

O-316-16

TRADE MARKS ACT 1994

**IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION BY
WAGO INSTRUMENTATION CO, LTD
UNDER NO 3101119 FOR THE TRADE MARK**

UKWAGO

AND

**IN THE MATTER OF OPPOSITION NO. 404780 THERETO BY
WAGO VERWALTUNGSGESELLSCHAFT mbH**

THE BACKGROUND AND THE PLEADINGS

1) On 26 March 2015 Wago Instrumentation Co., Ltd. (“the Applicant”) filed application no. 3101119 to register the following mark:

UKWAGO

The application was published for opposition purposes on 01 May 2015 in respect of the following goods:

Class 9: *Surveying instruments; Counters; Meters; Detectors; Measuring apparatus; Gauges; Surveying apparatus and instruments; Precision measuring apparatus; Measuring instruments*

2) On grounds under section 5(2)(b) of the Trade Marks Act 1994 (“the Act”) Wago Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH (“the Opponent”) opposes the registration of the Applicant’s mark for all the goods for which the Applicant seeks registration.

3) For the purposes of its claim the Opponent relies on the following trade marks (“the earlier marks”) and respective goods:

1. **International Registration (UK) No. 985983** (“the Opponent’s IR”), which was registered with designation of the UK on 9 June 2008 and granted protection in the UK on 18 June 2009 for the mark **WAGO**; the goods relied on in respect of this registration are shown in **Annex A**:

2. **European Union trade mark no. 13011259** (“the Opponent’s EUTM”), which was applied for on 18 June 2014 and completed its registration procedure on 17 October 2014 for the mark **WAGO**; the goods relied on in respect of this registration are shown in **Annex B**:

4) The significance of these dates is that (1) both the earlier marks constitute an “earlier mark” for the purposes of section 5(2)(b) of the Act, and (2) the proof of use provisions in section 6A of the Act do not apply in respect of the Opponent’s EUTM, its registration procedure having been completed less than five years before the publication of the Applicant’s mark.

5) The Applicant filed a notice of defence and counterstatement, denying the grounds of opposition. With regard to the Opponent’s IR the Applicant was informed by the Registry that the responses in the notice of defence filed by it left some confusion as to its intentions with regard to proof of use. It was requested to clarify the confusion by filing an amended notice of defence and counterstatement, and informed that if no such amended documents were filed, the proceedings would continue on the basis that the Opponent was not obliged to provide proof of use. No

such documents having been filed by the deadline set, the proceedings continued on that basis.

6) The Opponent had originally also relied on grounds under section 5(3) of the Act. It subsequently dropped reliance on this section, and filed an amended notice of opposition and statement of grounds to reflect its intention to rely only on the grounds detailed under section 5(2)(b) of its original notice of opposition and statement of grounds.

7) Neither party filed evidence. The Opponent filed written submissions in the evidence rounds and both parties filed written submissions in lieu of a hearing. Neither side requested a hearing. I therefore give this decision after a careful review of all the papers before me.

SECTION 5(2)(b)

The law

8) Section 5(2)(b) of the Act reads as follows:

“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”.

9) I have taken into account the guidance provided by the Court of Justice of the European Union (“CJEU”) in a number of judgments. The following principles are gleaned from the decisions in *Sabel BV v Puma AG*, Case C-251/95, *Canon Kabushiki Kaisha v Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Inc*, Case C-39/97, *Lloyd Schuhfabrik Meyer & Co GmbH v Klijsen Handel B.V.* Case C-342/97, *Marca Mode CV v Adidas AG & Adidas Benelux BV*, Case C-425/98, *Matratzen Concord GmbH v OHIM*, Case C-3/03, *Medion AG v. Thomson Multimedia Sales Germany & Austria GmbH*, Case C-120/04, *Shaker di L. Laudato & C. Sas v OHIM*, Case C-334/05P and *Bimbo SA v OHIM*, Case C-591/12P:

(a) The likelihood of confusion must be appreciated globally, taking account of all relevant factors;

(b) the matter must be judged through the eyes of the average consumer of the goods or services in question, 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, and whose attention varies according to the category of goods or services in question;

(c) the average consumer normally perceives a mark as a whole and does not proceed to analyse its various details;

