166 Filed 27/8/91</p>	<p>Class 29 - Prepared meals and ingredients therefor; soups; prepared, preserved, dried, cooked and/or frozen fruits and vegetables; reduced fat content dairy products; potato crisps and potato chips; potato based snack foods; all included in Class 29.</p> <p>Class 30 - Snack foods; instant meals; flour based and cereal based snack foods; non-medicated confectionery; puddings and desserts; all included in Class 30.</p>
<p>WONDER</p>	<p>UK 2264932 Filed 20/3/01</p>	<p>Class 29 - Meat, fish, poultry and game; meat extracts; preserved, dried and cooked fruits and vegetables; jellies, jams, fruit sauces; eggs, milk and milk products; edible oils and fats; frozen foods; chilled foodstuffs; frozen vegetables, potato and fruit products; potato crisps; potato chips; potato products in the form of snack foods; preparations consisting principally of dehydrated meat, dehydrated poultry and/or dehydrated vegetables for making instant meals and for making instant snack foods; instant meals; prepared meals; desserts and preparations for making desserts; nuts and mixtures of nuts and dried fruits; sea foods; meat products; extracts of fruit and/or vegetables; fruit preserves, vegetable preserves; dairy products; cheese; cheese spreads; cheese dips; yogurt, frozen yogurt; vegetable oils and fats; nut butter; pickles; food spreads; soups; fruit snack bars.</p> <p>Class 30 - Frozen foods; chilled foodstuffs; prepared meals; instant meals; snack foods; snack foods made from flour, cereals and/or farinaceous substances; preparations for making instant meals and instant snack foods; preparations consisting principally of noodles, rice, spaghetti or pasta for making instant meals and for making instant snack foods; chutneys, sauces and ketchups; desserts; preparations for making desserts; popcorn; coated nuts; coffee, coffee essences and coffee extracts; mixtures of coffee and chicory; chicory and chicory mixtures, all for use for substitutes for coffee; tea; cocoa; preparations made principally of cocoa; chocolate; chocolate products; confectionery; candy; sugar; flour; breakfast cereals; pizzas; pasta and pasta products; bread;</p>

		biscuits; pastries; cakes; pastry; ice, ice cream, water ices, frozen confections; preparations for making ice cream and/or water ices and/or frozen confections; honey; preparations consisting wholly or substantially wholly of sugar, for use as substitutes for honey; syrup, treacle, molasses; preparations for making sauces; spices; vinegars; custard powders; salad dressings; mousses; puddings.
WONDERINGS	UK 2267470 Filed 17/4/01	<p>Class 29 - Meat, fish, poultry and game; meat extracts; preserved, dried and cooked fruits and vegetables; jellies, jams, fruit sauces; eggs, milk and milk products; edible oils and fats; frozen foods; chilled foodstuffs; frozen vegetable, potato and fruit products; potato crisps; potato chips; potato products in the form of snack foods; preparations consisting principally of dehydrated meat, dehydrated poultry and/or dehydrated vegetables for making instant meals and for making instant snack foods; instant meals; prepared meals; desserts and preparations for making desserts; nuts and mixtures of nuts and dried fruits; sea foods; meat,, products; extracts of fruit and/or vegetables; fruit preserves, vegetable preserves; dairy products; cheese; cheese spreads; cheese dips; yogurt, frozen yogurt; vegetable oils and fats; nut butter; pickles; food spreads; soups; fruit snack bars; snack bars.</p> <p>Class 30 - Frozen foods; chilled foodstuffs; prepared meals; instant meals; snack foods; snack foods made from flour, cereals and/or farinaceous substances; preparations for making instant meals and instant snack foods; preparations consisting principally of noodles, rice, spaghetti or pasta for making instant meals and for making instant snack foods; chutneys, sauces and ketchups; desserts; preparations for making desserts; popcorn; coated nuts; coffee, coffee essences and coffee extracts; mixtures of coffee and chicory; chicory and chicory mixtures, all for use for substitutes for coffee; tea; cocoa; preparations made principally of cocoa; chocolate; chocolate products; confectionery; candy; sugar; flour; breakfast cereals; pizzas; pasta and pasta products; bread; biscuits; pastries; cakes; pastry; ice, ice cream, water ices, frozen confections; preparations for making ice cream and/or water ices and/or frozen confections; honey; preparations consisting wholly or substantially wholly of sugar, for use as substitutes for honey; syrup, treacle, molasses; preparations for making sauces; spices; vinegars; custard powders; salad dressings; mousses; puddings.</p>