

HAGUE AGREEMENT
CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS

EXPLANATORY NOTES ON THE OFFICIAL APPLICATION FORM DM/1

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EXPLANATORY NOTES ON THE OFFICIAL APPLICATION FORM DM/1

1. This document aims to facilitate the completion of the application for the international registration of industrial designs governed *exclusively or partly* by the 1999 Act and/or the 1960 Act (form DM/1).
2. All international applications governed *exclusively or partly* by the 1999 Act and/or the 1960 Act must be presented to the International Bureau on the official form DM/1. All other international applications, that is all international applications governed *exclusively* by the 1934 Act, must be presented to the International Bureau on the official form DM/34 (see paragraphs 51 to 58).

Language of the International Application

3. The international application may be in either English or French, at the applicant's option. However, where an international application is presented to the International Bureau through the intermediary of an Office, that Office may restrict the choice of the applicant and require the application to be in either English, or in French.
4. If these requirements concerning language are not complied with, this will constitute an irregularity entailing a postponement of the filing date of the international application.

THE INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION FORM

Item 1: Applicant

Name

5. Where the applicant is a natural person, the name to be indicated is the family (or principal) name and the given (or secondary) name(s) of the natural person, as customarily used by that person and in the order in which they are customarily used. Where the applicant is a legal entity, its full official designation must be given. Where the name of the applicant is in characters other than Latin characters, the name must be indicated as a transliteration into Latin characters, following the phonetics of the language of the international application. Where the applicant is a legal entity, the transliteration may be replaced by a translation into the language of the international application.

Address

6. The address of the applicant must be given in such a way as to satisfy the customary requirements for prompt postal delivery and should consist, at least, of all the relevant administrative units up to, and including, the house number, if any. In addition, telephone or fax numbers and an email address may be given.

Several Applicants

7. Where there is more than one applicant, the appropriate box should be ticked and the relevant information regarding each of the other applicants should be furnished on a continuation sheet.

Item 2: Address for Correspondence

8. Where the name and address of a representative has been given in item 5 of the international application form, all communications which are required to be sent by the International Bureau to the applicant are sent to that address. Otherwise, all communications are sent to the address of the applicant, as indicated in item 1 of the application form.

Single Applicant

9. Where, however, an applicant has not indicated the name and address of a representative and requires to have correspondence sent to an address other than that indicated in item 1 of the application form, an address for correspondence should then be indicated in item 2. In other words, when there is just one applicant, the field “*Address for Correspondence*” should be completed only (a), where no representative has been appointed and (b), the address to which communications should be sent differs from that indicated in item 1.

Several Applicants

10. Where there are several applicants with different addresses and the name and address of a representative has not been indicated in item 5 of the application form, a separate address for correspondence *must* be indicated. In default of such indication in the application form, the address of the first person named as the applicant in item 1 is treated as the address for correspondence.

Phone, Fax Number and Email Address

11. The numbers or email address given should be those of the person whom the International Bureau should contact if and when it needs to get in touch with the applicant.

Item 3: Entitlement to File

12. The applicant is required to indicate under item 3 the Contracting Party in which he has a real and effective industrial or commercial establishment (if any), as well as the Contracting Party in which he has a domicile (if any), and also the Contracting Party of which he is a national.

13. The applicant may also indicate the Contracting Party in which he has habitual residence, provided that such Contracting Party is bound by the 1999 Act. Indeed, the possibility of claiming an entitlement through habitual residence is contemplated only by the 1999 Act, and not by the 1960 or the 1934 Acts.

14. The indications concerning each of these entitlements must all be completed, even if the Contracting Party concerned is the same in each case. However, only one Contracting Party may be indicated in each case. (If any criterion is not applicable, the applicant should simply write “*None*”).

15. Although only one entitlement (through establishment, domicile, habitual residence or nationality) with one Contracting Party is required in order to apply for an international application, it may still be important for the applicant to indicate his *multiple* entitlements in different Contracting Parties, since that applicant would then be in a position to cumulate those multiple entitlements with a view to obtaining protection on a broader geographical scale.

16. For example, an applicant having the nationality of Contracting Party A, bound *exclusively* by the 1960 Act (and therefore entitled to designate only Contracting Parties bound by that Act), and whose domicile is located in Contracting Party B, bound *exclusively* by the 1999 Act, could, as a result, designate all Contracting Parties bound by the 1960 and/or 1999 Acts.

Several Applicants

17. Where there are several applicants, the information concerning the entitlement to file must be given in respect of each applicant, provided that each of them is in a position to establish an entitlement through a Contracting Party bound by the same Act or Acts. It is not necessary that the Contracting Party concerned be the same in respect of each applicant, nor is it necessary that the nature of the entitlement (nationality, domicile, habitual residence or establishment) be the same for each applicant.

18. For example, where Applicant 1 is a national of Contracting Party A, bound by the 1999 Act, and Applicant 2 has a domicile in Contracting Party B, also bound by the 1999 Act, these applicants may jointly file an international application.

Item 4: Indication of Applicant's Contracting Party

19. The applicant's Contracting Party is the Contracting Party through which the applicant derives the right to file an international application under the 1999 Act. That Contracting Party must be specified by the applicant in any international application governed *exclusively or partly by the 1999 Act*.

20. Therefore, where an applicant has indicated under item 3 only one Contracting Party bound by the 1999 Act in respect of which he derives his right to file an international application under the Hague Agreement, that Contracting Party must be indicated as the applicant's Contracting Party.

21. However, where an applicant has indicated under item 3 several Contracting Parties bound by the 1999 Act in respect of which he derives his right to file an international application under the Hague Agreement, any of those Contracting Parties may be indicated as the applicant's Contracting Party.

Item 5: Appointment of a Representative

22. If the applicant wishes to be represented before the International Bureau, the name and address of the representative should be given in this part of the form. The information should be sufficient to enable correspondence to be sent to the representative, and should preferably include telephone and fax numbers and any email address.

23. Where the name of the representative is in characters other than Latin characters, the name must be indicated as a transliteration into Latin characters, following the phonetics of the language of the international application. Where the representative is a legal entity, the transliteration may be replaced by a translation into the language of the international application.

24. In order to give effect to the appointment of a representative, the international application form must either be signed by the applicant under item 14 or be accompanied by a power of attorney, and the appropriate box should be ticked in item 5.

25. The Hague system does not contain any restriction or requirement as to who may be appointed as representative before the International Bureau (concerning, for example, professional qualification, nationality or residence). It follows that an applicant may appoint a representative residing or carrying on business in a Contracting Party which is not the State of origin or the applicant's Contracting Party, and it is not even necessary that the representative be residing or carrying on business in a Contracting Party to the Hague Union.

26. The appointment of a representative in the international application empowers the representative to act only before the International Bureau. It may subsequently become necessary to appoint one or more further representatives to act before the Offices of designated Contracting Parties, for example, in the event of a refusal of protection notified by such an Office. In such case, the appointment of a representative is governed by the requirements of the Contracting Party concerned.

Item 6: Identity of the Creator of the Industrial Design

27. As a matter of principle, the identity of the creator of the designs is an optional indication which may be included in any international application. However, such indication may be mandatory in some circumstances under the 1960 and/or the 1999 Act.

28. Under the 1960 Act, the law of a Contracting Party may require such information where it is designated under that Act (without the need to make a corresponding notification to the Director General). Therefore, whenever such a Contracting Party is designated under the 1960 Act, the international application should contain the identity of the creator. Failure to provide this indication may lead to a refusal of protection being issued by the Office of the Contracting Party in question. However, given that the requirement to furnish the identity of the creator does not have to be notified to the Director General under the 1960 Act, the International Bureau does not carry out an examination in that respect.

29. **Bulgaria** has made such a declaration under the 1960 Act. The International Bureau therefore advises applicants who designate Bulgaria in their international applications to declare the identity of the creator as a matter of course under Item 6 of the application form. If this is not done, the Bulgarian Office will request directly the applicant to declare the identity of the creator(s) within a time limit of two months from the sending of such request.

30. Under the 1999 Act, any Contracting Party whose legislation requires an application for the registration of an industrial design to be filed in the name of the creator of the design may notify that fact to the Director General of WIPO. If that Contracting Party is designated in the international application, the identity of the creator of the industrial design must be furnished. If the person mentioned in the international application as the creator is not the same as the person named as the applicant, the international application must be accompanied by a statement or document, depending on what the Contracting Party concerned may require, to the effect that the international application has been assigned by the person identified in the international application as the creator to the person named as the applicant.

