

O/0047/23

TRADE MARKS ACT 1994

IN THE MATTER OF APPLICATION NO. UK00003693940

BY VERDE APPAREL LTD

TO REGISTER THE TRADE MARK:



(SERIES OF 2)

IN CLASS 25

AND

IN THE MATTER OF OPPOSITION THERETO

UNDER NO. 430098

BY VERDE LTD

BACKGROUND AND PLEADINGS

1. On 13 September 2021, Verde Apparel Ltd (“the applicant”) applied to register the trade mark (series of two) shown on the cover page of this decision in the UK. The application was published for opposition purposes on the 15 October 2021. The applicant seeks registration for the following goods:

Class 25 Hoodies; T-shirts; Caps; Beanies; Jackets; Sweatshirts; Clothing.

2. The application was opposed by Verde Ltd (“the opponent”) on 12 January 2022. The opposition is based upon section 5(2)(b) of the Trade Marks Act 1994 (“the Act”). The opponent relies upon the following trade mark:



VERDE

International registration no. 1594148

International registration date 18 November 2020.

Date of designation granted in UK 9 December 2021.

3. The opponent relies upon all of the goods for which the mark is registered, as set out in the Annex to this decision, which include various clothing and headwear goods in class 25.

4. The opponent claims that there is a likelihood of confusion because both parties’ sell the same product and the applicant’s trade mark is identical to theirs taking account of the role of the dominant elements in the overall impression of the marks.

5. The applicant filed a counterstatement denying the claims made.

6. The opponent is represented by Geromosxos Sakis and the applicant is unrepresented. A hearing was neither requested nor considered necessary, however, the applicant filed evidence in chief. I have taken all of the evidence and the parties' submissions into consideration in reaching my decision and will refer to it where necessary below.

7. Although the UK has left the EU, section 6(3)(a) of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 requires tribunals to apply EU-derived national law in accordance with EU law as it stood at the end of the transition period. The provisions of the Act relied on in these proceedings are derived from an EU Directive. This is why this decision continues to make reference to the trade mark case-law of EU courts.

EVIDENCE AND PRELIMINARY ISSUES

8. The applicant's evidence consists of the witness statement of Christopher Lightfoot dated 22 August 2022. Mr Lightfoot is the Director of the applicant, a position which he has held since July 2021. Mr Lightfoot's statement was accompanied by 5 exhibits (Fig.1-5).

9. In his witness statement, Mr Lightfoot has made multiple points that I intend to address as a preliminary issue.

10. Fig. 2 and 3 of the applicant's evidence refers to the different colour palettes, photography and imagery styles used by both parties'. Fig 4 and 5 shows the parties' Instagram and other social media imagery. Mr Lightfoot also states in his witness statement that Fig. 4 shows that "as of March 2022 Verde Ltd displayed the brand as 'verde bags and accessories', which has since changed to 'Design & fashion' [...] they do not currently sell any apparel, creating a distinct difference between the two brands. In difference to profile descriptions, the two Instagram social media pages are clearly distinguishable due to the strong difference in social media imagery and product focus (fig 5)".

11. Firstly, as the opponent's mark had not completed its registration process more than 5 years before the filing date of the application in issue, it is not subject the use

requirements under section 6A of the Act. The opponent is entitled to rely upon its full specification, and it is not required to demonstrate that it has marketed or sold its goods in the UK. I must make my assessment based upon the parties' goods as applied for/registered and, therefore, what is sold in practice will not be considered.

12. Secondly, my comparison must be of the marks as registered. Therefore, the above submissions about how the parties' marks are used in practice, or even how the parties' overall branding (colour palettes, photography style etc.) is different, does not assist the applicant.

DECISION

13. Section 5(2)(b) reads as follows:

“5(2) A trade mark shall not be registered if because –

(a)...

(b) it is similar to an earlier trade mark and is to be registered for goods or services identical with or similar to those for which the earlier trade mark is protected

there exists a likelihood of confusion on the part of the public, which includes the likelihood of association with the earlier trade mark.”

14. As highlighted above, the earlier mark had not completed its registration process more than five years before the relevant date (the filing date of the mark in issue). Accordingly, the use provisions at s.6A of the Act do not apply. The opponent may rely on all of the goods it has identified without demonstrating that it has used the mark.

Section 5(2)(b) case law

15. The following principles are gleaned from the decisions of the EU courts 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 might believe that the respective goods or services come from the same or economically-linked undertakings, there is a likelihood of confusion.

Comparison of goods

16. In *Gérard Meric v Office for Harmonisation in the Internal Market*, Case T- 133/05, the General Court (“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 for 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.”

17. The opponent’s “caps being headwear” are self-evidently identical to “caps” in the applicant’s specification.

18. Although “hooded sweatshirts” in the applicant’s specification is worded differently to the applicant’s “hoodies”, they are self-evidently identical goods.

19. The opponent's "short-sleeved t-shirts" and "printed t-shirts" falls within the applicant's broader category of "t-shirts". The goods are identical on the principle outlined in *Meric*.

20. I find that "beanies" in the applicant's specification would fall within the broader category of "fashion hats" in the opponent's specification. The goods are identical on the principle outlined in *Meric*.

21. The opponent's "sports jackets", "leather jackets", "long jackets", "fur jacket" and "casual jackets" falls within the broader category of "jackets" in the applicant's specification. The goods are identical on the principle outlined in *Meric*.

22. The opponent's "hooded sweatshirts" falls within the applicant's broader category of "sweatshirts" in the applicant's specification. The goods are identical on the principle outlined in *Meric*.

23. All of the opponent's class 25 goods, falls within the broader category of "clothing" in the applicant's specification. The goods are identical on the principle outlined in *Meric*.

The average consumer and the nature of the purchasing act

24. As the case law above indicates, it is necessary for me to determine who the average consumer is for the respective parties' goods. I must then determine the manner in which the goods are likely to be selected by the average consumer. 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.”

25. The average consumer for the goods will be members of the general public. The cost of purchase is likely to vary, and the goods will be purchased relatively frequently. However, various factors are still likely to be taken into consideration during the purchasing process, such as materials used, cut, aesthetic appearance and durability. Consequently, I consider that a medium degree of attention will be paid by the average consumer when selecting the goods.

26. The goods are likely to be obtained by self-selection from the shelves of a clothing retail outlet, online or catalogue equivalent. This means that the mark will be seen and so the visual element of the mark will be the most significant: see *New Look Limited v OHIM*, Joined cases T-117/03 to T-119/03 and T-171/03, paragraph 50. Visual considerations are, therefore, likely to dominate the selection process. However, I do not discount that there will also be an aural component to the purchase, as advice may be sought from a sales assistant or representative.

Comparison of the trade marks



27. It is clear from *Sabel BV v. Puma AG* (particularly paragraph 23) that the average consumer normally perceives a trade 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 trade marks must be assessed by reference to the overall impressions created by the trade marks, bearing in mind their distinctive and dominant components. The CJEU 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.”

28. It would be wrong, therefore, to artificially dissect the trade marks, 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.