(d) the visual, aural and conceptual similarities of the marks must normally be assessed by reference to the overall impressions created by the marks bearing in mind their distinctive and dominant components, but it is only when all other components of a complex mark are negligible that it is permissible to make the comparison solely on the basis of the dominant elements;

(e) nevertheless, the overall impression conveyed to the public by a composite trade mark may be dominated by one or more of its components;

(f) however, it is also possible that in a particular case an element corresponding to an earlier trade mark may retain an independent distinctive role in a composite mark, without necessarily constituting a dominant element of that mark;

(g) a lesser degree of similarity between the goods or services may be offset by a great degree of similarity between the marks, and vice versa;

(h) there is a greater likelihood of confusion where the earlier mark has a highly distinctive character, either per se or because of the use that has been made of it;

(i) mere association, in the strict sense that the later mark brings the earlier mark to mind, is not sufficient;

(j) 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;

(k) if the association between the marks creates a risk that the public will wrongly believe that the respective goods or services come from the same or economically-linked undertakings, there is a likelihood of confusion.

Comparison of the goods and services

10) In the judgment of the CJEU in *Canon*, Case C-39/97, the court stated at paragraph 23 of its judgment that:

“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 intended purpose and their method of use and whether they are in competition with each other or are complementary”.

11) In *Gérard Meric v Office for Harmonisation in the Internal Market*, Case T-133/05, (“*Meric*”) the General Court (“the GC”) stated that:

“29. In addition, the goods can be considered as identical when the goods designated by the earlier mark are included in a more general category, designated by trade mark application (Case T-388/00 *Institut fur Lernsysteme v OHIM- Educational Services (ELS)* [2002] ECR II-4301, paragraph 53) or where the goods designated by the trade mark application are included in a more general category designated by the earlier mark”.

12) The Applicant’s *surveying instruments* is covered by the *surveying apparatus and instruments* of the Opponent’s EUTM; they are identical. The Applicant’s *counters, meters and gauges* consist of instruments for measuring parameters such as duration, dimension, flow, frequency, current, etc.; they fall within the ambit of the *measuring apparatus and instruments* of the Opponent’s EUTM, and are thus identical under the guidance in *Meric*. The Applicant’s *detectors* is covered by the identical term in the specification of the Opponent’s EUTM. The Applicant’s *measuring apparatus, precision measuring apparatus and measuring instruments* all fall within the ambit of the *measuring apparatus and instruments* of the Opponent’s EUTM, and are thus identical. Since I have found identity between all the goods of the Applicant’s specification and goods of the Opponent’s EUTM, there is no need to undertake a comparison with the goods of the other earlier mark relied on by the Opponent.

The average consumer and the purchasing process

13) The average consumer is deemed to be reasonably well informed and reasonably observant and circumspect. For the purpose of assessing the likelihood of confusion, it must be borne in mind that the average consumer's level of attention is likely to vary according to the category of goods or services in question: *Lloyd Schuhfabrik Meyer, Case C-342/97*. In *Hearst Holdings Inc, Fleischer Studios Inc v A.V.E.L.A. Inc, Poeticgem Limited, The Partnership (Trading) Limited, U Wear Limited, J Fox Limited*, [2014] EWHC 439 (Ch), Birss J. described the average consumer in these terms:

“60. The trade mark questions have to be approached from the point of view of the presumed expectations of the average consumer who is reasonably well informed and reasonably circumspect. The parties were agreed that the relevant person is a legal construct and that the test is to be applied objectively by the court from the point of view of that constructed person. The words “average” denotes that the person is typical. The term “average” does not denote some form of numerical mean, mode or median.”

14) The relevant goods of the Applicant’s and the Opponent’s specifications cover a very wide potential spectrum of technical items. Measuring apparatus and instruments such as counters, meters, detectors and gauges, for example, may range from items of interest to the general public (bathroom scales, step counters or pedometers, photographic light meters, tyre-pressure gauges, carbon monoxide detectors, etc.) to industrial gauges and flow meters, geiger counters, laboratory precision measuring equipment, and so on. Accordingly, consumers may range from the general public, through professionals and small and medium-sized firms to large organisations.