31. **Iceland** has made such a declaration under the 1999 Act. Applicants who designate Iceland in their international applications must declare the identity of the creator as a matter of course under Item 6 of the application form. If the person mentioned in the international application as the creator is not the same as the person named as the applicant, the international application must be accompanied by a statement to the effect that the international application has been assigned by the person identified in the international application as the creator to the person named as the applicant. If this is not done, the International Bureau will request the applicant to declare the identity of the creator(s) within a time limit of three months from the sending of such request.

32. Furthermore and also under the 1999 Act, any Contracting Party whose Office is an Examining Office and whose law requires that an application for the grant of protection for an industrial design should contain the identity of the creator in order for that application to be accorded a filing date may, in a declaration, notify the Director General accordingly. Where such Contracting Party is designated under the 1999 Act, the international application should contain the identity of the creator. In default, the international application is considered as irregular and this may entail the postponement of the date of the international registration. **Romania** has made this declaration.

Item 7: Number of Industrial Designs, Reproductions and/or Specimens

33. The following must be indicated under item 7 of the international application form:
- (i) the total number of industrial designs included in the international application; which may not exceed 100,
 - (ii) the total number of reproductions, in black and white, and in color,
 - (iii) the total number of A4 pages comprising reproductions, and
 - (iv) the total number of specimens, if any.

Item 8: Products which Constitute the Industrial Design or in Relation to which it is to be Used

34. Item 8 provides for a table in which the applicant must indicate what the industrial designs consist of. Such indication must be considered differently, depending upon whether one is concerned with a two-dimensional or a three-dimensional design :

- if the industrial design consists of a product, its usual generic name should be indicated, for example: “chair”;
- if the industrial design consists of a decorative motif, that product should be indicated, for example: “drawing to be used with dishes” or “motif for textiles”.

35. When indicating the products which constitute the industrial design or in relation to which it is to be used, the applicants should use the exact wording of the Locarno Classification provided for in Annex 1 of the present Notes. The Annex contains the list of Classes and Subclasses of the Locarno Classification together with Explanatory Notes.

36. These indications must be given for each industrial design, in numerical order.

37. The applicant may also indicate the (single) class to which those industrial designs belong. In the case of several designs included in the same international application, all those designs must belong to the same class of the Locarno Classification. However, it should be noted that **Estonia, Kyrgystan, Romania and Singapore** have made the declaration under Article 13 of the 1999 Act, whereby they require that all industrial designs contained in the international application conform to the requirement of unity of design. If this is not done, the Offices of such Contracting Parties, if designated in the international application under the 1999 Act, may refuse the protection of the industrial designs under their legislation for lack of unity of design.

38. In addition, in the right-hand side of the table, the sub-class to which the product(s) concerned belong may also be indicated.

39. The indications relating to the class and sub-class(es) are not compulsory and therefore failure to provide them does not result in an irregularity being raised by the International Bureau. However, if the International Bureau finds that several designs included in the same international application belong to different classes of the Locarno classification, this constitutes an irregularity which will have to be remedied.

Item 9: Description

40. As a matter of principle, the description of the industrial designs is an optional indication which may be included in any international application. A brief description is however required if **Romania** is designated under the 1999 Act. Only the characteristic features that appear in a reproduction should be described. The description should not disclose technical features of the operation of an industrial design, or its possible utilization. If the description exceeds 100 words, an additional fee of 2 Swiss francs per word exceeding 100 is payable.

41. The description may also serve as a way of disclaiming protection in respect of some characteristics of the industrial designs.

Item 10: Designated Contracting Parties

42. The applicant must, by ticking the appropriate box, designate each Contracting Party where protection is sought.

What Contracting Parties May be Designated?

43. Each designated Contracting Party must be bound by an Act – the 1999 Act, the 1960 Act and/or 1934 Act – to which one of the Contracting Parties indicated under item 3 (*Entitlement to File*) is also bound. A table of Contracting Parties, with an indication of the Act or Acts to which each particular State is party, is annexed to the form.

44. For example, if an applicant has indicated that he has an establishment in Country A, which is bound by the 1960 Act, and that he also has a domicile in Country B, which is bound by the 1999 Act, the application may cumulatively designate Contracting Parties which are party to either the 1960 Act exclusively, the 1999 Act exclusively, or to both the 1960 Act *and* the 1999 Act, whether or not any of those Contracting Parties is also bound by the 1934 Act. However, that applicant cannot designate any Contracting Party bound *exclusively* by the 1934 Act.

45. If, instead, the applicant has indicated that he has an establishment only in Country B, which is bound exclusively by the 1999 Act, and he has not indicated any other entitlements, he may only designate Contracting Parties which are bound by the 1999 Act, whether or not such Contracting Parties are also bound by one or other of the 1934 Act or the 1960 Act. He may not, however, designate Contracting Parties bound exclusively by the 1934 Act or exclusively by the 1960 Act.

46. Unlike under the Madrid system for the international registration of marks, there is not any possibility of “subsequent” designation under the Hague system. It is essential, therefore, that an applicant designates, at the time of filing of the international application, *all* those Contracting Parties where it is intended to seek protection for an industrial design. If it subsequently becomes necessary to extend protection to additional Contracting Parties, this can only be done by means of filing a new international application.

Protection in the State of Origin and in the Applicant's Contracting Party

47. As a matter of principle, it is possible for an applicant to request protection in the State of origin and in the applicant's Contracting Party.

48. The 1960 Act provides as a principle that an international registration has effect in the State of origin, unless otherwise specified in its national legislation. Given that information concerning such exclusion is not required to be communicated to the Director General, the International Bureau does not carry out an examination in that respect.

49. The 1999 Act expressly provides that any Contracting Party whose Office is an Examining Office may, in a declaration, notify the Director General that, where it is the applicant's Contracting Party, its designation in an international registration has no effect. Where a Contracting Party which has made that declaration is indicated in an international application as the applicant's Contracting Party and at the same time as a designated Contracting Party, the International Bureau disregards the designation of the Contracting Party in question.

50. The 1934 Act provides that nationals of any of the Contracting States, as well as persons who have in those States a domicile or a real and effective industrial or commercial establishment, "*may, in all the other Contracting States, secure protection for their industrial designs*" (underline added). The presence of the word "other" would suggest the exclusion of the State of origin from its field of application. However, it is generally accepted that the legislation of any country may nevertheless provide for the applicability of the 1934 Act in its territory, even though it may be the State of origin.

Determination of Which Act Is Applicable in Respect of the Designation of a Given Contracting Party

51. To the extent that one and the same Contracting Party may be bound by one, two, or all three Acts of the Hague Agreement, the question arises as to which of these Acts applies in respect of a given Contracting Party designated in an international application.

52. The Act applicable to a designated Contracting Party depends upon the Act(s) to which are bound, on the one hand, the Contracting Party *of the applicant* and, on the other, the given *designated* Contracting Party. The applicable principles may be summarized as follows:

- where there is only *one* common Act between the two Contracting Parties concerned, it is such Act which governs the designation of a given Contracting Party. For example, if an applicant originates from a Contracting Party bound by both the 1999 and the 1960 Acts and designates a Contracting Party bound exclusively by the 1960 Act, such designation is governed by the single common Act (the 1960 Act);

- where both Contracting Parties concerned are bound by *more* than one common Act, it is the *most recent* Act which applies with respect to the designated Contracting Party. For example, if an applicant originates from a Contracting Party bound by both the 1960 and the 1999 Acts and designates a Contracting Party also bound by both the 1960 and the 1999 Acts, such designation is governed by the more recent Act (the 1999 Act).

53. Such determination is to be made on the date of filing of the international application concerned. It cannot be reviewed afterwards, should one of the Contracting Parties concerned accede to another Act of the Hague Agreement subsequently to the filing of the international application.

Determination of the Act or Acts Which Govern an International Application as a Whole

54. While the *designation of a Contracting Party* can only be governed by one Act, several Acts may, however, apply in respect of a single *international application*. This depends on whether, in respect of any given international application, Contracting Parties have been designated under the 1999 Act, the 1960 Act and/or the 1934 Act.

55. It is important for an applicant to know which Act or Acts govern(s) the international application, since this will determine such matters as the form to be used (DM/1 or DM/34), the language in which the application may be filed, the possibility of requesting deferment of publication, or the fees which are payable.