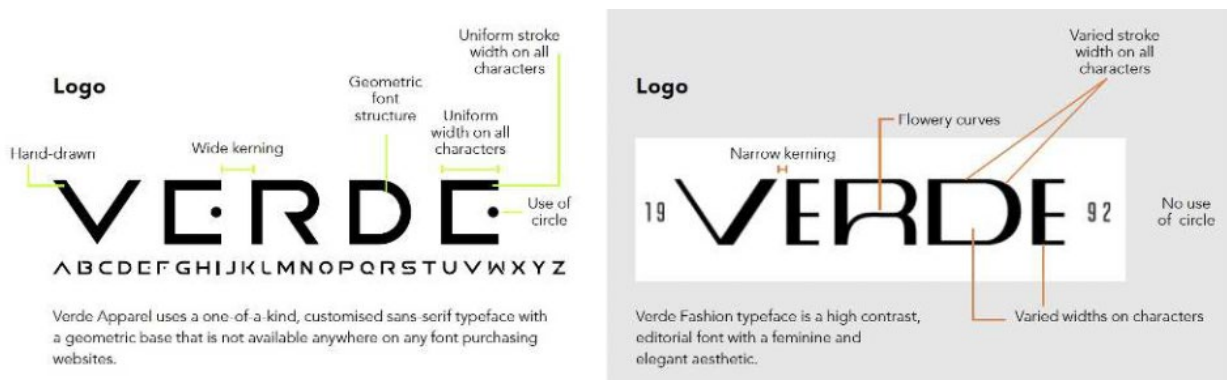
29. The respective trade marks are shown below:

Opponent's trade mark	Applicant's trade marks
	

30. The opponent's mark consists of two elements: one is the word VERDE, in a stylised typeface; presented above that word is a device which consists of 2 bold slanted lines, to the right, and two thinner lines, slanting to the left, overlapped. Given the tendency for reading from top to bottom (as well from left to right), the word "VERDE" may be regarded as the second element of the opponent's mark, but the word is also positioned centrally and is notably longer/larger than the device, occupying more of the mark. It is also readable as a word, which the device is not. The word VERDE is the dominant and distinctive element of the mark, and therefore plays a greater role in the overall impression, with the device, positioning and stylisation playing a lesser role.

31. In its witness statement, the applicant submits that “Verde Apparel Ltd’s logo features a one-of-a-kind, customised sans-serif typeface with a geometric based detailed with wide kerning, geometric font structure, uniform stroke width, uniform width of characters and use of a circle”. However, I am satisfied that the manner in which a significant proportion of average consumers will read the first word of the applicant’s mark is “VERDE”. Therefore, despite the stylisation, including the letter ‘E’ missing its middle horizontal line, which is replaced with a circle, I shall proceed on the basis that the majority of the average consumers will read the marks as “VERDE” with the strapline “ON THE VERGE OF IMPACTFUL CHANGE” underneath. The word VERDE is the biggest and most central part of the marks, presented prominently in black on white. The words “ON THE VERGE OF” are also in black, but in a very small typeface; the words “IMPACTFUL CHANGE” are less small, but despite being presented in green, several factors, in my view (as an average consumer) lessen the impact of those words: they are in a stylised handwritten typeface and in a shade of green that is quite pale, and the words run a little into the letters “D” and “E” above. A triangle device is presented on the left hand side of the first mark, and presented on top of all of the wording in the second mark. I consider that the word “VERDE” is the dominant and distinctive element of the marks, and therefore plays a greater role in the overall impression, with the device and stylisation playing a lesser role. I also consider that the six-word strapline, due to its reduced size and position, and its allusive nature (as discussed below), also plays a lesser role in the overall impression on the mark.

32. Visually, Mr Lightfoot submits the following in Fig. 1:



33. The marks coincide in the fact that they share the word VERDE, which is the biggest, dominant and distinctive element of all the marks. Case law emphasises that it would be wrong to artificially dissect the marks, since the average consumer normally perceives a trade mark as a whole and does not proceed to analysis it in various detail. I have noted the differences in stylisation (including the letter 'E' missing its middle horizontal line, and replaced with a circle), however, I have found that the stylisation is subordinate to the distinctiveness of the word itself. The devices have in common that they are composed of diagonal lines, but the devices are different from one another (and in the applicant's Mark 1, a different position). The applicant's mark also includes the strapline "ON THE VERGE OF IMPACTFUL CHANGE". These all act as visual points of difference. Taking the above into account, I consider that the marks are visually similar to at least a medium degree.

34. Aurally, the devices in the marks will not be verbalised. Therefore, I consider that the opponent's trade mark will be pronounced as VER-DEE. I consider that, if the applicant's marks were to be pronounced as a whole, they would be pronounced as VER-DEE ON THE VH-URGE OF IM-PACT-FULL CH-ANGE. However, I consider that it is unlikely that a significant proportion of average consumers would articulate the strapline in the applicant's marks. Therefore, I also consider that the applicant's marks will be pronounced as VER-DEE. Consequently, I consider that the marks are aurally identical. However, if the strapline were to be pronounced, it would serve to reduce the aural similarities between the marks, resulting in a lower degree of aural similarity between them.

35. Conceptually, I had no submissions from either party on the meaning of VERDE within their marks. The word VERDE has no meaning in English, however, for consumers who understand, or speak Spanish, they may identify that VERDE translates from Spanish to English as "green". However, I do not consider that a significant proportion of average consumers would know or recognise this meaning. In my view, VERDE will be viewed as an invented word which would be attributed no particular meaning, making it the dominant and distinctive element of all the marks.

36. I do not consider that the devices in any of the marks adds to the conceptual message conveyed. However, I note that the strapline "ON THE VERGE OF

IMPACTFUL CHANGE” differentiates the marks conceptually. In its counterstatement, the applicant highlights that it is an “ethical, sustainable clothing brand with the focus to reduce the environmental impact of the clothing industry on the planet”. I consider that, as this mark is being used in relation to clothing goods, the strapline “ON THE VERGE OF IMPACTFUL CHANGE” will be interpreted as it is written; that the organisation is either on the verge of making a change or being instrumental in impactful change. I accept that “impactful change” may be understood by the average consumer as being in relation to the environment and as such. Therefore the strapline conveys that the applicant is a sustainable clothing brand, making it an allusive element. However, the six words will still be perceived as a strapline message more so than carrying the trade mark.

37. Regardless, as both marks share the VERDE element, I consider that the marks are conceptually similar to a medium degree.

Distinctive character of the earlier trade mark

38. 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 C108/97 and C-109/97 Windsurfing Chiemsee v Huber and Attenberger* [1999] ECR I-2779, 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 promotion of 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).”

39. Registered trade marks possess varying degrees of inherent distinctive character, ranging from the very low, because they are suggestive or allusive of a characteristic of the goods, to those with high inherent distinctive character, such as invented words which have no allusive qualities. The distinctiveness of a mark can be enhanced by virtue of the use that has been made of it, but this has not been claimed in the present case and the opponent has filed no evidence.

40. As highlighted above, the opponent’s mark consists of the invented word, VERDE, which has no conceptual meaning. This is presented below a device which consists of 2 bold slanted lines, to the right, and two thinner lines, slanting to the left, overlapped. The mark is neither allusive nor descriptive of the opponent’s clothing goods. Therefore, taking the above into account, I consider that the opponent’s mark is inherently distinctive to a high degree.