15) The degree of attention of a member of the general public or small business buying a relatively inexpensive item will obviously be less than that of a large concern awarding a purchasing order for expensive equipment. Even members of the general public and small businesses purchasing technical goods, however, will normally wish to ensure that the goods offered are suitable for their needs and purpose and that they are compatible with their other equipment and systems. Such purchases will normally be made with a reasonably high degree of attention. They may involve purchase from the shelf in stores, or follow, for example, a perusal of material such as advertisements, brochures, websites, catalogues, directories and trade publications. Business users may even, for example, have had exploratory conversations with, or invited tenders from, potential suppliers. The selection of such technical goods is likely to be predominantly a visual process, but oral dealings may also play a part, and aural considerations will also be considered in my assessment.

Comparison of the marks

16) It is clear from *Sabel BV v. Puma AG* (particularly paragraph 23) that the average consumer normally perceives a mark as a whole and does not proceed to analyse its various details. The same case also explains that the visual, aural and conceptual similarities of the marks must be assessed by reference to the overall impressions created by the marks, bearing in mind their distinctive and dominant components. The Court of Justice of the European Union stated at paragraph 34 of its judgment in Case C-591/12P, *Bimbo SA v OHIM*, that:

“.....it is necessary to ascertain, in each individual case, the overall impression made on the target public by the sign for which registration is sought, by means of, inter alia, an analysis of the components of a sign and of their relative weight in the perception of the target public, and then, in the light of that overall impression and all factors relevant to the circumstances of the case, to assess the likelihood of confusion.”

It would be wrong, therefore, to dissect the trade marks artificially, although, it is necessary to take into account the distinctive and dominant components of the marks and to give due weight to any other features which are not negligible and therefore contribute to the overall impressions created by the marks.

17) The marks to be compared are shown below. (Both earlier marks relied on consist of an identical word mark, though since I have confined my comparison of the Applicant's goods to those of the Opponent's EUTM, my comparison of the marks is technically also similarly confined to that mark).

The opposed mark	The earlier mark
UKWAGO	WAGO

18) The earlier mark consists exclusively of the word mark WAGO which, by virtue of being the sole component of the mark, constitutes its dominant and distinctive element. I bear in mind that since the earlier mark is a word mark, notional and fair use of it would include use in a variety of fonts, including the same font as the Applicant's mark (though it is going too far to consider that a notional and fair use would, as suggested by the Opponent, include incorporation of the figurative elements ("stylistic features") of the opposed mark, i.e. the manner of its graphical treatment of the A and O).

19) The opposed mark consists of the word UKWAGO in a heavy, plain, angular font, in which the transverse stroke of the letter A has been removed, leaving a triangular space into which there is inserted a small triangular figure. In the context of the surrounding letters the letter A remains perfectly recognisable. The round space which normally forms the interior of the letter O has been reconfigured in the shape of a quadrilateral with concave sides. Again, the letter O remains recognisable as such. The figurative elements will not prevent the average consumer from seeing the last four letters as WAGO

20) It may be that for some consumers the letters UK at the beginning of the opposed mark will simply be seen as the first letters of a word which has no more significance for them than the word WAGO, both marks being seen as invented words or unusual names with no meaning, but a certain degree of visual and aural similarity attributable to their both containing the letter sequence WAGO.

21) When confronted with a verbal sign, however, consumers will tend to try to break it down into elements which, for them, suggest a concrete meaning, or which resemble words known to them¹. To native English-speakers the letter combination UK would be very unusual as an integral component of a word, particularly at its beginning. There is one context, however, in which it is immediately and conspicuously familiar to the British consumer – namely, as an abbreviation for the words United Kingdom. It is not uncommon for the abbreviation UK to be added to a trade name or brand to indicate either nationwide coverage or that the entity referred to consists of the UK end of a wider organisation. It is also often used adjectivally in

¹ See *Mundipharma AG v OHIM* (T-256/04) at paragraph 57.

phrases like “a UK consumer”, “a UK company”, “a UK perspective”, etc. Moreover, the average consumer is used to encountering acronyms and spotting elements such as UK in letter combinations. For all these reasons I am satisfied that the immediate impression of the average consumer on encountering the sign UKWAGO will be to perceive the initial letters UK as representing the familiar and common abbreviation. The WAGO component of the competing marks will be perceived by the relevant public as a name or an invented word which has no meaning for them. Though the UK and figurative elements of the opposed mark both make a contribution, I consider that it is the unfamiliar WAGO word element which is the dominant and distinctive feature of the mark.