56. In all, seven kinds of international application will be possible. An international application may be governed:

(a) exclusively by the 1999 Act, i.e., all the Contracting Parties designated in the international application have been designated under the 1999 Act (**form DM/1**);

(b) exclusively by the 1960 Act, i.e., all the Contracting Parties designated in the international application have been designated under the 1960 Act (**form DM/1**);

(c) exclusively by the 1934 Act, i.e., all the Contracting Parties designated in the international application have been designated under the 1934 Act (**form DM/34**);

(d) by both the 1999 and the 1960 Acts (**form DM/1**), i.e., the Contracting Parties designated in the international application include

- at least one Contracting Party designated under the 1999 Act, and
- at least one Contracting Party designated under the 1960 Act, while
- no Contracting Party has been designated under the 1934 Act;

(e) by both the 1999 and the 1934 Acts (**form DM/1**), i.e., the Contracting Parties designated in the international application include,

- at least one Contracting Party designated under the 1999 Act, and
- at least one Contracting Party designated under the 1934 Act, while
- no Contracting Party has been designated under the 1960 Act;

(f) by both the 1960 and the 1934 Acts (**form DM/1**), i.e., the Contracting Parties designated in the international application include,

- at least one Contracting Party designated under the 1960 Act, and
- at least one Contracting Party designated under the 1934 Act, while
- no Contracting Party has been designated under the 1999 Act;

(g) by the 1999, the 1960 and the 1934 Acts (**form DM/1**), i.e., the Contracting Parties designated in the international application include,

- at least one Contracting Party designated under the 1999 Act, and
- at least one Contracting Party designated under the 1960 Act, and
- at least one Contracting Party designated under the 1934 Act.

57. These rules may be illustrated with the following example: an applicant originates from a Contracting Party bound by both the 1999 and the 1960 Acts and it is assumed first of all that he designates in his international application Contracting Parties “A”, “B” and “C”, all of which are bound by the 1999 and 1960 Acts. To the extent that each of these designations is governed by the 1999 Act (the most recent Act), it follows that the international application as a whole is governed *exclusively* by the 1999 Act.

58. If, in respect of the same international application, the applicant also designates Contracting Party "D" which is bound only by the 1960 Act: the designation of that Contracting Party "D" is governed by the 1960 Act (the single common Act), and it follows that the international application concerned is governed by *both* the 1999 Act and the 1960 Act. In other words, with respect to that international application, the 1999 Act applies in respect of Contracting Parties "A", "B" and "C" and the 1960 Act applies in respect of Contracting Party "D".

Item 11: Priority

59. Priority of an earlier filing may be claimed under Article 4 of the Paris Convention. Priority may be claimed on the basis of a first national filing made in one of the States party to the Paris Convention or the World Trade Organization.

60. Where it is intended to claim priority, this should be indicated under item 11, by ticking the appropriate box, whether the priority relates to a single earlier filing or whether multiple priorities are claimed.

61. Where priority is claimed, there must be indicated the name of the Office with which the earlier filing was made, together with the number of the earlier filing (if available), and the date of the earlier filing (in the order of day, month and year). Where priority is claimed from more than one earlier filing, and all the relevant indications cannot be accommodated in the space provided, then (unless a self-generated form is used) those with the earliest date should be indicated under item 11 and the remainder should be set out on a continuation sheet.

62. Where the earlier filing does not relate to all the designs included in the international application, the applicant has the option of indicating either those designs for which priority is claimed, or is not claimed, depending on which is more convenient. Such indication should be made by reference to the numbers of the designs in question. If no indication is made in this part of item 11, it will be assumed by the International Bureau that the priority relates to *all* the industrial designs.

63. The International Bureau disregards any claimed priority which bears a date which is more than six months earlier than the filing date of the international application.

64. Where an applicant claims the priority of an earlier application, copies of the earlier application documentation upon which priority is based should not be included with the international application sent to the International Bureau. The International Bureau confines itself to establishing only that the required particulars have been included in the international application form. This does not preclude an Office from requesting the holder, in any particular case, to furnish a copy of the priority document to it directly. Such request could, for example, be made in the context of a refusal where the Office takes the view that the priority document is necessary in order to establish novelty, because of disclosure during the period covered by the priority claim.

Item 12: International Exhibition Priority

65. If it is intended to claim exhibition priority in the international application, the applicant should so indicate, by ticking the relevant box in item 12 of the international application form.

66. In addition, the application form must indicate where the exhibition took place, the name of the exhibition, the date on which the product was first exhibited and the number of each industrial design shown at the exhibition.

67. Where the claim does not relate to all the designs included in the international application, then the applicant has the option of indicating either those designs for which exhibition priority is claimed, or is not claimed, depending on which is more convenient. If no industrial design is indicated, it is assumed by the International Bureau that all the industrial designs were shown at the exhibition in question.

Item 13: Publication of the International Registration

68. If the applicant requires publication in color, this should be indicated by ticking the box in item 13 of the international application form.

69. With regard to the timing of publication, the general rule is that publication takes place six months after the date of the international registration, unless the applicant requests otherwise.

70. There are two exceptions to the general rule that an international registration is published six months after the date of the international registration, namely, where an applicant requests immediate publication or requests deferment of publication.

Immediate Publication

71. An applicant may request immediate publication by ticking the appropriate box in item 13. There may be situations where early publication could be an advantage. For instance, under a national or regional law it may be the case that the right flowing from registration of an industrial design may only be enforced after it has been published. However, the notion of 'immediate' publication should in any event also take account of the time required by the International Bureau to carry out the relevant technical preparations.

Deferment of Publication

72. An applicant may request that the publication of the international registration be deferred, by ticking the appropriate box in item 13 on the international application form. In such case, the period of deferment which is required should be indicated in the appropriate part of this item, expressed in months.

Determining the Appropriate Period of Deferment

73. The conditions which regulate the applicable period of deferment in any given situation depend upon the laws of the various national or regional systems of the Contracting Parties designated in the international application, including the case of Contracting Parties which do not permit deferred publication at all, and on the treaty or treaties governing such application.

The 1999 Act

74. Under the 1999 Act, the general principle is that each Contracting Party is assumed to permit the prescribed period of deferment of 30 months, unless it has notified, in a declaration to the Director General of WIPO, that it authorizes only a shorter period – or that it does not authorize deferment at all.

75. It follows that where an international application governed *exclusively* by the 1999 Act (i.e., in respect of which all the designated Contracting Parties have been designated under the 1999 Act) contains a request for deferment of publication, such deferment may in principle be requested for a period up to 30 months from the filing date, or where priority is claimed, from the priority date. However:

- if such application includes the designation of *one* Contracting Party that has made a declaration in accordance with which the period of deferment under its legislation is less than the prescribed period of 30 months, then publication takes place on the expiry of the period stated in that declaration;

- if such application includes the designation of *more than one* Contracting Party which has made a declaration in accordance with which the period of deferment is less than the prescribed period of 30 months, then publication takes place on the expiry of the shortest of the periods notified in those declarations;

- if such application includes the designation of a Contracting Party which has made a declaration in accordance with which deferment of publication is not possible at all under its law, it is subject to different treatment, depending upon whether the application is accompanied by reproductions or specimens of the filed design. The principles are as follows:

- (i) if the international application is accompanied by *reproductions* of the design, the International Bureau notifies the applicant that the request for deferment of publication is incompatible with the designation of the Contracting Party concerned. If the holder does not withdraw the designation of that Contracting Party within one month as from the date of the notification sent by the International Bureau, *the request for deferment of publication* is not taken into consideration;
- (ii) if the international application is accompanied by *specimens* of the design, the International Bureau does not take into account the *designation of the Contracting Party concerned* and so notifies the applicant.

76. **Croatia, Estonia and Slovenia** have made the declaration in accordance with which the period of deferment under their respective legislation cannot exceed 12 months from the filing date, or where priority is claimed, from the priority date. Thus, when Croatia, Estonia and/or Slovenia are designated in an international application governed *exclusively* by the 1999 Act, the applicant may not request a deferment of publication for a period which exceeds 12 months from the filing date, or where priority is claimed, from the priority date.

77. **Iceland, Singapore and Ukraine** have made the declaration in accordance with which deferment of publication is not possible at all under their law. Thus, when Iceland, Singapore and/or Ukraine are designated in an international application governed *exclusively or partly* by the 1999 Act, the applicant may not request a deferment of publication.

The 1960 Act

78. For Contracting Parties designated under the 1960 Act, the maximum period of deferment is 12 months.

79. Where an international application is governed exclusively or partly by the 1960 Act (i.e., in respect of which at least one Contracting Party has been designated under the 1960 Act), deferment of publication can not exceed 12 months from the filing date, or where priority is claimed, from the priority of the application concerned. In other words, the designation of a Contracting Party under the 1960 Act can be considered as equivalent to the designation of a Contracting Party which has made a declaration for a deferment period of a maximum of 12 months.