Likelihood of confusion

41. Confusion can be direct or indirect. Direct confusion involves the average consumer mistaking one mark for the other, while indirect confusion is where the average consumer realises the marks are not the same but puts the similarity that exists between the marks and the goods down to the responsible undertakings being the same or related. There is no scientific formula to apply in determining whether there is a likelihood of confusion; rather, it is a global assessment where a number of factors need to be borne in mind. The first is the interdependency principle i.e. a lesser degree of similarity between the respective trade marks may be offset by a greater degree of similarity between the respective goods and vice versa. It is necessary for me to keep in mind the distinctive character of the earlier mark, the average consumer for the goods and the nature of the purchasing process. In doing so, I must be alive to the fact that the average consumer rarely has the opportunity to make direct

comparisons between trade marks and must instead rely upon the imperfect picture of them that he has retained in his mind.

42. The following factors must be considered to determine if a likelihood of confusion can be established:

- I have found the marks to be visually similar to at least a medium degree.
- I have found the marks to be aurally identical. However, if the strapline in the applicant's mark was to be pronounced, it would serve to reduce the aural similarities between the marks, resulting in a lower degree of aural similarity between them.
- I have found the marks to be conceptually similar to a medium degree.
- I have found the opponent's mark to be inherently distinctive to a high degree.
- I have identified the average consumer to be members of the general public who will select the goods primarily by visual means, although I do not discount an aural component.
- I have concluded that a medium degree of attention will be paid during the purchasing process for the goods.
- The parties' goods are identical.

43. Taking all of the above into account, and bearing in mind that the average consumer rarely has the chance to make direct comparisons between trade marks and, instead, must rely upon the imperfect picture of them retained in their mind, I find that there is direct confusion. This is particularly the case given the relatively high visual similarity (to at least a medium degree) between the marks and the predominantly visual purchasing process for clothing goods.¹ Even where aural considerations play a greater role, the aural identity/higher aural similarity between the marks will have the same result.

44. As established above, the marks share the dominant and distinctive element "VERDE". Therefore, I consider that the average consumer would easily overlook the devices in both the applicant's and the opponent's marks. I also consider that the

¹ *New Look Limited v OHIM*

average consumer may overlook the allusive strapline in the applicant's marks. Given that the average consumer rarely has the opportunity to compare marks side-by-side and will instead encounter them in different settings at different times, to my mind, the closeness between the marks, and the nature of the goods' purchase will lead the average consumer to fall foul of the effects of imperfect recollection. In other words, consumers of the earlier mark, upon seeing the later mark displayed on identical goods, will erroneously believe that the mark is that of the opponent (or vice versa). Therefore, taking all of the above into account, I consider there to be a likelihood of direct confusion.

45. In the event that I am wrong in that regard, and for the sake of completeness, I will also assess if there is a likelihood of indirect confusion. Indirect confusion was described in the following terms by Iain Purvis Q.C. (as he was then), sitting as the Appointed Person, in *L.A. Sugar Limited v By Back Beat Inc*, Case BL-O/375/10:

“16. Although direct confusion and indirect confusion both involve mistakes on the part of the consumer, it is important to remember that these mistakes are very different in nature. Direct confusion involves no process of reasoning – it is a simple matter of mistaking one mark for another. Indirect confusion, on the other hand, only arises where the consumer has actually recognized that the later mark is different from the earlier mark. It therefore requires a mental process of some kind on the part of the consumer when he or she sees the later mark, which may be conscious or subconscious but, analysed in formal terms, is something along the following lines: “The later mark is different from the earlier mark, but also has something in common with it. Taking account of the common element in the context of the later mark as a whole, I conclude that it is another brand of the owner of the earlier mark.”

46. I consider that the shared common use of the dominant and distinctive word, VERDE, in both marks will lead the average consumer to conclude that the marks originate from the same or economically linked undertakings. I consider that the average consumer will see the additional strapline in the applicant's mark, which alludes to it being a sustainable clothing brand, and the use of the different devices, as alternative marks being used by the same or economically linked undertakings,

perhaps being an updated version of the same mark, and therefore indicative of re-branding.

47. The applicant's mark may also be perceived as a sub-brand of the opponent's VERDE mark. The average consumer would see the addition of the strapline "ON THE VERGE OF IMPACTFUL CHANGE" and perceive it as an alternative mark for a sub-brand of VERDE, specifically focussed on its sustainable collection of clothing goods. The use of sub-brands and brand extensions is common in the clothing trade. The General Court stated, in *Zero Industry Sri v OHIM*, Case T-400/06, at paragraph 81:

" ... it is common in the clothing sector for the same mark to be configured in various ways according to the type of product which it designates, and second, it is also common for a single clothing manufacturer to use sub-brands (signs that derive from a principal mark and which share with it a common dominant element) in order to distinguish its various lines from one another."

48. Therefore, taking all of the above into account, I consider that the average consumer would believe that the opponent's and applicant's marks are alternative marks being used by the same or economically linked undertakings, being updated versions of the same marks (re-branding), and sub-brand marks. Therefore, I consider there to be a likelihood of indirect confusion.

CONCLUSION

49. The opposition is successful in its entirety and the application is refused.

COSTS

50. The opponent has been successful and is entitled to a contribution towards its costs, based upon the scale published in Tribunal Practice Notice 2/2016. In the circumstances, I award the opponent the sum of **£300** as a contribution towards the costs of the proceedings. The sum is calculated as follows:

Filing a Notice of opposition and considering the applicant's counterstatement	£200
Official Fee	£100
Total	£300

51. I therefore order Verde Apparel Ltd to pay Verde Ltd the sum of £300. This sum is to be paid within 21 days of the expiry of the appeal period or, if there is an appeal, within 21 days of the conclusion of the appeal proceedings.

Dated this 17th day of January 2023

L FAYTER

For the Registrar

ANNEX

The opponent's mark

Class 14

Charms for key rings; key charms coated with precious metals; key rings [split rings with trinket or decorative fob]; key fobs of precious metals; key fobs [rings] coated with precious metal; key rings; key fobs, not of metal; key rings, not of metal; key fobs of metal; metal key fobs; metal key chains; key rings [trinkets or fobs] of precious metal; split rings of precious metal for keys; keyrings of common metal; imitation leather key rings; key holders [trinkets or fobs]; key fobs of imitation leather; leather key fobs; key rings of leather; retractable key rings; imitation leather key chains; key chains of precious metal; key chains as jewellery [trinkets or fobs]; key fobs of common metal; key chains; jewelry rolls for storage; jewellery rolls; jewelry organizer rolls for travel; clock cases being parts of clocks; cases for clock- and watchmaking; wooden jewellery boxes; musical jewelry boxes; small jewelry boxes, not of precious metal; small jewellery boxes of precious metals; fitted jewelry pouches; jewelry boxes not of metal; watch pouches; presentation boxes for watches; presentation boxes for gemstones; presentation boxes for jewellery; presentation boxes for horological articles; jewel cases; boxes for cufflinks; boxes for tie-pins; jewel cases of precious metal; jewelry boxes of precious metal; jewelry boxes not made of precious metal; jewelry boxes, not of precious metal; jewelry cases [caskets or boxes]; cases [fitted] for jewels; jewelry cases not of precious metal; jewelry boxes of metal; leather jewelry boxes; jewellery boxes; cases of precious metals for horological articles; watch cases [parts of watches]; cases [fitted] for horological articles; cases [fitted] for clocks; presentation cases for horological articles; cases for chronometric instruments; cases for watches and clocks; ring holders of precious metal; stands for clocks; gold bullion coins; meditation beads; trophies made of precious metal alloys; trophies coated with precious metals; trophies coated with precious metal alloys; works of art of precious metal; monetary coin sets for collecting purposes; collectible coins; identity plates of precious metal; non-monetary coins; coins; metal tokens used for mass transit; prize cups of precious metals; ruthenium alloys; rhodium alloys; palladium alloys; osmium alloys; iridium alloys; silver alloys; boxes of precious metal; prayer beads; rosaries; copper tokens; ceramic discs for use as tokens of value; tourmaline gemstones; grave markers of precious metal; trophies made of precious metals; fancy keyrings of