22) Neither the WAGO element nor the figurative elements of the opposed mark contribute any obvious conceptual content. The initial UK component creates some limited conceptual difference between the opposing marks.

23) The figurative elements of the opposed mark are graphically quite simple; they provide an element of difference, but I consider that their contribution to the overall visual impression of the mark is a relatively minor one. The initial two-letter UK component of the word element of the opposed mark also provides an element of visual difference, while the inclusion of the four-letter WAGO sequence provides similarity. Overall, I consider that there is at least a medium degree of visual similarity between the competing marks.

24) The figurative elements will not affect the pronunciation of the letters A and O in the opposed mark. I think it likely that the WAGO element in both marks will be pronounced WAY-GO. It may also be pronounced WAG-O. Exactly what phonetic value is given to the vowel A, however, is in practice irrelevant. The point is that each individual consumer will pronounce WAGO identically in both marks. The UK component in the opposed mark will be seen as the familiar abbreviation, and pronounced as such. Viewing the competing marks as a whole, there is at least a medium degree of aural similarity between them.

The distinctiveness of the earlier mark

25) The degree of distinctiveness of the earlier mark must be assessed. This is because the more distinctive the earlier mark (on the basis either of inherent qualities or because of use made), the greater the likelihood of confusion (see *Sabel BV v. Puma AG*, paragraph 24). In *Lloyd Schuhfabrik Meyer & Co. GmbH v Klijsen Handel BV*, Case C-342/97 the CJEU stated that:

“22. In determining the distinctive character of a mark and, accordingly, in assessing whether it is highly distinctive, the national court must make an overall assessment of the greater or lesser capacity of the mark to identify the goods or services for which it has been registered as coming from a particular undertaking, and thus to distinguish those goods or services from those of other undertakings (see, to that effect, judgment of 4 May 1999 in Joined

Cases C-108/97 and C-109/97 *Windsurfing Chiemsee v Huber and Attenberger* [1999] ECR I-0000, paragraph 49).

23. In making that assessment, account should be taken, in particular, of the inherent characteristics of the mark, including the fact that it does or does not contain an element descriptive of the goods or services for which it has been registered; the market share held by the mark; how intensive, geographically widespread and long-standing use of the mark has been; the amount invested by the undertaking in promoting the mark; the proportion of the relevant section of the public which, because of the mark, identifies the goods or services as originating from a particular undertaking; and statements from chambers of commerce and industry or other trade and professional associations (see *Windsurfing Chiemsee*, paragraph 51)."

26) I have no evidence of acquired distinctiveness to consider. This leaves the question of inherent distinctive character. The word WAGO will be seen by the average consumer either as a name or an invented word. It is not descriptive or allusive of any of the goods and services of the earlier mark. It enjoys a high degree of inherent distinctiveness

Likelihood of confusion

27) The factors assessed so far have a degree of interdependency (*Canon Kabushiki Kaisha v. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Inc*, paragraph 17), a global assessment of them must be made when determining whether there exists a likelihood of confusion (*Sabel BV v. Puma AG*, paragraph 22). However, there is no scientific formula to apply. It is a matter of considering the relevant factors from the viewpoint of the average consumer and determining whether they are likely to be confused.

28) I have found some limited conceptual difference and at least a medium degree of visual and aural similarity between the competing marks. I have found that their respective goods are identical, and that the earlier mark enjoys a high degree of inherent distinctiveness. I have also found that the word element WAGO constitutes the dominant and distinctive element of the opposed mark, and that the additional figurative elements in the Applicant' mark are simple, their contribution to the overall impression of the mark being relatively minor. The "UK" component in the opposed mark will be perceived as descriptive of a UK connection such as geographical presence or coverage, and thus be accorded little distinctive weight by consumers. Bearing in mind the interdependency principle and my findings on the average consumer and the purchasing process, and allowing for imperfect recollection and the fact that consumers do not usually have the chance to compare the marks side by side, I think it likely that many consumers may simply not recall the differences between the marks, and will confuse them.