The 1934 Act

80. Where an international application is governed partly by the 1934 Act (i.e., in respect of which at least one Contracting Party has been designated under the 1934 Act), deferment of publication may not be requested since the 1934 Act does not allow for deferment of publication.

81. Thus, where **Indonesia**, the **Netherlands Antilles**, **Tunisia** and/or the **Holy See** are designated in an international application, the applicant may not request a deferment of publication.

82. Moreover, where **Benin**, **Côte d'Ivoire**, **Egypt**, **France**, **Germany**, **Liechtenstein**, **Morocco**, **Monaco**, **Senegal**, **Spain**, **Suriname** and/or **Switzerland** are designated under the 1934 Act in an international application (see paragraphs 51 to 58), the applicant may not request a deferment of publication.

Signature

83. The international application form may be signed by the applicant or his representative (or by an Office when the international application has been presented to the International Bureau through that Office). The signature may be replaced by the affixing of a seal. In either case, the name of the signatory should be indicated separately.

Name of Contact Person

84. It is not obligatory, but may be useful, for the applicant to indicate the name of the person to contact, if necessary. This may be particularly of interest where the international application is filed in the name of a legal entity.

Date of Receipt

85. If an international application, governed exclusively by the 1999 Act, has been presented to the International Bureau through an Office, the Office should indicate the date on which it received the international application. This date is important since it will become in principle the date of the international registration.

Fee Calculation and Payment

86. There must be indicated on the fee payment sheet, which precedes the Fee Calculation Sheet and forms part of the international application form, either:

(i) an authorization to debit the required amount from an account opened with the International Bureau (indicating also the name of the holder of the account, the account number and the identity of the party giving the authorization), or

(ii) the amount of fees being paid, the method by which payment is being made and the identification of the party making the payment.

87. Where the former method is adopted, it is not necessary to specify the amount of the fees in question. This has the advantage of avoiding the risk of a fees irregularity.

Fees Due

88. The fees payable in connection with an international application consist of:

- (i) a basic fee;
- (ii) a standard designation fee or, where a designated Contracting Party is one in respect of which an individual designation fee is payable, that fee;
- (iii) a publication fee, consisting of an amount to be paid in respect of each reproduction to be published and, where these reproductions are shown on a page of A4 format, an amount to be paid in respect of each such page, in addition to the first.

89. These fees are payable at the time of filing the international application, except that, where the international application contains a request for deferment of publication, the publication fee may be paid later. In such case the applicant should tick the appropriate box on the fee payment sheet.

90. The amounts of the basic fee, the standard designation fee and the publication fee are set out in the Schedule of Fees comprised in the Common Regulations. With regard to individual fees, users should refer to the WIPO website (www.wipo.int) where details of individual fees are posted and updated in the form of *Information Notices*. The particulars of all individual fees are also contained in the Bulletin which is published on WIPO's website.

91. In addition, there is also available on the WIPO website a fee calculator which takes into account all the possible fee permutations, depending upon the particular Contracting Parties designated in any given international application, the number of industrial designs, etc.

THE REPRODUCTIONS OF THE INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS

Mode of Reproduction

92. The reproductions of the designs for which registration is sought must be either in the form of photographs or other graphic representations of the industrial designs, or of the products which constitute the industrial designs. A single international application may at the same time comprise both photographs and graphic representations, which may be in black and white or in color.

93. The reproductions accompanying an international application should be either pasted or printed directly onto a separate sheet of A4 paper which is white and opaque. The separate sheet of paper should be used upright and should not contain more than 25 reproductions. The reproductions should be arranged in the orientation in which the applicant wishes them to be published. A margin of at least 5 millimeters should be left around the representation of each industrial design.

94. Each reproduction should fall within a right-angled quadrilateral containing no other reproduction, or part of another reproduction, and no numbering. This requirement is related to the fact that the reproductions intended for publication on CD-ROM are scanned, and this requires a frame which does not contain any other material. The term 'right angled quadrilateral' is intended to include both squares and rectangles. The reproductions should not be folded, stapled or marked in any way.

95. The reproductions should represent the industrial design alone, or the product in relation to which the industrial design is to be used, to the exclusion of any other object, accessory, person or animal. Thus, for example, if protection is sought for a bowl, the bowl should be represented without fruit, or a frame for which protection is sought should be represented without a picture.

96. Technical drawings showing articles in section or in plan, particularly with axes, dimensions, explanatory text or legends, are not acceptable.

97. If the reproductions consist of photographs, such photographs must be of professional standard and have all their edges cut at right angles. In such case, the industrial design must be shown against a neutral plain background and photographs may not be retouched with ink or correcting fluid.

98. If the reproductions consist of other graphic representations, they must be of professional standard and produced with drawing instruments or by electronic means on good quality white, opaque paper, and have all their edges cut at right angles. The representation may comprise shading and hatching to provide relief. Graphic representations executed by electronic means may be shown against a background, provided that it is neutral and plain and has only edges cut at right angles.

Disclaimer

99. Matter which is shown in a reproduction, but for which protection is not claimed, may be indicated by means of dotted or broken lines, and/or in the description.

Number of Reproductions

100. There is not any limit upon the number of reproductions which can accompany an international application. Only a single copy of each reproduction should be submitted (in color, if the applicant wishes that the reproduction be published in color). An applicant wishing to obtain the maximum protection for a design should ensure that the design is fully represented, as only aspects visible in the reproduction will be protected. It may be necessary, therefore, to represent a single article from many angles and submit several different views. However, several views shown from different angles may not be included in a single reproduction. Each view must be represented separately.

Numbering of Reproductions

101. Where there are several designs included in an international application, each design must be identified by an individual number appearing in the margin of each reproduction. When the same design is represented from different angles, the numbering must consist of two separate figures, separated by a dot (for example, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, etc., for the first design, and 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, etc., for the second design, and so on). In such case, the reproductions should be pasted or printed in ascending numerical order on the separate sheet of paper.

102. An applicant may choose to submit different views of the same industrial design, in order either to illustrate all the characteristic features of a three-dimensional design or to comply with the requirement of the law of a designated Contracted Party which has made a declaration whereby it requires certain specified views of the product concerned.

Dimensions of the Reproductions

103. The dimensions of the representation of each industrial design appearing in a photograph or other graphic representation may not exceed 16 x 16 centimeters, and one of those dimensions must be at least 3 centimeters.

Quality of the Reproductions

104. Reproductions must be of a quality permitting all the details of the industrial design to be clearly distinguished and permitting publication. The reproductions which accompany an international application should be of the highest possible quality, since, in the final analysis, it is upon the content and quality of the reproductions that the scope of protection will depend.

Filing of Specimens

Under the 1999 Act

105. Where an international application is governed exclusively by the 1999 Act, it is permissible in certain limited circumstances to substitute reproductions by specimens. This is possible where:

- (i) an international application is governed *exclusively* by the 1999 Act, and
- (ii) it contains a request for deferment of publication, and
- (iii) the application is in respect of a two-dimensional industrial design.

106. Where specimens are submitted instead of reproductions, the applicant must furnish one specimen for the International Bureau and one further specimen for each designated national Office that has notified the International Bureau that it wishes to receive copies of international registrations. This requirement aims at enabling Examining Offices to take into account the industrial designs which are the subject of the international registration when carrying out the novelty examination provided for by their domestic legislation.

Under the 1960 Act

107. In the case of an international application governed exclusively or partly by the 1960 Act, the application *may* be accompanied *also* by specimens. This means that the filing of specimens is optional but does not exempt the applicant from the requirement to furnish a reproduction of the designs.

Requirements Concerning Specimens

108. All the specimens should be contained in a single package. None of the dimensions of the package should exceed 30 centimeters and the overall weight of the package and its packing should not exceed 4 kilograms.

109. The individual specimens may be folded and may not exceed 26.2 centimeters x 17 centimeters in size (unfolded), 50 grams in weight, or 3 millimeters in thickness. The specimens should also be pasted on sheets of A4 paper and numbered in ascending numerical order. If, and when, in due course, the reproductions are submitted to the International Bureau, the number assigned to each reproduction should be the same as the number assigned to each corresponding specimen.

110. Perishable products or products which may be dangerous to store are not accepted by the International Bureau.

No Additional Matter

111. If the international application contains any matter other than that required or permitted by the 1999 Act, the 1960 Act, the 1934 Act, the Common Regulations or the Administrative Instructions, the International Bureau deletes it *ex officio*. If the international application is accompanied by any document other than those required or permitted, the International Bureau may dispose of such document.