precious metals; decorative boxes made of precious metal; ornaments, made of or coated with precious or semi-precious metals or stones, or imitations thereof; silver objets d'art; objet d'art made of precious stones; objet d'art of enamelled gold; commemorative shields; objet d'art of enamelled silver; commemorative coins; commemorative statuary cups made of precious metal; statues and figurines, made of or coated with precious or semi-precious metals or stones, or imitations thereof; commemorative boxes of precious metal; misbaha [prayer beads]; watch chains; movements for clocks and watches; clockworks; watch crystals; chronoscopes; watch glasses; sundials; clocks and watches, electric; floor clocks; atomic clocks; watches; digital time indicators having temperature displays; digital clocks incorporating radios; digital watches with automatic timers; digital clocks being electronically controlled; digital clocks; time clocks [master clocks] for controlling other clocks; ship's chronometers; stopwatches; chronometers; chronographs for use as timepieces; chronographs [watches]; chronographs for use as watches; mechanical watch oscillators; oscillators for clocks; oscillators for timepieces; timekeeping systems for sports; apparatus for sports timing [stopwatches]; apparatus for timing sports events; chronometric apparatus and instruments; watch crowns; timing clocks; quartz watches; watches with the function of wireless communication; watches incorporating a memory function; watches incorporating a telecommunication function; watches containing an electronic game function; watches bearing insignia; wristwatches with pedometers; watches for nurses; watches made of gold; divers' watches; watches made of precious metals; watches made of precious metals or coated therewith; watches made of rolled gold; wristwatches; clocks; pocket watches; clocks and watches; travel clocks; pendant watches; miniature clocks; grandfather clocks; horological instruments having quartz movements; clocks incorporating ceramics; clocks for world time zones; clocks incorporating radios; watches containing a game function; wristwatches with GPS apparatus; clocks and watches for pigeon-fanciers; clocks and parts therefor; watches for outdoor use; sports watches; platinum watches; automobile clocks; horological articles; dress watches; watch straps of plastic; watch dials; dials [clock- and watchmaking]; clock dials; clock cases; horological instruments made of gold; alarm clocks; watch straps of nylon; bracelets for watches; small clocks; watch movements; mechanical watches with manual winding; mechanical watches; mechanical watches with automatic winding; non-leather watch straps; metal watch hands; metal expanding watch bracelets; parts and fittings for chronometric

instruments; parts for clockworks; parts and fittings for horological instruments; parts for clocks; pendants for watch chains; watch bands; watch straps of polyvinyl chloride; watchstraps made of leather; watch straps of synthetic material; watch straps made of metal or leather or plastic; barrels [clock- and watchmaking]; cases for watches [presentation]; watch winders; watch clasps; control clocks [master clocks]; solar watches; electronically operated movements for watches; electronic alarm clocks; watches made of plated gold; desk clocks; table clocks; fittings for watches; watch springs; escapements; pendulums [clock- and watchmaking]; anchors [clock- and watchmaking]; watch fobs; mantle clocks; clock and watch hands; watch hands; clock hands; women's watches; industrial clocks; automatic watches; silver watches; buckles for watchstraps; costume jewellery; paste jewellery; body costume jewellery; plastic costume jewellery; gold chains; gold necklaces; gold jewellery; amulets [jewellery]; jewelry charms in precious metals or coated therewith; charms [jewellery] of common metals; diadems; jewellery findings; pierced earrings; square gold chain; synthetic stones [jewellery]; ornaments [jewellery, jewelry (Am.)]; hat jewellery; trinkets coated with precious metal; trinkets of bronze; enamelled jewellery; crucifixes as jewellery; crosses [jewellery]; earrings; body-piercing studs; gold earrings; earrings of precious metal; tie clips of precious metal; bracelets and watches combined; gems; precious jewellery; rope chain made of precious metal; chain mesh of semi-precious metals; plastic bracelets in the nature of jewelry; tie clips; precious stones; necklaces [jewellery]; necklaces of precious metal; children's jewelry; bridal headpieces in the nature of tiaras; jade [jewellery]; metal badges for wear [precious metal]; medals coated with precious metals; gold medals; medals made of precious metals; medals; lockets [jewellery]; lockets [jewellery, jewelry (Am.)]; medallions made of non-precious metals; amberoid pendants being jewellery; amber pendants being jewellery; pendants; medallions made of precious metals; medallions; pearls [jewellery]; cuff links made of precious metals with precious stones; cuff links made of precious metals with semi-precious stones; cuff links and tie clips; cuff links coated with precious metals; cuff links made of gold; cuff links made of porcelain; cuff links of precious metal; cuff links made of imitation gold; cuff links; cabochons; creoles; hoop earrings; drop earrings; body-piercing rings; jewellery charms; closures for necklaces; clasps for jewellery; jewellery being articles of precious metals; jewellery being articles of precious stones; jewellery for personal adornment; shoe jewellery; jewellery in the form of beads; jewellery containing gold; jewellery incorporating precious stones;

jewellery incorporating diamonds; articles of jewellery with ornamental stones; jewellery (paste —); cloisonné jewellery; jewellery fashioned of cultured pearls; platinum jewelry; articles of jewellery coated with precious metals; articles of jewellery made from rope chain; jewellery fashioned from non-precious metals; jewellery made from silver; jewellery made of crystal coated with precious metals; articles of jewellery made of precious metal alloys; jewellery made of bronze; jewellery coated with precious metal alloys; facial jewellery; body jewellery; jewelry for the head; corporate recognition jewelry; personal jewellery; pet jewelry; jewellery made of precious stones; jewellery made of plastics; jewellery made of precious metals; jewellery made of crystal; pewter jewellery; sterling silver jewellery; jewellery fashioned of semi-precious stones; jewellery made of semi-precious materials; jewellery of yellow amber; ivory jewellery; jewellery made of glass; bib necklaces; jewelry clips for adapting pierced earrings to clip-on earrings; pins [jewellery]; cloisonne pins; gold plated brooches [jewellery]; jewellery hat pins; brooches [jewellery]; ornamental pins; tie pins; lapel pins [jewellery]; scarf clips being jewelry; clips of silver [jewellery]; rope chain [jewellery] made of common metal; semi-precious articles of bijouterie; fitted covers for jewelry rings to protect against impact, abrasion, and damage to the ring's band and stones; flexible wire bands for wear as a bracelet; gold plated chains; gold plated earrings; gold plated rings; gold plated bracelets; gold-plated necklaces; silver-plated earrings; silver-plated necklaces; silver-plated rings; silver-plated bracelets; cuff links made of silver plate; parts and fittings for jewellery; jewellery, including imitation jewellery and plastic jewellery; diamond jewelry; lapel pins of precious metals [jewellery]; badges of precious metal; lapel badges of precious metal; decorative brooches [jewellery]; decorative pins [jewellery]; ornamental lapel pins; decorative pins of precious metal; dress ornaments in the nature of jewellery; necklace charms; bracelet charms; decorative cuff link covers; imitation jewellery ornaments; decorative articles [trinkets or jewellery] for personal use; ear ornaments in the nature of jewellery; rings [jewellery]; friendship rings; signet rings; rings [trinket]; rings [jewellery] made of precious metal; rings coated with precious metals; eternity rings; rings [jewellery] made of non-precious metal; engagement rings; gold rings; platinum rings; women's jewelry; bracelets; friendship bracelets; identification bracelets [jewelry]; bead bracelets; wooden bead bracelets; bracelets [jewellery]; ankle bracelets; gold bracelets; bracelets of precious metal; bracelets made of embroidered textile [jewellery]; bracelets made of rubber or silicone with pattern or message; charity bracelets;