29) Even where the differences are recalled by consumers, however, they will not in any case be perceived as indicating a different trade origin from that of the earlier mark. The "UK" component of the Applicant's mark will be seen as simply adding to the earlier mark a descriptive element of the kind which one would expect to find in a

sub-brand², the mild stylisation of the letters A and O being fully consistent with this interpretation. The Applicant's mark will thus be seen as a variant of the earlier mark, identifying goods that come from the same, or an economically linked undertaking. This will be the way the mark is perceived both by professional or business consumers and by members of the general public. There will therefore in any event be indirect confusion of the marks. Accordingly, **the opposition succeeds in its entirety.**

Costs

30) Wago Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH has been successful and is entitled to a contribution towards its costs. I hereby order Wago Instrumentation Co., Ltd. to pay Wago Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH the sum of £900. This sum is calculated as follows:

<i>Opposition fee</i>	£200
<i>Preparing a statement and considering the other side's statement</i>	£300
<i>Written submissions</i>	£400

The above sum should be paid within fourteen days of the expiry of the appeal period or within fourteen days of the final determination of this case if any appeal against this decision is unsuccessful.

Dated this 5th day of July 2016

Martin Boyle
For the Registrar,
The Comptroller-General

² See on this the observations of Mr Iain Purvis, QC, sitting as the Appointed Person in *L.A. Sugar Limited v By Back Beat Inc.* (O/375/10) at paragraphs 16-17.

Annex A

Class 9:

Optical apparatus and instruments; measuring apparatus and instruments; signalling apparatus and instruments; regulating apparatus and instruments; apparatus and instruments for conducting, switching, transforming, accumulating, regulating and controlling of electricity; data processing equipment and computers; branch boxes (electricity); alarms; electric alarm bells; ammeters; testing apparatus not for medical purposes; junction boxes (electricity); switch boards; connections for electric lines; electric couplings; indicators (electricity); elevator operating apparatus; magnetic encoders; computer programs (recorded and downloadable software); data processing apparatus; electric wires; electric installation for the remote control of industrial operations; transformers (electricity); electric cables; condensers (capacitors); anti-interference devices (electricity); electro-dynamic-apparatus for the remote control of signals; printed circuits; semi-conductors; high-frequency apparatus; inductors (electricity); interfaces for computers; electricity conduits; identification threats for electric wires; identification sheaths for electric wires; wire connectors (electricity); sheaths for electric cables; integrated circuit cards (smart cards); optical character readers; terminals (electricity), particularly rail-mounted terminal blocks; installation terminal blocks, patchboard systems, terminal blocks, disconnect terminal blocks for testing, fuse terminal blocks, sensor and actuator terminal blocks, diode terminal blocks, LED-terminal blocks, PCB-terminal blocks, connectors, lighting connectors, block terminals, connecting terminals, plug-in connectors, modular terminal blocks; terminal stripes; bells (warning devices); electric collectors; electric contacts; couplers (data processing equipment); chargers for electric batteries; electric conductors; ducts (electricity); readers (data processing equipment); signs, luminous; solenoid valves (electromagnetic switches); electricity mains (materials for wires cables); mathematical instruments; quantity indicators; measuring devices (electric); physical apparatus and instruments; electronic downloadable publications; electric relays; commutators; electric apparatus for commutation; integrated circuits; distribution consoles (electricity); control panels (electricity); naval signal apparatus; transmitters of electronic signals; signalling panels (luminous or mechanical) battery chargers; voltmeters; computer memories, sockets, plugs and other contacts (electric connections); covers for electric outlets, bar-code-readers; lighting balises, current rectifiers; electricity conduits; electric rails for mounting spot lights; circuit closers; circuit breakers; electric lost indicators; electric converters; inverters (electricity); buzzers; voltage surge protectors; electric monitoring apparatus; junction sleeves for electric cables; connectors (electricity); distribution boxes (electricity); distribution boards (electricity); cell switches (electrical); processors (central processing units); field bus couplers; input-/output-bus terminals; computer software for building installation, for start-program control, for field bus automation installations or for testing of control installations; signal conditioners; constant voltage sources; DC/DC-converters; power supply units (all afore mentioned goods optionally also for conducting, switching, transforming and processing for interface adaptation and transmission, for signalling and controlling of electricity and data).