**INTERNATIONAL (LOCARNO) CLASSIFICATION
FOR INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS**

LIST OF CLASSES

- CLASS 01 – FOODSTUFFS
- CLASS 02 – ARTICLES OF CLOTHING AND HABERDASHERY
- CLASS 03 – TRAVEL GOODS, CASES, PARASOLS AND PERSONAL BELONGINGS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED
- CLASS 04 – BRUSHWARE
- CLASS 05 – TEXTILE PIECEGOODS, ARTIFICIAL AND NATURAL SHEET MATERIAL
- CLASS 06 – FURNISHING
- CLASS 07 – HOUSEHOLD GOODS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED
- CLASS 08 – TOOLS AND HARDWARE
- CLASS 09 – PACKAGES AND CONTAINERS FOR THE TRANSPORT OR HANDLING OF GOODS
- CLASS 10 – CLOCKS AND WATCHES AND OTHER MEASURING INSTRUMENTS, CHECKING AND SIGNALLING INSTRUMENTS
- CLASS 11 – ARTICLES OF ADORNMENT
- CLASS 12 – MEANS OF TRANSPORT OR HOISTING
- CLASS 13 – EQUIPMENT FOR PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION OR TRANSFORMATION OF ELECTRICITY
- CLASS 14 – RECORDING, COMMUNICATION OR INFORMATION RETRIEVAL EQUIPMENT
- CLASS 15 – MACHINES, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED
- CLASS 16 – PHOTOGRAPHIC, CINEMATOGRAPHIC AND OPTICAL APPARATUS
- CLASS 17 – MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
- CLASS 18 – PRINTING AND OFFICE MACHINERY
- CLASS 19 – STATIONERY AND OFFICE EQUIPMENT, ARTISTS' AND TEACHING MATERIALS
- CLASS 20 – SALES AND ADVERTISING EQUIPMENT, SIGNS
- CLASS 21 – GAMES, TOYS, TENTS AND SPORTS GOODS
- CLASS 22 – ARMS, PYROTECHNIC ARTICLES, ARTICLES FOR HUNTING, FISHING AND PEST KILLING
- CLASS 23 – FLUID DISTRIBUTION EQUIPMENT, SANITARY, HEATING, VENTILATION AND AIR-CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT, SOLID FUEL
- CLASS 24 – MEDICAL AND LABORATORY EQUIPMENT
- CLASS 25 – BUILDING UNITS AND CONSTRUCTION ELEMENTS
- CLASS 26 – LIGHTING APPARATUS
- CLASS 27 – TOBACCO AND SMOKERS' SUPPLIES
- CLASS 28 – PHARMACEUTICAL AND COSMETIC PRODUCTS, TOILET ARTICLES AND APPARATUS
- CLASS 29 – DEVICES AND EQUIPMENT AGAINST FIRE HAZARDS, FOR ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND FOR RESCUE
- CLASS 30 – ARTICLES FOR THE CARE AND HANDLING OF ANIMALS
- CLASS 31 – MACHINES AND APPLIANCES FOR PREPARING FOOD OR DRINK, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED
- CLASS 99 – MISCELLANEOUS

LIST OF CLASSES AND SUBCLASSES WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES

General Remarks

- (a) The titles of the classes and subclasses provide a general indication as to the area to which the goods belong. Some goods may be covered by more than one such title, however. It is therefore advisable to consult the Alphabetical List to make sure of the classification of various goods.
- (b) Explanatory notes relating to a class are not repeated in the subclasses which they concern. It is therefore advisable to consult them when studying the notes appearing in the subclasses themselves.
- (c) In principle, goods are classified first according to their purpose and subsidiarily, if this is possible, according to the object that they represent. This latter classification is optional.
- (d) Where there is no special classification provided for goods intended to form part of another product, those goods are placed in the same class and subclass as the product of which they are intended to form part, if they cannot normally be used for another purpose.
- (e) Goods, which are multipurpose composite objects are, with the exception of multipurpose composite pieces of furniture, placed in all the classes and subclasses that correspond to each of the intended purposes.

* * *

CLASS 01 – Foodstuffs

- Note:** (a) Includes foodstuffs for human beings, foodstuffs for animals and dietetic foods.
 (b) Not including packages (Cl. 09).

- 01-01 BAKERS' PRODUCTS, BISCUITS, PASTRY, MACARONI AND OTHER CEREAL PRODUCTS, CHOCOLATES, CONFECTIONERY, ICES
 01-02 FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
 01-03 CHEESES, BUTTER AND BUTTER SUBSTITUTES, OTHER DAIRY PRODUCE
 01-04 BUTCHERS' MEAT (INCLUDING PORK PRODUCTS), FISH
 01-05 [vacant]
 01-06 ANIMAL FOODSTUFFS
 01-99 MISCELLANEOUS

CLASS 02 – Articles of clothing and haberdashery

- Note:** Not including articles of clothing for dolls (Cl. 21-01), special equipment for protection against fire hazards, for accident prevention and for rescue (Cl. 29), and animal clothing (Cl. 30-01).

- 02-01 UNDERGARMENTS, LINGERIE, CORSETS, BRASSIERES, NIGHTWEAR
Note: (a) Including orthopedic corsets and body linen.
 (b) Not including household linen (Cl. 06-13).
- 02-02 GARMENTS
Note: (a) Includes all sorts of garments, including furs, bathing costumes, sports clothing and orthopedic garments, subject to the exceptions indicated under (b).
 (b) Not including undergarments (Cl. 02-01), or garments to be placed in Classes 02-03; 02-04; 02-05 or 02-06.
- 02-03 HEADWEAR
Note: Includes all kinds of headwear for men, women and children.
- 02-04 FOOTWEAR, SOCKS AND STOCKINGS
Note: Including special boots for sports such as football, skiing and ice hockey, orthopedic footwear and socks, as well as tights, gaiters and other legwear.
- 02-05 NECKTIES, SCARVES, NECKERCHIEFS AND HANDKERCHIEFS
Note: Includes all "flat" clothing accessories.
- 02-06 GLOVES
Note: Including surgical gloves and rubber or plastic protective gloves for household use or for various occupations or sports.

- 02-07 HABERDASHERY AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES
Note: (a) Including buttons, clasps for garments, for headwear and for footwear, laces, pins, hand sewing, knitting and embroidery equipment and clothing accessories such as belts, suspenders, braces.
 (b) Not including yarns or other threads (Cl. 05-01), decorative trimmings (Cl. 05-04), sewing, knitting and embroidery machines (Cl. 15-06) or sewing kits (containers) (Cl. 03-01).
- 02-99 MISCELLANEOUS
- CLASS 03 – Travel goods, cases, parasols and personal belongings, not elsewhere specified
- 03-01 TRUNKS, SUITCASES, BRIEFCASES, HANDBAGS, KEYHOLDERS, CASES SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR THEIR CONTENTS, WALLETS AND SIMILAR ARTICLES
Note: Not including articles for the transport of goods (Cl. 09) or cigar cases and cigarette cases (Cl. 27-06).
- 03-02 [vacant]
- 03-03 UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, SUNSHADES AND WALKING STICKS
- 03-04 FANS
- 03-99 MISCELLANEOUS
- CLASS 04 – Brushware
- 04-01 BRUSHES AND BROOMS FOR CLEANING
Note: Not including clothes brushes (Cl. 04-02).
- 04-02 TOILET BRUSHES, CLOTHES BRUSHES AND SHOE BRUSHES
Note: “Toilet brushes” means brushes for corporal use; for example, for the hair, nails or teeth.
- 04-03 BRUSHES FOR MACHINES
Note: “Brushes for machines” means brushes incorporated in machines or in special vehicles.
- 04-04 PAINTBRUSHES, BRUSHES FOR USE IN COOKING
- 04-99 MISCELLANEOUS
- CLASS 05 – Textile piecegoods, artificial and natural sheet material
Note: (a) Includes all textile or similar articles, sold by the yard and not made up.
 (b) Not including ready-made articles (Cl. 02 or 06).
- 05-01 SPUN ARTICLES
Note: (a) Including yarn and thread.
 (b) Not including, for instance, rope, wire rope, string, twine (Cl. 09-06).
- 05-02 LACE
- 05-03 EMBROIDERY
- 05-04 RIBBONS, BRAIDS AND OTHER DECORATIVE TRIMMINGS
- 05-05 TEXTILE FABRICS
Note: (a) Including textile fabrics, woven, knitted or otherwise manufactured, tarpaulins, felt and loden.
- 05-06 ARTIFICIAL OR NATURAL SHEET MATERIAL
Note: (a) Includes sheets whose only characteristic features are their surface ornamentation or their texture; in particular, covering sheets such as wallpaper, linoleum, self-adhesive plastic sheets, wrapping sheets and rolls of paper, subject to the exceptions indicated under (b).
 (b) Not including writing paper, even in rolls (Cl. 19-01), or sheets used as building components, such as wall panels and wainscoting (Cl. 25-01).
- 05-99 MISCELLANEOUS
- CLASS 06 – Furnishing
Note: (a) Composite furniture articles embodying components included in several subclasses are classified in Class 06-05.
 (b) Sets of furniture, as far as they can be looked upon as one design, are classified in Class 06-05.
 (c) Not including textile piecegoods (Cl. 05).
- 06-01 BEDS AND SEATS
Note: Including mattress supports and vehicle seats.
- 06-02 [vacant]
- 06-03 TABLES AND SIMILAR FURNITURE