wedding rings; collets being parts of jewellery; agate as jewellery; personal ornaments of precious metal in the nature of jewelry; silver earrings; silver necklaces; silver rings; silver bracelets; commemorative medals; cameos [jewelry]; jewellery chain of precious metal for bracelets; jewellery chain of precious metal for anklets; jewel chains; chains [jewellery]; jewellery rope chain for necklaces; jewellery rope chain for bracelets; chains [jewellery, jewelry (Am.)]; tie chains of precious metal; jewellery rope chain for anklets; jewelry guard chains; chains of precious metals; jewellery chain of precious metal for necklaces; chain mesh of precious metals [jewellery]; gold thread [jewellery, jewelry (Am.)]; gold alloys; gold thread [jewellery]; gold, unwrought or beaten; gold; beads for making jewellery; chalcedony; natural gem stones; natural pearls; topaz; artificial stones [precious or semi-precious]; threads of precious metal [jewellery]; synthetic precious stones; imitation pearls; rhinestones for making jewelry; spinel [precious stones]; sardonyx [unwrought]; emeralds; ruby; ruthenium and its alloys; rhodium and its alloys; ruthenium; rhodium; gold bullion; platinum ingots; silver bullion; ingots of precious metals; gold alloy ingots; platinum alloy ingots; silver alloy ingots; jewels; precious and semi-precious stones; precious metals and their alloys; precious metals; platinum and its alloys; platinum [metal]; semi-precious stones; palladium and its alloys; palladium; osmium and its alloys; osmium; opal; olivine [gems]; wire thread of precious metal; jades; metal wire [precious metal]; precious metals, unwrought or semi-wrought; marcassites; pearl; cubic zirconia; alloys of precious metal; platinum alloys; precious metal alloys [other than for use in dentistry]; jewellery; jewelry; silver thread [jewellery]; cabochons for making jewellery; threads of precious metals; cultured pearls; iridium and its alloys; iridium; semi-wrought precious stones and their imitations; semi-worked precious metals; semi-finished articles of precious stones for use in the manufacture of jewellery; semi-finished articles of precious metals for use in the manufacture of jewellery; sapphires; processed or semi-processed precious metals; diamond [unwrought]; cut diamonds; diamonds; jet, unwrought or semi-wrought; jet; agate [unwrought]; agates; silver; silver and its alloys; silver, unwrought or beaten; imitation gold; imitation precious stones; imitation jet; pearls made of ambroid [pressed amber]; unwrought silver; unwrought precious stones; unwrought and semi-wrought precious stones and their imitations; unwrought silver alloys.

Class 18

Rainproof parasols; parasols; Japanese oiled-paper umbrellas (janome-gasa); Japanese paper umbrellas (karakasa); umbrella rings; umbrella covers; covers for parasols; metal parts of umbrellas; umbrella or parasol ribs; umbrella sticks; umbrellas; beach umbrellas [beach parasols]; patio umbrellas; golf umbrellas; umbrellas for children; frames for umbrellas or parasols; telescopic umbrellas; combination walking sticks and umbrellas; bags for umbrellas; umbrella handles; tips specially adapted for walking staffs; cane handles; rattan canes; walking stick seats; walking staffs; wading staffs; walking cane handles; folding walking sticks; mountaineering sticks; hiking sticks; randsels [Japanese school satchels]; empty instrument cases for use by doctors; waterproof bags; bags for sports; all-purpose athletic bags; general purpose sport trolley bags; folding briefcases; souvenir bags; gentlemen's handbags; luggage; overnight cases; travel luggage; valises; suitcases; cosmetic cases sold empty; vanity cases, not fitted; briefcases [leather goods]; travelling sets [leatherware]; suitcase handles; travelling bags; briefcases; carry-on suitcases; travel baggage; suitcases with wheels; minaudieres; haversacks; evening handbags; purses made of precious metal; purses, not of precious metal; clutches [purses]; ladies' handbags; clutch bags; handbags made of imitation leather; leather purses; hat boxes of leather; leather wallets; leather credit card wallets; leather coin purses; leather pouches; leather suitcases; gladstone bags; handbags made of leather; leather cases; credit card holders made of leather; leather shoulder belts; shoulder belts [straps] of leather; key-cases of leather and skins; shopping bags made of skin; leather bags and wallets; document cases of leather; net bags for shopping; attaché cases; wash bags for carrying toiletries; travel cases; sporrans; specially holsters adapted for carrying folding walking sticks; weekend bags; business cases; tool bags sold empty; reusable shopping bags; luggage tags; flexible bags for garments; pouch baby carriers; cases of imitation leather; tie cases; vanity cases sold empty; business card cases; cosmetic purses; coin holders; credit-card holders; credit card holders made of imitation leather; garment carriers; driving licence cases; commutation-ticket holders; carrying cases; key cases; holders in the nature of cases for keys; carrying cases for documents; travel garment covers; carriers for suits, shirts and dresses; garment bags for travel made of leather; credit card cases [wallets]; tie cases for travel; purses; garment bags for travel; luggage covers; hat boxes for travel; card wallets [leatherware]; card cases [notecases]; bags for campers; travelling trunks; trunks and suitcases; key cases of imitation leather; boxes of vulcanized fibre; make-up boxes; compression cubes

adapted for luggage; grips [bags]; game bags [hunting accessories]; grips for holding shopping bags; straps for luggage; lockable luggage straps; straps for handbags; straps for coin purses; school knapsacks; trolley duffels; duffel bags; slouch handbags; sling bags; slings for carrying infants; sling bags for carrying infants; baby carriers worn on the body; metal luggage tags; small purses; motorized suitcases; small rucksacks; small bags for men; small suitcases; small clutch purses; fashion handbags; music cases; trunks [luggage]; portmanteaus; bags for climbers; children's shoulder bags; beach bags; plastic luggage tags; knitted bags, not of precious metals; coin purses, not of precious metal; wallets of precious metal; ankle-mounted wallets; multi-purpose purses; change purses of precious metal; coin purses not made of precious metal; nappy wallets; wrist-mounted wallets; wallets, not of precious metal; wallets including card holders; wallets for attachment to belts; wrist mounted purses; pocket wallets; bumbags; pouches; felt pouches; key bags; pouches for holding make-up, keys and other personal items; drawstring pouches; wheeled shopping bags; school bags; daypacks; Japanese utility pouches (shingen-bukuro); kit bags; hiking bags; rucksacks; back frames for carrying children; backpacks for carrying infants; saddlebags; rucksacks on castors; flight bags; nappy bags; holdalls for sports clothing; all-purpose carrying bags; wrist mounted carryall bags; hiking rucksacks; bags [envelopes, pouches] of leather, for packaging; envelopes, of leather, for packaging; travel bags made of plastic materials; courier bags; travelling sets; purse frames; coin purse frames; handbag frames; book bags; luggage tags [leatherware]; travelling bags made of imitation leather; tefillin [phylacteries]; wheeled bags; wheeled luggage; shopping bags with wheels attached; chain mesh purses; toiletry bags; wash bags (not fitted); make-up bags sold empty; belt bags and hip bags; hipsacks; cosmetic bags sold empty; handbags; bags made of imitation leather; canvas bags; bags made of leather; artificial fur bags; towelling bags; diplomatic bags; bags for sports clothing; bags; music bags; shaving bags sold empty; shoe bags; school book bags; canvas shopping bags; two-wheeled shopping bags; tool bags [empty] for motorcycles; tool pouches, sold empty; work bags; tool bags of leather, empty; cross-body bags; shoulder bags; roller bags; grocery tote bags; tool bags, empty; tool bags (empty); knitting bags; drawstring bags; bucket bags; overnight bags; boston bags; shoe bags for travel; roll bags; business card holders in the nature of wallets; handbags, purses and wallets; banknote holders; textile shopping bags; conference folders; attache cases made of imitation leather; attache cases made of leather; folio cases; briefcases