Annex B

Class 9:

Scientific, nautical, surveying, photographic, cinematographic, optical, weighing, measuring, signalling, checking (supervision), life-saving and teaching apparatus and instruments, in particular alarms, ammeters, testing apparatus not for medical purposes, antennae, detectors, diagnostic apparatus, not for medical purposes, revolution counters, pressure measuring apparatus, dynamometers, electric installations for the remote control of industrial operations, remote control apparatus, fire alarms, frequency meters, high-frequency apparatus, electric checking (supervision) apparatus, measuring devices, measuring instruments, ohmmeters, oscillographs, smoke detectors, transmitters of electronic signals, luminous or mechanical signals, electro-dynamic remote control of signals, electric loss indicators, thermometers, not for medical purposes, thermostats, transponders, electric monitoring apparatus, surveying apparatus and instruments, voltmeters, heat regulating apparatus; Apparatus and instruments for conducting, switching, transforming, accumulating, regulating or controlling electricity, in particular branch boxes (electricity), storage accumulators (electric), junction boxes (electricity), connections for electric lines, limiters (electricity), electric coils, transformers (electricity), electric resistances, capacitors, telerupters, semi-conductors, inductors (electricity), wire connectors (electricity), switchboards (electricity), terminals (electricity), comparators, electric contacts, electric couplings, battery chargers, electric conductors, solenoid valves (electromagnetic switches), electric relays, commutators, electric apparatus for commutation, integrated circuits, distribution consoles (electricity), switchboards, control panels (electricity), current rectifiers, electrified rails for mounting spot lights, circuit breakers, electric converters, step-up transformers, electronic transistors, voltage surge protectors, junction sleeves for electric cables, connectors (electricity), distribution boxes (electricity), distribution boards (electricity); Recording apparatus, Transmission or reproduction of sound or images, in particular, Electronic display boards, Camcorders; Magnetic data carries, In particular magnetic data carriers; Compact discs, DVDs and other digital recording media, In particular compact discs (read-only memory), Electronic publications, downloadable, Optical data carriers, Keycards, Encoded, USB flash drives; Data processing hardware, Computers, In particular magnetic encoders, Peripherals adapted for use with computers, Data processing apparatus, Couplers [data processing equipment], Readers [data processing equipment], Microprocessors, Modems, Monitors [computer hardware], Computer memory devices, Central processing units; Computer software, In particular recorded computer operating programs, Programs (Computer -) [downloadable software], Interfaces for computers, Monitors [computer programs], Computer software applications, downloadable; Measuring, identification and surveillance instruments, devices and regulators, in particular electric display apparatus, notice boards, torque sensors, rotary encoders, electric power analysis apparatus, checking (supervision) apparatus and instruments, measuring, counting, guiding and calibrating instruments, logic probes, electronic indication panels, measuring transducers, transducers, physical analysis equipment, other than for medical purposes, testing and quality control equipment, sensors and detectors, control mechanisms (regulators), monitoring instruments and apparatus, multipurpose fault analysis equipment, converters, power supply for converters; Testing and quality control apparatus, in particular electric testing instruments, Electrical circuit testers, Electrical circuit testers, Power testers, Voltage monitor modules, Voltage testers, Power testers, Temperature