- 06-04 STORAGE FURNITURE
Note: Including cupboards, furniture with drawers or compartments, and shelves.
- 06-05 COMPOSITE FURNITURE
- 06-06 OTHER FURNITURE AND FURNITURE PARTS
- 06-07 MIRRORS AND FRAMES
Note: Not including mirrors included in other classes (see Alphabetical List).
- 06-08 CLOTHES HANGERS
N.B.: *The French text contains a note which does not concern the English text.*
- 06-09 MATTRESSES AND CUSHIONS
- 06-10 CURTAINS AND INDOOR BLINDS
- 06-11 CARPETS, MATS AND RUGS
- 06-12 TAPESTRIES
- 06-13 BLANKETS AND OTHER COVERING MATERIALS, HOUSEHOLD LINEN AND NAPERY
Note: Including furniture covers, bedspreads and table covers.
- 06-99 MISCELLANEOUS
- CLASS 07 – Household goods, not elsewhere specified
- Note:** (a) Including household appliances and utensils operated by hand, even if motor driven.
(b) Not including machines and appliances for preparing food and drink (Cl. 31).
- 07-01 CHINA, GLASSWARE, DISHES AND OTHER ARTICLES OF A SIMILAR NATURE
Note: (a) Includes dishes and crockery in all materials; in particular, paper and cardboard dishes.
(b) Not including cooking utensils and containers, such as glass and earthenware pots (Cl. 07-02), or flower vases, flower pots and china and glassware of a purely ornamental nature (Cl. 11-02).
- 07-02 COOKING APPLIANCES, UTENSILS AND CONTAINERS
- 07-03 TABLE KNIVES, FORKS AND SPOONS
- 07-04 APPLIANCES AND UTENSILS, HAND-MANIPULATED, FOR PREPARING FOOD OR DRINK
Note: Not including appliances and utensils classified in Class 07-02 and in Class 31.
- 07-05 FLATIRONS AND WASHING, CLEANING AND DRYING EQUIPMENT
Note: Not including electric household appliances for washing, cleaning or drying (Cl. 15-05).
- 07-06 OTHER TABLE UTENSILS
- 07-07 OTHER HOUSEHOLD RECEPTACLES
- 07-08 FIREPLACE IMPLEMENTS
- 07-99 MISCELLANEOUS
- CLASS 08 – Tools and hardware
- Note:** (a) Includes hand-operated tools, even if mechanical power takes the place of muscular force; for example, electric saws and drills.
(b) Not including machines or machine tools (Cl. 15 or 31).
- 08-01 TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS FOR DRILLING, MILLING OR DIGGING
- 08-02 HAMMERS AND OTHER SIMILAR TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS
- 08-03 CUTTING TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS
Note: (a) Including tools and instruments for sawing.
(b) Not including table knives (Cl. 07-03), cutting tools and implements for kitchen use (Cl. 31), or knives used in surgery (Cl. 24-02).
- 08-04 SCREWDRIVERS AND OTHER SIMILAR TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS
- 08-05 OTHER TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS
Note: Includes tools which are not classified, or not to be placed, in other subclasses or classes.
- 08-06 HANDLES, KNOBS AND HINGES
- 08-07 LOCKING OR CLOSING DEVICES
- 08-08 FASTENING, SUPPORTING OR MOUNTING DEVICES NOT INCLUDED IN OTHER CLASSES
Note: (a) Including nails, screws, nuts and bolts.
(b) Not including fastening devices for clothing (Cl. 02-07), for adornment (Cl. 11-01), or for office use (Cl. 19-02).
- 08-09 METAL FITTINGS AND MOUNTINGS FOR DOORS, WINDOWS AND FURNITURE, AND SIMILAR ARTICLES
- 08-10 BICYCLE RACKS

08-99 MISCELLANEOUS

Note: Including non-electric cables, regardless of the material of which they are made.

CLASS 09 – Packages and containers for the transport or handling of goods

09-01 BOTTLES, FLASKS, POTS, CARBOYS, DEMIJOHNS, AND CONTAINERS WITH DYNAMIC DISPENSING MEANS

Note: (a) “Pots” means those serving as containers.

(b) Not including pots regarded as crockery (Cl. 07-01), or flower pots (Cl. 11-02).

09-02 STORAGE CANS, DRUMS AND CASKS

09-03 BOXES, CASES, CONTAINERS, (PRESERVE) TINS OR CANS

Note: Including freight containers.

09-04 HAMPERS, CRATES AND BASKETS

09-05 BAGS, SACHETS, TUBES AND CAPSULES

Note: (a) Including plastic bags or sachets, with or without handle or means of closing.

(b) “Capsules” means those used for packaging.

09-06 ROPES AND HOOPING MATERIALS

09-07 CLOSING MEANS AND ATTACHMENTS

Note: (a) Includes only closing means for packages.

(b) “Attachments” means, for example, dispensing and dosing devices incorporated in containers and detachable atomizers.

09-08 PALLETS AND PLATFORMS FOR FORKLIFTS

09-09 REFUSE AND TRASH CONTAINERS AND STANDS THEREFOR

09-99 MISCELLANEOUS

CLASS 10 – Clocks and watches and other measuring instruments, checking and signalling instruments

Note: Including electrically-driven instruments.

10-01 CLOCKS AND ALARM CLOCKS

10-02 WATCHES AND WRIST WATCHES

10-03 OTHER TIME-MEASURING INSTRUMENTS

Note: Including time-measuring apparatus such as parking meters, timers for kitchen use and similar instruments.

10-04 OTHER MEASURING INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS AND DEVICES

Note: (a) Including instruments, apparatus and devices for measuring temperature, pressure, weight, length, volume and electricity.

(b) Not including exposure meters (Cl. 16-05).

10-05 INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS AND DEVICES FOR CHECKING, SECURITY OR TESTING

Note: Including fire and burglar alarms, and detectors of various types.

10-06 SIGNALLING APPARATUS AND DEVICES

Note: Not including lighting or signalling devices for vehicles (Cl. 26-06).

10-07 CASINGS, DIALS, HANDS AND ALL OTHER PARTS AND ACCESSORIES OF INSTRUMENTS FOR MEASURING, CHECKING AND SIGNALLING

Note: “Casings” means watch and clock casings and all casings being integral parts of instruments of which they protect the mechanism, with the exception of cases specially designed for their contents (Cl. 03-01) or for packaging (Cl. 09-03).

10-99 MISCELLANEOUS

CLASS 11 – Articles of adornment

11-01 JEWELLERY

Note: (a) Including fancy and imitation jewellery.

(b) Not including watches (Cl. 10-02).

11-02 TRINKETS, TABLE, MANTEL AND WALL ORNAMENTS, FLOWER VASES AND POTS

Note: Including sculptures, mobiles and statues.

11-03 MEDALS AND BADGES

11-04 ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, FRUIT AND PLANTS

11-05 FLAGS, FESTIVE DECORATIONS

Note: (a) Including garlands, streamers and Christmas tree decorations.

(b) Not including candles (Cl. 26-04).

11-99 MISCELLANEOUS

CLASS 12 – Means of transport or hoisting

- Note:** (a) Includes all vehicles: land, sea, air, space and others.
 (b) Including parts, components and accessories which exist only in connection with a vehicle and cannot be placed in another class; these parts, components and accessories of vehicles are to be placed in the subclass of the vehicle in question, or in Class 12-16 if they are common to several vehicles included in different subclasses.
 (c) Not including, in principle, parts, components and accessories of vehicles which can be placed in another class; these parts, components and accessories are to be placed in the same class as articles of the same type, in other words, having the same function. Thus, carpets or mats for automobiles are to be placed with carpets (Cl. 06-11); electric motors for vehicles are to be placed in Class 13-01, and non-electric motors for vehicles in Class 15-01 (the same applies to the components of such motors); automobile headlamps are to be placed with lighting apparatus (Cl. 26-06).
 (d) Not including scale models of vehicles (Cl. 21-01).