and attache cases; portfolio cases [briefcases]; art portfolios [cases]; carry-on bags; kori wicker trunks; shopping bags; industrial packaging containers of leather; kid; chamois leather, other than for cleaning purposes; imitation leather; imitation leather sold in bulk; valves of leather; cattle skins; curried skins; furs sold in bulk; polyurethane leather; leather, unworked or semi-worked; leather for furniture; leather for shoes; leather and imitations of leather; leather sold in bulk; snakeskin; fur; leathercloth; leather cord; leatherboard; boxes made of leather; girths of leather; leather luggage straps; leather cord; labels of leather; leather for harnesses; moleskin [imitation of leather]; casings, of leather, for springs; leather straps; harness fittings; furniture coverings of leather; worked or semi-worked hides and other leather; trimmings of leather for furniture; semi-worked fur; card holders made of imitation leather; card holders made of leather; straps for skates; straps for soldiers' equipment; reins for guiding children; imitation leather hat boxes; studs of leather; laces (leather -); cases of leather or leatherboard; straps made of imitation leather; shoulder straps; goldbeaters' skin; faux fur; shoulder belts; rawhide chews for dogs; toiletry bags sold empty; chin straps, of leather; sheets of imitation leather for use in manufacture; butts [parts of hides]; sheets of leather for use in manufacture; raincoats for pet dogs; halters; horse collars; riding saddles; stirrups; rubber parts for stirrups; parts of rubber for stirrups; stirrups (parts of rubber for -); stirrup leathers; stud hole plugs for horseshoes; saddle trees; martingales; leggings for animals; leather leashes; articles of clothing for horses; horse tail wraps; saddlery; training leads for horses; saddlery of leather; clothing for pets; dog clothing; harness fittings of iron; knee-pads for horses; traces [harness]; harnesses; dog bellybands; nose bags [feed bags]; electronic pet collars; reins; reins [harness]; cribbing straps for horses; spur straps; straps of leather [saddlery]; lunge reins; fastenings for saddles; harness for horses; horse blankets; covers and wraps for animals; saddle blankets; costumes for animals; hunting crops; leads for animals; pet leads; dog leashes; harness straps; cat o' nine tails; leashes, whips; covers for horse saddles; fly masks for animals; face masks for equines; whips; jockey sticks; metal horseshoes; stirrups of metal; non-metal horseshoes; equine boots; dog parkas; coats for cats; coats for dogs; blinkers [harness]; poultry blinders to prevent fighting; spats and knee bandages for horses; collars for cats; collars for animals; collars for pets; collars for pets bearing medical information; dog collars; horseshoes; horseshoes made of plastic; headbands for horses; hoof guards; harness for animals; horse saddles; horse fly sheets; bits for animals [harness]; bridoons;

equine leg wraps; animal carriers [bags]; dog shoes; horse quarter sheets; pet hair bows; bridles [harness].

Class 25

Rain hats; sports headgear [other than helmets]; sports caps and hats; sports caps; sun visors [headwear]; head sweatbands; visors; yashmaks; visors being headwear; leather headwear; fur hats; fur muffs; garrison caps; fascinator hats; headdresses [veils]; headbands [clothing]; millinery; fishing headwear; sedge hats (suge-gasa); thermal headgear; fake fur hats; party hats [clothing]; sun hats; top hats; fedoras; cloche hats; beach hats; caps with visors; baseball caps; flat caps; paper hats [clothing]; peaked caps; cycling caps; golf caps; headscarves; earbands; khimars; bathing caps; tennis sweatbands; balaclavas; ski balaclavas; hoods [clothing]; woolly hats; mantillas; muffs [clothing]; small hats; sleep masks; mitres [hats]; fashion hats; kerchiefs [clothing]; bandanas [neckerchiefs]; berets; caps being headwear; niqabs; children's headwear; veils [clothing]; wimples; peaked headwear; knitted caps; hat frames [skeletons]; sun visors; skull caps; knot caps; waterpolo caps; bonnets; shower caps; chefs' hats; bonnets [headwear]; bobble hats; ski hats; nightcaps; tams; toques [hats]; turbans; chadors; nursing shoes; tam o'shanters; yashmaghs; fezzes; snoods [scarves]; paper hats for wear by chefs; paper hats for wear by nurses; paper hats for use as clothing items; hijabs; boaters; combative sports uniforms; ski suits for competition; waterproof clothing; rainwear; oilskins [clothing]; waterproof outerclothing; waterproof trousers; mackintoshes; rain slickers; fishermen's jackets; wet suits; wetsuits for surface watersports; water socks; rain ponchos; wet suits for surfing; wet suits for water-skiing; wet suits for water-skiing and sub-aqua; wet suits for windsurfing; waterproof suits for motorcyclists; weatherproof clothing; waterproof capes; athletics vests; sportswear; athletic tights; sports clothing [other than golf gloves]; maillots; sports pants; sport coats; sports jackets; running vests; sports singlets; gym suits; sweat jackets; sports socks; sports shirts with short sleeves; casual shirts; football jerseys; sports jerseys; sports jerseys and breeches for sports; sports bras; sundresses; sleeveless jackets; jumper dresses; fishing vests; baby bodysuits; mock turtleneck shirts; sleeveless jerseys; american football bibs; soccer bibs; suit coats; chasubles; menswear; men's underwear; trunks; swim wear for gentlemen and ladies; men's and women's jackets, coats, trousers, vests; men's suits; bathing suits for men; swimming trunks; coats for men; overshirts; boxer shorts; men's