sensitive testing apparatus for industrial use; Measuring, counting, guiding and calibrating instruments, in particular distance and size measuring instruments and apparatus, acceleration sensors, data loggers and data recorders, digital measuring devices, torque measuring apparatus, dosage dispensers, flow measuring apparatus, flow meters, electric measuring devices, electric current meters, electronic sensors, electronic measuring devices, telemeters, filling level meters, speed measuring instruments and apparatus, weight measuring instruments and apparatus, measuring apparatus and instruments, phase angle meters, electricity metering instruments and apparatus, temperature measurement instruments and apparatus, ultrasonic measuring apparatus, volumetric measuring apparatus, timing apparatus; Electricity metering instruments and apparatus, in particular ammeters, Digital panel meters, Digital multimeters, Voltmeters; Temperature measurement instruments and apparatus, in particular heat meters; Sensors and detectors, in particular distance sensors, Approximation detectors, Flame detectors, Fire detectors, Fire sensors, Pressure sensors, Electric smoke sensors, Electric smoke sensors, Electric sensors, Electronic sensors, Electro-optical sensors, On-off sensors, Level sensors, Cable detectors, Light sensors, Magnetic sensors, Approximation detectors, Proximity sensors, Piezoelectric sensors, Interfaces for detectors, Sensor, Electric, Sensors used in plant control, Sensors for engines, Sensors for use with machine tools, Voltage detectors, Ultrasound probes, other than for medical use, Ultrasonic sensors, Thermal sensors [thermostats], Heat sensors; Controllers (regulators), in particular automatic control equipment, Automatic control apparatus, Process control digital controllers, Pressure regulators, Electronic cruise control apparatus, Flow control installations [electric], Electrical remote control apparatus, Electric power controllers, Electronic cruise control apparatus, Process control units [electric], Electric control valves, Electrical control boards, Robotic electrical control apparatus, Electrical controls, Control installations (Electric -), Electric control apparatus, Electric control valves, Valve operators [electric controls], Electrical remote control apparatus, Electronic cruise control apparatus, Process controlling apparatus [electronic], Electronic regulators, Electronic controllers, Electro-dynamic apparatus for the remote control of signals, Energy control devices, Remote control apparatus, Radio controllers, Instruments for temperature control, Electrical controllers, Electric power controllers, Solenoid operated valves, Solenoid operated valves, Numerical control apparatus, Programmable control apparatus, Programmable controllers, Process controlling apparatus [electric], Process controlling apparatus [electronic], Process controlling apparatus [electronic], Room thermostats, Electro-dynamic apparatus for the remote control of signals, Industrial process control software, Control stations (Remote, electric or electronic -), Temperature control apparatus [thermostats] for machines, Heat regulating apparatus, Temperature controlling apparatus for machines, Thermal controls [thermostats], Thermal cutoffs; Security, safety, protective and signalling apparatus and equipment, in particular alarm buttons, alarm and warning equipment, fire protection apparatus, smoke detectors, smoke sensors, protection and safety equipment, security screening apparatus, signalling apparatus, access control apparatus; Alarm and warning equipment, in particular alarm sensors, Alarm signalling receivers, Alarm signalling transmitters, Alarm systems, Electric smoke detector installations, Remote alarms [other than anti-theft for vehicles], Security alarms, Security alarm systems, Except for vehicles; Signalling apparatus, in particular electric signalling apparatus, Beacons, luminous; Access control apparatus, in particular automatic access monitoring apparatus, automatic access monitoring installations, electric apparatus for access control, electric apparatus to guarantee security of access; Apparatus, instruments and cables for electricity, in particular apparatus and instruments for accumulating and storage of electricity, apparatus and instruments for regulating of electricity,