- 12-01 VEHICLES DRAWN BY ANIMALS
 12-02 HANDCARTS, WHEELBARROWS
 12-03 LOCOMOTIVES AND ROLLING STOCK FOR RAILWAYS AND ALL OTHER RAIL VEHICLES
 12-04 TELPHER CARRIERS, CHAIR LIFTS AND SKI LIFTS
 12-05 ELEVATORS AND HOISTS FOR LOADING OR CONVEYING
Note: Including passenger lifts, goods lifts, cranes, forklift trucks and conveyor belts.
 12-06 SHIPS AND BOATS
 12-07 AIRCRAFT AND SPACE VEHICLES
 12-08 MOTOR CARS, BUSES AND LORRIES
Note: Including ambulances and refrigerator vans (road).
 12-09 TRACTORS
 12-10 ROAD VEHICLE TRAILERS
Note: Including caravans.
 12-11 CYCLES AND MOTORCYCLES
 12-12 PERAMBULATORS, INVALID CHAIRS, STRETCHERS
Note: (a) "Perambulators" means hand carriages for infants.
 (b) Not including toy perambulators (Cl. 21-01).
 12-13 SPECIAL-PURPOSE VEHICLES
Note: (a) Includes only vehicles not specifically intended for transport, such as street-cleaning vehicles, watering lorries, fire engines, snow ploughs and breakdown lorries.
 (b) Not including mixed-purpose agricultural machines (Cl. 15-03), or self-propelled machines for use in construction and civil engineering (Cl. 15-04).
 12-14 OTHER VEHICLES
Note: Including sleighs and air-cushion vehicles.
 12-15 TYRES AND ANTI-SKID CHAINS FOR VEHICLES
 12-16 PARTS, EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES FOR VEHICLES, NOT INCLUDED IN OTHER CLASSES OR SUBCLASSES
 12-99 MISCELLANEOUS

CLASS 13 – Equipment for production, distribution or transformation of electricity

- Note:** (a) Includes only apparatus which produces, distributes or transforms electric current.
 (b) Including electric motors, however.
 (c) Not including electrically-driven apparatus, such as electric watches (Cl. 10-02), or apparatus for the measurement of electric current (Cl. 10-04).

- 13-01 GENERATORS AND MOTORS
Note: Including electric motors for vehicles.
 13-02 POWER TRANSFORMERS, RECTIFIERS, BATTERIES AND ACCUMULATORS
 13-03 EQUIPMENT FOR DISTRIBUTION OR CONTROL OF ELECTRIC POWER
Note: Including conductors, switches and switchboards.
 13-99 MISCELLANEOUS

CLASS 14 – Recording, communication or information retrieval equipment

- 14-01 EQUIPMENT FOR THE RECORDING OR REPRODUCTION OF SOUNDS OR PICTURES
Note: Not including photographic or cinematographic apparatus (Cl. 16).
- 14-02 DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT AS WELL AS PERIPHERAL APPARATUS AND DEVICES
- 14-03 COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT, WIRELESS REMOTE CONTROLS AND RADIO AMPLIFIERS
Note: Including telegraphic, telephone and television apparatus, as well as wireless apparatus and teleprinters.
- 14-99 MISCELLANEOUS

CLASS 15 – Machines, not elsewhere specified

- 15-01 ENGINES
Note: (a) Including non-electric engines for vehicles.
(b) Not including electric motors (Cl. 13).
- 15-02 PUMPS AND COMPRESSORS
Note: Not including hand or foot pumps (Cl. 08-05), or fire extinguishing pumps (Cl. 29-01).
- 15-03 AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY
Note: (a) Including ploughs and combined machinery, i.e., both machines and vehicles, for example, reaping and binding machines.
(b) Not including hand tools (Cl. 08).
- 15-04 CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY
Note: (a) Including machines used in civil engineering and self-propelled machines such as excavators, concrete mixers and dredgers.
(b) Not including hoists and cranes (Cl. 12-05).
- 15-05 WASHING, CLEANING AND DRYING MACHINES
Note: Including:
(a) appliances and machines for treating linen and clothes, such as ironing machines and wringers;
(b) dishwashing machines and industrial drying equipment.
- 15-06 TEXTILE, SEWING, KNITTING AND EMBROIDERING MACHINES INCLUDING THEIR INTEGRAL PARTS
- 15-07 REFRIGERATION MACHINERY AND APPARATUS
Note: (a) Including household refrigeration apparatus.
(b) Not including refrigerator wagons (rail) (Cl. 12-03) or refrigerator vans (road) (Cl. 12-08).
- 15-08 [vacant]
- 15-09 MACHINE TOOLS, ABRADING AND FOUNDRY MACHINERY
Note: Not including earth working machinery and material separators (Cl. 15-99).
- 15-99 MISCELLANEOUS

CLASS 16 – Photographic, cinematographic and optical apparatus

- Note:** Not including lamps for photography or filming (Cl. 26-05).
- 16-01 PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERAS AND FILM CAMERAS
- 16-02 PROJECTORS AND VIEWERS
- 16-03 PHOTOCOPYING APPARATUS AND ENLARGERS
Note: Including microfilming equipment and apparatus for viewing microfilms, as well as office machines known as “photocopying” apparatus which use other than photographic processes (in particular, thermal or magnetic processes).
- 16-04 DEVELOPING APPARATUS AND EQUIPMENT
- 16-05 ACCESSORIES
Note: Including filters for photographic cameras, exposure meters, tripods and photographic flashlight apparatus.
- 16-06 OPTICAL ARTICLES
Note: (a) Including spectacles and microscopes.
(b) Not including measuring instruments embodying optical devices (Cl. 10-04).
- 16-99 MISCELLANEOUS

CLASS 17 – Musical instruments

Note: Not including cases for musical instruments (Cl. 03-01), or equipment for the recording or reproduction of sounds (Cl. 14-01).

17-01 KEYBOARD INSTRUMENTS

Note: Including electronic and other organs, accordions, and mechanical and other pianos.

17-02 WIND INSTRUMENTS

Note: Not including organs, harmoniums and accordions (Cl. 17-01).

17-03 STRINGED INSTRUMENTS

17-04 PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS

17-05 MECHANICAL INSTRUMENTS

Note: (a) Including music boxes.

(b) Not including mechanical keyboard instruments (Cl. 17-01).

17-99 MISCELLANEOUS

CLASS 18 – Printing and office machinery

18-01 TYPEWRITERS AND CALCULATING MACHINES

Note: Not including computers and other apparatus to be placed in Class 14-02.

18-02 PRINTING MACHINES

Note: (a) Including typesetting machines, stereotype machines and apparatus, typographic machines and other reproducing machines such as duplicators and offset equipment, as well as addressing machines, franking and cancelling machines.

(b) Not including photocopying machinery (Cl. 16-03).

18-03 TYPE AND TYPE FACES

18-04 BOOKBINDING MACHINES, PRINTERS' STAPLING MACHINES, GUILLOTINES AND TRIMMERS (FOR BOOKBINDING)

Note: Including machines and similar devices for cutting paper, analogous to guillotines and trimmers.

18-99 MISCELLANEOUS

CLASS 19 – Stationery and office equipment, artists' and teaching materials

19-01 WRITING PAPER, CARDS FOR CORRESPONDENCE AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Note: Includes all paper, in the widest sense of the term, which is used for writing, drawing, painting or printing, such as tracing paper, carbon paper, newsprint, envelopes, greetings cards and illustrated postcards, even if they embody a sound recording.

19-02 OFFICE EQUIPMENT

Note: (a) Including equipment used at cash desks, such as change sorters.

(b) Some office equipment is to be placed in other subclasses or classes; for example, office furniture in Class 06, office machines and equipment in Classes 14-02; 16-03; 18-01; 18-02 or 18-04, and writing materials in Class 19-01 or 19-06 (see Alphabetical List).

19-03 CALENDARS

Note: Not including diaries (Cl. 19-04).

19-04 BOOKS AND OTHER OBJECTS OF SIMILAR OUTWARD APPEARANCE

Note: Including covers of books, bindings, albums, diaries and similar objects.