socks; mankinis; lounge pants; maternity smocks; muumuus; cagoules; windshirts; wind vests; wind suits; wind pants; windproof clothing; replica football kits; moisture-wicking sports pants; sweat-absorbent underwear; moisture-wicking sports shirts; moisture-wicking sports bras; non-slip socks; baselayer tops; halloween costumes; masquerade costumes; sweat-absorbent socks; nipple pasties; motorists' clothing; adhesive bras; cotton coats; basic upper garment of korean traditional clothes [jeogori]; shirt yokes; christening robes; evening wear; boardshorts; formal evening wear; evening suits; evening coats; dresses; bloomers; layettes [clothing]; babies' outerclothing; babies' pants [underwear]; babies' undergarments; infant wear; baby tops; baby bibs [not of paper]; gloves [clothing]; wetsuit gloves; gloves for cyclists; riding gloves; gloves with conductive fingertips that may be worn while using handheld electronic touch screen devices; motorcycle gloves; driving gloves; gloves including those made of skin, hide or fur; camouflage gloves; ski gloves; snowboard gloves; snowboard mittens; fingerless gloves; collars; boas [necklets]; chemisettes; waistcoats; gilets; hunting vests; quilted vests; body warmers; down vests; camouflage vests; fleece vests; tank tops; leggings [leg warmers]; pelisses; furs [clothing]; fur coats and jackets; fur jackets; fur cloaks; bolo ties; neckties; womens' outerclothing; ladies' clothing; lingerie; women's suits; boy shorts [underwear]; bathing costumes for women; coats for women; nighties; chemises; camisoles; ladies' dresses; women's ceremonial dresses; trouser straps; one-piece playsuits; dressing gowns; pedal pushers; leather waistcoats; clothing of leather; motorcyclists' clothing of leather; leather suits; leather jackets; trousers of leather; leather dresses; leather belts [clothing]; string fasteners for haori (haori-himo); boys' clothing; articles of clothing for theatrical use; stretch pants; negligees; trench coats; clothing for men, women and children; tennis wear; clothing made of fur; dresses made from skins; cashmere clothing; latex clothing; plush clothing; paper clothing; clothing for gymnastics; casualwear; girls' clothing; bridesmaids wear; cyclists' clothing; clothing for martial arts; beach clothes; leisurewear; clothing for fishermen; maternity clothing; work clothes; clothing for horse-riding, other than riding helmets; sailing wet weather clothing; coverups; bathing suits; clothing incorporating leds; nurse dresses; clothing for wear in wrestling games; beach wraps; shapewear; clothing containing slimming substances; bathing suit cover-ups; dust coats; clothing for wear in judo practices; golf clothing, other than gloves; golf wear [other than gloves]; triathlon clothing; fleeces; nightwear; maternity sleepwear; clothing for skiing; dance clothing; surfwear; halter

tops; outerclothing; weather resistant outer clothing; outerclothing for boys; outerclothing for men; outerclothing for girls; jacket liners; over-trousers; dress shields; puttees; dinner suits; dinner jackets; suits; formalwear; shoulder scarves; underwear; shoulder wraps [clothing]; underpants; maternity lingerie; disposable underwear; articles of disposable underclothing; foundation garments; thongs; ready-made clothing; stoles; fur stoles; sliding shorts; figure skating clothing; fitted swimming costumes with bra cups; skating outfits; unitards; bed jackets; garters; turtlenecks; turtleneck shirts; waist belts; belts made from imitation leather; belts [clothing]; cummerbunds; maternity bands; girdles; wrap belts for kimonos (datemaki); money belts [clothing]; waist cinchers; handwarmers [clothing]; knee warmers [clothing]; arm warmers [clothing]; wrist warmers; thermal underwear; thermally insulated clothing; thermal socks; footmuffs, not electrically heated; religious garments; kimonos; japanese sleeping robes (nemaki); slipovers [clothing]; vest tops; trouser socks; maillots [hosiery]; footless tights; ankle socks; yoga socks; socks and stockings; socks; sweat-absorbent stockings; socks for infants and toddlers; japanese style socks (tabi covers); japanese style socks (tabi); anti-perspirant socks; toe socks; stockings; knee highs; slipper socks; american football socks; tennis socks; bed socks; footless socks; sock suspenders; suspender belts for men; ear muffs [clothing]; shrugs; neckwear; camiknickers; teddies [underclothing]; gabardines; gabardines [clothing]; capes; ponchos; hairdressing capes; quilted jackets [clothing]; neck warmers; mufflers [clothing]; neck scarves [mufflers]; cashmere scarves; bottoms [clothing]; baby bottoms; baselayer bottoms; pajama bottoms; caftans; burnouses; thobes; embroidered clothing; pantie-girdles; knickers; maternity leggings; tights; bib tights; leggings [trousers]; crop tops; sweat shorts; padded shorts for athletic use; bib shorts; trouser shorts; maternity shorts; swim shorts; american football shorts; golf shorts; short overcoat for kimono (haori); short petticoats; short-sleeve shirts; pinafores; short-sleeved t-shirts; sweatbands; waist strings for kimonos (koshihimo); bustle holder bands for obi (obiage); korean topcoats [durumagi]; korean outer jackets worn over basic garment [magoja]; bodices [lingerie]; bodies [clothing]; body suits; snap crotch shirts for infants and toddlers; leotards; corsets [underclothing]; corsets [clothing, foundation garments]; corsets [foundation clothing]; bustiers; corselets; three piece suits [clothing]; costumes; costumes for use in children's dress up play; theatrical costumes; zoot suits; masquerade and halloween costumes; ballet suits; costumes for use in role-playing games; dance costumes; corduroy trousers; corduroy shirts;

crinolines; neck tubes; tap pants; ascots; bolo ties with precious metal tips; functional underwear; shell jackets; white coats for hospital use; albs; liveries; linen clothing; shoulder straps for clothing; bathing trunks; swim wear for children; bikinis; tankinis; long underwear; long johns; long jackets; long sleeved vests; long sleeve pullovers; polo sweaters; long-sleeved shirts; bralettes; woollen clothing; woollen tights; duffel coats; fleece tops; woollen socks; sweaters; v-neck sweaters; jerseys [clothing]; combinations [clothing]; cloaks; cuffs; scarves; pocket squares; neck scarves; bustles for obi-knots (obiage-shin); eye masks; petticoats; slippers [underclothing]; silk clothing; silk scarves; silk ties; miniskirts; monokinis; maternity shirts; hooded tops; polo shirts; tennis shirts; tee-shirts; chemise tops; yoga shirts; jogging tops; maternity tops; laboratory coats; shirts and slippers; roll necks [clothing]; crew neck sweaters; mock turtlenecks; cycling tops; warm-up tops; american football shirts; yoga tops; tops [clothing]; sweat shirts; tube tops; blue jeans; boas; boleros; desert boots; burkas; bath robes; casual jackets; track jackets; motorcycle jackets; reversible jackets; lumberjackets; donkey jackets; sleeved jackets; stuff jackets [clothing]; down jackets; denim jackets; warm-up jackets; ski jackets; snowboard jackets; jackets being sports clothing; baby clothes; shell suits; pop socks; sailor suits; bridal garters; wedding dresses; one-piece clothing for infants and toddlers; body stockings; full-length kimonos (nagagi); union suits; pram suits; jumper suits; one-piece suits; overalls for infants and toddlers; coveralls; nurse overalls; rompers; shortalls; rainproof jackets; children's wear; children's outerclothing; sunsuits; coats; sheepskin coats; coats of denim; nappy pants [clothing]; petti-pants; gauchos; tracksuit bottoms; yoga pants; dress pants; sweatpants; casual trousers; hunting pants; trousers for children; ski trousers; snow pants; maternity pants; jodhpurs; breeches for wear; short trousers; boxing shorts; padded pants for athletic use; trews; weatherproof pants; nurse pants; camouflage pants; cycling shorts; warm-up pants; snowboard trousers; american football pants; cargo pants; denim jeans; golf trousers; chino pants; capri pants; skorts; culotte skirts; overcoats; sheepskin jackets; bowties; japanese traditional clothing; korean traditional women's waistcoats [baeja]; folk costumes; pirate pants; maniples; sweat bands for the wrist; spats; neckbands; chaps (clothing); synthetic fur stoles; pelerines; shawls; pyjamas; pyjamas [from tricot only]; baby doll pyjamas; plastic aprons; plastic baby bibs; shirt fronts; ascots (ties); knitted gloves; hosiery; knitted underwear; knitwear [clothing]; knit tops; knit jackets; cardigans; knit shirts; turtleneck sweaters; polo knit tops; slipovers; cowls [clothing]; aprons [clothing]; paper aprons;