electric power supply units, electric and electronic components, regulated power supply apparatus, uninterruptible power supplies in the form of batteries; Apparatus and instruments for accumulating and storing electricity, In particular battery adapters, Battery chargers; Apparatus and instruments for controlling electricity, In particular branch boxes (electricity), Branch terminals, Branch switches, Electrical power adaptors, Electrical frequency converters, Electrical circuit breakers, Electrical circuit breakers, Electrical power adaptors, Mains transformers (Electric -), Mains monitoring apparatus (Electric -), Relays, electric, Switchgear [electric], Switchgear [electric], Electrical power distribution blocks, Relays, electric, Electrical distributors, Fault voltage breakers, Fault current breakers, Frequency transformers, Frequency transformers, Current convertors, Direct current convertors, Impedance transformers, Power relays, Power controllers, Power dividers [electric], Voltage stabilizing power supply, Rotary convertors, Relay sockets, Switching apparatus, Electric, Switchboxes [electricity], Switching power supply apparatus, Voltage regulators for electric power, Voltage stabilising apparatus, Voltage convertors, Voltage-to-current convertors, Electrical power adaptors, Rectifiers, Current breakers, Power distributors [electrical], Electrical surge arrestors, Electrical surge arrestors, Distribution boards [electricity], Inverters for power supply; Electric and electronic components, In particular adapter plugs, Cabinets adapted to hold electrical apparatus, Connection blocks [electric cable], Connector sockets (Electric -), Terminal boxes for electric conductors, Connection cables, Electrical plugs, Connection units (Electric -), Antennas and aerials as components, Cut-out switches, Electric control panels, Bus interfaces, Touch sensitive electronic screens, Pressure switches, Pressure-to-current convertors, Adapter cables (Electric -), Electric blanking plugs, Push switches (Electrical -), Push button switches (Electrical -), Sleeved rails, electric, Terminal blocks (Electrical connecting -), Contact blocks (Electric -), Contacts, electric, Contact fuses (Electric -), Electric couplings, Electric light switches, Linear actuators [electric], Control modules (Electric or electronic -), Switches, electric, Electrical switch cabinets, Plug-in electrical connectors, Electrical circuits and circuit boards, Electrical fuses, Electric breakers [switches], Electromagnetic relays, Electromagnetic switches, Electrotechnical components, Residual current apparatus, Housings for electrical apparatus, Cable identification markers for electric cables, Ducting for electric cables, Cables and wires, Cable connectors, Markers for electrical conductors, Strip terminals, Load break isolators, Switches, electric, Ducts [electricity], Regulators [dimmers] (Light -), electric, Light switches, Magnetic switches, Motor protection relays, Proximity switches, Switches, electric, Bus bars, Sensor switches, Safety relays [electric], Fuse holders, Fuse blocks, Voltage limiters, Plug-in connectors, Current limiters, Circuit distributors, Power line conditioners, Power connectors, Temperature control devices (electric switches) for machines, Temperature control apparatus [electric switches], Temperature switches, Overload relays, Overvoltage protection relays, Inverter controllers, Interrupting modules, Junction boxes, Connecting modules for electric controls, Plug-in connectors, Junction boxes for electric wires, Ballasts for electrical lighting fittings, Conductor bars; Terminals [electricity], In particular terminal blocks, box terminals; Identification markings for terminal blocks; Plug-in connectors, In particular printed circuit board connectors; Information technology and audiovisual equipment, in particular analogue-digital converters, audio and visual and photographic equipment, data recorders, data encoding apparatus, data storage apparatus, data processing apparatus and equipment and accessories (electrical and mechanical), digital signal processing equipment, digital-analogue converters, communications equipment, signal cables for IT, audiovisuals and telecommunications; Data storage devices, In particular identification strips (magnetic); Audio and visual and photographic apparatus, In particular display apparatus, television receivers and film and video apparatus, in particular displays, electronically, Video cameras adapted

for monitoring purposes, Video monitor controllers; Data processing apparatus and fittings (electrical and mechanical), Especially computers and Computer hardware, Peripherals adapted for use with computers, Peripherals adapted for use with computers, Data entry terminals, Data terminals, Programming units (Electric -), Programming units (Electronic -), Electronic control systems; Computers and computer hardware, In particular computer components and parts, Programming units (Computer -), Process computers, Wearable computers; Computer components and parts, in particular adapted housings for computers, computer interfaces, databus interface apparatus; Peripherals adapted for use with computers, In particular covers adapted for computers, Monitors, Monitors; Communications equipment, in particular antennae and antennae installations, being communications apparatus, computer network and data communications apparatus and equipment, frequency stabilisers, radio transmitter units, radio signal receivers, apparatus for processing of digital signals, multiple control devices for signal transmission, transmitters and receivers, transmitters for transmitting electric signals, transmitters for transmitting electronic signals, video transmission apparatus; Recorded content, In particular recorded media, Databases (electronic), Software; Media content, Electronic publications, in particular downloadable publications; Software, In particular application software, Computer operating systems, Interfaces for computers, Computer programs for project management, Computer programmes relating to local area networks, Computer programs for network management, Computer software for use in remote meter monitoring, Computer software for use in remote meter reading, Computer software for time control, Firmware, Factory automation software, Computer software for monitoring room temperature, access and security systems, Control segment integration software, Process controlling software, Interfaces for computers; Parts and accessories for all the aforesaid goods, included in this class.