19-05 [vacant]

19-06 MATERIALS AND INSTRUMENTS FOR WRITING BY HAND, FOR DRAWING, FOR PAINTING, FOR SCULPTURE, FOR ENGRAVING AND FOR OTHER ARTISTIC TECHNIQUES

Note: Not including paintbrushes (Cl. 04-04), drawing tables and attached equipment (Cl. 06-03), or writing paper (Cl. 19-01).

19-07 TEACHING MATERIALS

Note: (a) Including maps of all kinds, globes and planetariums.

(b) Not including audio-visual teaching aids (Cl. 14-01).

19-08 OTHER PRINTED MATTER

Note: Including printed advertising materials.

19-99 MISCELLANEOUS

CLASS 20 – Sales and advertising equipment, signs

20-01 AUTOMATIC VENDING MACHINES

20-02 DISPLAY AND SALES EQUIPMENT

Note: Not including articles of furniture (Cl. 06).

20-03 SIGNS, SIGNBOARDS AND ADVERTISING DEVICES

Note: (a) Including luminous advertising devices and mobile advertising devices.

(b) Not including packages (Cl. 09), or signalling devices (Cl. 10-06).

20-99 MISCELLANEOUS

CLASS 21 – Games, toys, tents and sports goods

21-01 GAMES AND TOYS

Note: (a) Including scale models.

(b) Not including toys for animals (Cl. 30-99).

21-02 GYMNASTICS AND SPORTS APPARATUS AND EQUIPMENT

Note: (a) Includes, as sports equipment: apparatus and equipment necessary for the various sports which have no other specific purpose, such as footballs, skis and tennis rackets, to the exclusion of all other objects which may also be used in practising a given sport.

(b) Including, subject to the reservation mentioned under (a), training equipment and apparatus and equipment necessary for outdoor games.

(c) Not including sports clothing (Cl. 02), toboggans or sleighs (Cl. 12-14).

21-03 OTHER AMUSEMENT AND ENTERTAINMENT ARTICLES

Note: (a) Including fairground roundabouts and automatic machines for games of chance.

(b) Not including games and toys (Cl. 21-01), or other articles to be placed in Class 21-01 or 21-02.

21-04 TENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREOF

Note: (a) Including poles, pegs and other similar articles.

(b) Not including other camping articles to be placed in other classes according to their nature, such as chairs (Cl. 06-01), tables (Cl. 06-03), plates (Cl. 07-01), and caravans (Cl. 12-10).

21-99 MISCELLANEOUS

CLASS 22 – Arms, pyrotechnic articles, articles for hunting, fishing and pest killing

22-01 PROJECTILE WEAPONS

22-02 OTHER WEAPONS

22-03 AMMUNITION, ROCKETS AND PYROTECHNIC ARTICLES

22-04 TARGETS AND ACCESSORIES

Note: Including the special device for actuating mobile targets.

22-05 HUNTING AND FISHING EQUIPMENT

Note: Not including articles of clothing (Cl. 02), or weapons (Cl. 22-01 or 22-02).

22-06 TRAPS, ARTICLES FOR PEST KILLING

22-99 MISCELLANEOUS

CLASS 23 – Fluid distribution equipment, sanitary, heating, ventilation and air-conditioning equipment, solid fuel

23-01 FLUID DISTRIBUTION EQUIPMENT

Note: Including pipes and pipe fittings.

23-02 SANITARY APPLIANCES

Note: (a) Including baths, showers, washbasins, saunas, water closets, sanitary units and sanitary accessories not included in other classes.

(b) Not including pipes or pipe fittings (Cl. 23-01).

23-03 HEATING EQUIPMENT

23-04 VENTILATION AND AIR-CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT

23-05 SOLID FUEL

23-99 MISCELLANEOUS

CLASS 24 – Medical and laboratory equipment

Note: The term “medical equipment” covers also surgical, dental and veterinary equipment.

- 24-01 APPARATUS AND EQUIPMENT FOR DOCTORS, HOSPITALS AND LABORATORIES
- 24-02 MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS, INSTRUMENTS AND TOOLS FOR LABORATORY USE
Note: Includes only hand-operated instruments.
- 24-03 PROSTHETIC ARTICLES
- 24-04 MATERIALS FOR DRESSING WOUNDS, NURSING AND MEDICAL CARE
- 24-99 MISCELLANEOUS

CLASS 25 – Building units and construction elements

- 25-01 BUILDING MATERIALS
Note: Including bricks, beams, pre-shaped strips, tiles, slates and panels.
- 25-02 PREFABRICATED OR PRE-ASSEMBLED BUILDING PARTS
Note: (a) Including windows, doors, outdoor shutters, partition walls and gratings.
(b) Not including staircases (Cl. 25-04).
- 25-03 HOUSES, GARAGES AND OTHER BUILDINGS
- 25-04 STEPS, LADDERS AND SCAFFOLDS
- 25-99 MISCELLANEOUS

CLASS 26 – Lighting apparatus

- 26-01 CANDLESTICKS AND CANDELABRA
- 26-02 TORCHES AND HAND LAMPS AND LANTERNS
- 26-03 PUBLIC LIGHTING FIXTURES
Note: Including outside lamps, stage lighting and searchlight projectors.
- 26-04 LUMINOUS SOURCES, ELECTRICAL OR NOT
Note: Including bulbs for electric lamps, luminous plaques and tubes, and candles.
- 26-05 LAMPS, STANDARD LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, WALL AND CEILING FIXTURES, LAMPSHADES, REFLECTORS, PHOTOGRAPHIC AND CINEMATOGRAPHIC PROJECTOR LAMPS
- 26-06 LUMINOUS DEVICES FOR VEHICLES
- 26-99 MISCELLANEOUS

CLASS 27 – Tobacco and smokers’ supplies

- 27-01 TOBACCO, CIGARS AND CIGARETTES
- 27-02 PIPES, CIGAR AND CIGARETTE HOLDERS
- 27-03 ASHTRAYS
- 27-04 MATCHES
- 27-05 LIGHTERS
- 27-06 CIGAR CASES, CIGARETTE CASES, TOBACCO JARS AND POUCHES
Note: Not including packages (Cl. 09).
- 27-99 MISCELLANEOUS

CLASS 28 – Pharmaceutical and cosmetic products, toilet articles and apparatus

- 28-01 PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS
Note: (a) Including for animals.
(b) Not including materials for dressing wounds and nursing (Cl. 24-04).
(c) Including chemicals in cachet, capsule, lozenge, pill and tablet forms.
- 28-02 COSMETIC PRODUCTS
Note: Including for animals.
- 28-03 TOILET ARTICLES AND BEAUTY PARLOR EQUIPMENT
Note: (a) Including razors, apparatus and appliances for massaging, hair removing or hair dressing.
(b) Not including toilet and make-up brushes (Cl. 04-02), or articles and equipment for animals (Cl. 30-99).
- 28-04 WIGS, FALSE HAIRPIECES
- 28-99 MISCELLANEOUS

CLASS 29 – Devices and equipment against fire hazards, for accident prevention and for rescue

29-01 DEVICES AND EQUIPMENT AGAINST FIRE HAZARDS

Note: (a) Including fire extinguishers.

(b) Not including fire engines (vehicles) (Cl. 12-13), fire-hoses and nozzles for fire-hoses (Cl. 23-01).

29-02 DEVICES AND EQUIPMENT FOR ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND FOR RESCUE, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED

Note: (a) Including devices and equipment for animals.

(b) Not including helmets (Cl. 02-03) and garments for protection against accidents (Cl. 02-02; 02-04 or 02-06).

29-99 MISCELLANEOUS

CLASS 30 – Articles for the care and handling of animals

Note: Not including animal foodstuffs (Cl. 01), or pharmaceutical and cosmetic products for animals (Cl. 28-01 or 28-02).

30-01 ANIMAL CLOTHING

30-02 PENS, CAGES, KENNELS AND SIMILAR SHELTERS

Note: Not including buildings (Cl. 25).

30-03 FEEDERS AND WATERERS

30-04 SADDLERY

Note: Including collars for animals.

30-05 WHIPS AND PRODS

30-06 BEDS AND NESTS

30-07 PERCHES AND OTHER CAGE ATTACHMENTS

30-08 MARKERS, MARKS AND SHACKLES

30-09 HITCHING POSTS

30-99 MISCELLANEOUS

CLASS 31 – Machines and appliances for preparing food or drink, not elsewhere specified

Note: Not including hand-manipulated utensils, instruments and appliances for serving or preparing food or drink (Cl. 07).

31-00 MACHINES AND APPLIANCES FOR PREPARING FOOD OR DRINK, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED

CLASS 99 – Miscellaneous

Note: Includes all the products not included in the preceding classes.

99-00 MISCELLANEOUS