overalls; shirts; ramie shirts; dress shirts; shirts for suits; hunting shirts; open-necked shirts; collared shirts; button down shirts; camouflage shirts; shirt-jacs; button-front aloha shirts; fishing shirts; hooded pullovers; mock turtleneck sweaters; sweaters and jumpers; tennis pullovers; fleece pullovers; rash guards; scrimmage vests; garments for protecting clothing; jockstraps [underwear]; pleated skirts for formal kimonos (hakama); cassocks; sleepsuits; frock coats; pea coats; sarongs; housecoats; loungewear; barber smocks; beach robes; suede jackets; hunting jackets; riding jackets; smoking jackets; camouflage jackets; safari jackets; bushjackets; jackets [clothing]; shawls and stoles; shawls and headscarves; shawls [from tricot only]; bibs, sleeved, not of paper; bibs, not of paper; salopettes; saris; sarees; jogging sets [clothing]; twin sets; tightening-up strings for kimonos (datejime); kilts; fleece shorts; gym shorts; shorts; tennis shorts; rugby shorts; blazers; brassieres; shift dresses; nursing bras; strapless bras; uniforms for commercial use; uniforms; motorcycle riding suits; karate uniforms; judo uniforms; snow suits; referees uniforms; choir robes; blouses; kendo outfits; baseball uniforms; uniforms for nurses; flying suits; martial arts uniforms; chefs' whites; taekwondo suits; aikido suits; snow boarding suits; bomber jackets; short sets [clothing]; leisure suits; school uniforms; pants; pantsuits; tabards; tailleurs; denims [clothing]; bandeaux [clothing]; togas; ball gowns; hunting boot bags; cheongsams (chinese gowns); tunics; athletic uniforms; printed t-shirts; woven clothing; belts made out of cloth; fabric belts [clothing]; belts made of cloth (clothing); sashes for wear; cloth bibs; cloth bibs for adult diners; woven shirts; undershirts; undershirts for kimonos (koshimaki); padded shirts for athletic use; volleyball jerseys; walking breeches; balloon pants; slacks; sash bands for kimono (obi); swaddling clothes; ready-made linings [parts of clothing]; plastic slippers; galoshes; dresses for infants and toddlers; bridesmaid dresses; maternity dresses; tennis dresses; playsuits [clothing]; running suits; bib overalls for hunting; ski suits; neckerchiefs; cravats; foulards [clothing articles]; neck tube scarves; skirts; tutus; pleated skirts; golf skirts; tennis skirts; hooded sweatshirts; morning coats; light-reflecting jackets; aloha shirts; khakis; winter gloves; winter coats; car coats; polar fleece jackets; heavy jackets; heavy coats; guernseys; collars [clothing]; waterproof shoes; waterproof boots; waterproof boots for fishing; athletic shoes; aqua shoes; boots for sports; training shoes; sports shoes; boots for sports; sneakers; wedge sneakers; women's foldable slippers; footwear for men; men's sandals; casual footwear; valenki [felted boots]; baby boots; baby shoes; baby sandals; infants' footwear; pumps [footwear]; footwear

for women; ladies' sandals; ladies' boots; leather shoes; japanese style sandals of leather; leather slippers; mules; esparto shoes or sandals; inner socks for footwear; japanese toe-strap sandals (asaura-zori); japanese split-toed work footwear (jikatabi); zori; japanese footwear of rice straw (waraji); hunting boots; studs for football boots; rubbers [footwear]; bath slippers; footwear not for sports; deck shoes; bootees (woollen baby shoes); half-boots; bath sandals; football shoes; boots; boots; infants' boots; rain boots; boots for motorcycling; work boots; gym boots; riding shoes; mountaineering boots; lace boots; climbing boots [mountaineering boots]; walking shoes; polo boots; ski boots; rugby boots; snow boots; snowboard shoes; fishing boots; rubber fishing boots; ankle boots; wooden supports for japanese style wooden clogs; japanese style wooden clogs (geta); children's footwear; slippers; disposable slippers; pedicure slippers; foam pedicure slippers; anglers' shoes; leisure shoes; canvas shoes; boots for sports; yoga shoes; bowling shoes; beach shoes; shoes for foot volleyball; running shoes; spiked running shoes; tap shoes; golf footwear; gymnastic shoes; work shoes; shoes with hook and pile fastening tapes; ballet slippers; flat shoes; roller shoes; basketball sneakers; driving shoes; mountaineering shoes; slip-on shoes; volleyball shoes; cycling shoes; platform shoes; boxing shoes; ski and snowboard shoes and parts thereof; baseball shoes; tennis shoes; hockey shoes; handball shoes; ballroom dancing shoes; knitted baby shoes; flip-flops; wooden shoes; sandals; japanese style sandals of felt; japanese style sandals (zori); sandals and beach shoes; thong sandals; pedicure sandals; sandal-clogs; shoe soles for repair; military boots; ski boot bags; japanese style clogs and sandals; footwear made of vinyl; footwear for men and women; dress shoes; footwear [excluding orthopedic footwear]; hidden heel shoes; climbing footwear; mukluks; fishing footwear; low wooden clogs (hiyori-geta); winter boots; low wooden clogs (koma-geta); high rain clogs (ashida); waders; high-heeled shoes; embossed heels of rubber or of plastic materials; embossed soles of rubber or of plastic materials; non-slipping devices for footwear; detachable neckpieces for kimonos (haneri); non-slipping devices for boots; detachable collars; welts for footwear; collars for dresses; boot cuffs; tongues for shoes and boots; cap peaks; toe straps for japanese style wooden clogs; intermediate soles; toe straps for japanese style sandals (zori); heel inserts; toe straps for japanese style sandals [zori]; stiffeners for shoes; stiffeners for boots; inner soles; insoles for footwear; toe boxes; shoe covers, other than for medical purposes; pullstraps for shoes and boots; boot uppers; shoe straps; parts of clothing, footwear and headgear;

metal fittings for japanese style wooden clogs; fittings of metal for footwear; tips for footwear; wooden bodies for japanese style wooden clogs; uppers of woven rattan for japanese style sandals; uppers for japanese style sandals; shoe inserts for non-orthopedic purposes; insoles [for shoes and boots]; underarm gussets [parts of clothing]; gussets [parts of clothing]; gussets for underwear [parts of clothing]; gussets for footlets [parts of clothing]; gussets for leotards [parts of clothing]; gussets for tights [parts of clothing]; gussets for bathing suits [parts of clothing]; gussets for stockings [parts of clothing]; heel protectors for shoes; protective metal members for shoes and boots; rubber soles for jikatabi; slipper soles; soles for japanese style sandals; soles for footwear; shoe soles; cleats for attachment to sports shoes; heels; bra straps; heelpieces for footwear; pockets for clothing; footwear uppers; heelpieces for stockings; shoe uppers; bucket caps.

Class 26

Charm bags (omamori-ire); collar protectors.